

have thrown several shells into our camp, hitherto without effect. That part of the army encamped here, is under General Dundas.

*BULLETIN from the head-quarters of the allied army at Bermerain, August 27.*

Lieutenant-General Baron d'Alvinzy has just communicated to us a signal advantage obtained over the French, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, almost under the walls of Dunkirk.

The advanced posts of the combined army, under the command of that Prince, took post very early in the morning, upwards of a thousand yards farther, drove the enemy's piquets upon the glacis of the town, and maintained this dangerous position, exposed to the uninterrupted fire of case shot and musquetry.

Towards nine o'clock, they saw almost the whole garrison of Dunkirk, consisting of 6000 men, march out under the protection of a most terrible cannonade, and advance chiefly against the right wing of the combined army.

His Royal Highness, foreseeing a general attack, made all his troops advance, leaving only behind as many as were necessary to cover the camp. The proper dispositions had scarcely been taken, when the combat commenced. It lasted two whole hours, amidst the most violent fire from the cannon, which discharged grape-shot, and that of the musquetry. Between whiles, the enemy, to favour their march along the downs, and to put us between two fires, had drawn close to the shore several frigates, which thundered upon the right wing of the combined army. But the intrepidity of the allied troops frustrated all their efforts, and they were obliged to relent, towards eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness pursued them to the town, where they threw themselves into the covered way.

While our advanced posts continued their discharges of musquetry, the army took the new position of siege, drew its line of countervallation, and began the works amidst an incessant cannonade.

The noble emulation and valour of the combined troops in this action, surpasses all praise. His Royal Highness has also manifested, in the most gracious manner, his satisfaction at the intrepidity and incomparable gallantry of the army under his command.

The loss of the combined troops was pretty considerable; but it could not be avoided, on account of the heavy fire which they were exposed to during several hours. Lieutenant-General Count Dalton, so much esteemed for his merit, so generally known, and so worthy of praise, terminated his career by a glorious exit in this action, where he commanded the right wing, and rendered the most distinguished services. He was replaced in the command of this dangerous and important post by Major-General Werneck, who conducted, with much prudence and coolness, the operations of this wing, which was the most exposed.

If the loss of the combined army has been considerable, that of the enemy was far more so; the great proximity of Dunkirk, which offered an easy retreat to the latter, occasioned that they only lost three pieces of cannon.

His Excellency Count de Wurmsfer, General of cavalry, has just announced to us the pleasing news, that having attacked, on the 20th instant, in five columns, the hostile camps of Wordt, Jockrim, and Hatzebuhl, strongly entrenched with redoubts and abatis, he defeated the enemy in the completest manner: They left 3000 men dead on the field; he took a great number of them prisoners; he also captured all their camps, and 13 pieces of cannon, and pursued them as far as Lauterbourg.

*Extract of a letter from Brussels, August 26.*

"By accounts received from Lyons we learn, that the republicans have received a complete defeat there; and the following are some particulars of the action, which was very bloody:

"After raising the camp of Bourg, 20,000 republicans advanced against Lyons, under General Kellerman, and being arrived within a short distance of that city, they repeatedly summoned the inhabitants to surrender, and receive them as brothers and friends.

This was refused with firmness and courage, and the trumpeteer was threatened to be hung if he appeared again with any such proposition. In consequence of this refusal, hostilities commenced against the city, into which they threw shells, and fired cannon-balls; but nothing could shake the courage of the Lyonese, who swore they would perish sword in hand rather than betray their country and their fellow-citizens. All the flower of the youth of that populous city took up arms, and joined the troops for the defence of the place; and at the moment when the republicans were dispersed, and little expected it, they sallied out upon them with such impetuosity as not to give them time to rally, and made a dreadful slaughter among them. It is said that almost all the artillery has fallen into the hands of the Lyonese, to whom, during the action, many of the enemy's regiments united themselves, and by that completely finished the defeat."

*Extract of a letter from Brussels, August 27.*

"From 12,000 to 15,000 Piedmontese have penetrated into Savoy, and on the 15th instant were to attack the French redoubts at Termignon and Braments. This expedition is to be directed by the Marquis of Cordon: It is supposed that not above 7000 French remain now in Savoy: General Kellerman has marched the rest against Lyons. The interior army of the Lyonese is estimated at 12,000 men, exclusive of the succour they may receive from the adjacent departments, particularly of Jura; it is said, they are commanded by a M. Perrin de Precy, a *ci-devant* superior officer of the guard of the late King.

"The different refusals of the Lyonese to the summonses made by Dubois Crance induced him to throw some bombs into Lyons, which burnt two houses. The inhabitants in return made a sortie, killed 600 patriots, and took a great number of prisoners. Part of the cavalry of the patriot army, it is reported, afterwards went over to the Lyonese.

"On the side of the Pyrenees, the Spaniards have been repulsed by General Labourdonnaye with very considerable loss: We learn also, that the different armies which surrounded the royalists of La Vendee only wait the arrival of the garrison of Mentz to attack them on all sides, an event which is not far off."

**P A R I S, August 24.**

We are assured that the town of Ville-Franche has yielded to the Spaniards. The garrison fell back to Mons-Libre, but we are assured that that city cannot hold out long, as the enemy possess the heights which command it. This intelligence was brought the 9th of August, but is not of officially confirmed.

The ex-deputy Manuel has been removed to the prison of the Abbaye.

The home minister has resigned.

A letter from Montelimart, of the 20th inst. states, that General Gaston has received a courier extraordinary, ordering him to repass Duranté, and retire to Avignon. On the other hand we learn, that on the 30th of July the Spaniards, to the amount of 3000 men, made themselves masters of Prades, the chief place in the district of Rouffillon, and that they afterwards proceeded to attack the fort of Ville-Franche, which is supposed to be in their power.

On the 17th it was strongly reported that the army of Kellerman and Dubois-Crance had been completely defeated by the Lyonese; whilst the troops of the republic attacked the latter, the battalions of Jura deserted, and took the republicans in the rear.

A proposition has been made in some of the sections and popular societies to burn all the libraries, and only preserve the constitutional act.

The famous General Jourdan, Coup Tete, has obtained the command of the army of la Vendee.

**N E W B E R N, November 30.**

**By Yesterday's Mail.**

*Whitehall, September 11.* Mr. Richard Lawry, acting Lieutenant of his Majesty's fire-ship the Comet, despatched by Rear-Admiral Macbride, from Gravelin Pits, ar-

rived this afternoon, at the office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of state for the home department, with a despatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy:

*Furnes, September 9.*

"SIR,

"It is with extreme sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made upon that of Field-Marshal Freytag, on the 8th instant. The latter was posted, as I had the honour of informing you, at Hond-schoote, the right upon the canal, the left extending towards Layrel.

"The enemy had made an attack the preceding evening, in which they had been repulsed; but upon that day, attacking in every point, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in General Walmoden who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the centre of this line. He retired behind the small canal which runs from Balfum to Steenkirk.

"The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not yet received any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loss, in the different actions, is supposed to be near 1500 in killed, wounded, and missing; and that of the enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between two and three hundred prisoners, have been taken. I understand the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon.

"Upon the 7th, his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to General Walmoden's support; but finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the necessity of collecting his whole force, by abandoning the position he had taken near Dunkirk. Thirty-two of the heavy guns, and part of the stores provided for the siege, were left behind, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched last night, and encamped this morning near Adinkerque.

"It appears that the enemy had collected forces for this enterprise from every quarter of the country, from the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, and particularly that which had occupied the Camp de César. They were commanded by General Houchard, who is said, by the prisoners (although with what degree of truth cannot be determined) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpoede.

"In the retreat, upon the night of the 9th, his Royal Highness, Prince Adolphus, and the Field Marshal, were, for a short time, in the possession of the enemy: A patrolle of cavalry, which ought to have been in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Roxpoede, through which one of the columns was to pass, but which was then occupied by the enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a sword upon the head and arm; but I have the satisfaction to say, that no bad consequences are to be apprehended. The Field-Marshal was wounded in the head, and, I am happy to add, only in the same degree. He has, however, been unable, since that time, to take the command of the army. Captain Oustar, one of his Royal Highness's aids-de-camp, was killed, and another Captain, Waugenheim, very severely wounded.

"From this situation his Royal Highness and the Field Marshal were relieved by the intrepidity and presence mind of General Walmoden; who, upon discovering the enemy were in possession of Roxpoede, had immediately collected a body of troops, attacked it without hesitation and defeated them with great slaughter.

"I must repeat, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and good behaviour of the troops in these repeated engagements. Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine commanded the rear-guard, and much is due to his conduct and military skill.

"The enemy made a sortie on the night, and another on the evening of the 8th; in both of which they were repulsed without much loss on our side.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,