

have taken a great number of prisoners in these two actions. Among them was an emigrant by the name of Manny, who was captured with arms in his hand. He was shot the day before yesterday. His life terminated as he had lived; but dying, he was necessitated to hear the general cry of *hated to tyrants, prosperity to the Republic.*

"The enemy occupy their old position on the heights of Dierback, and the mountain and forest Lauterbourg. They are more circumspet of late. Their collective force, as confirmed by certain intelligence, amounts to 50,000 men, who extend from the banks of the Rhine to the mountains. The cavalry is their greatest dependence; their numbers are inconceivable; they exceed 12,000 men. Unfortunately our army of the Rhine is deficient in cavalry; nevertheless, our infantry, shouting *ca ira, ca ira*, brave the fire of their artillery, frequently loaded with broken pieces of brass, and harrasing the enemy, sieze their cannon, overwhelm their ranks, put them to flight, and cry, *Long live the Republic.*

[Signed] "DUVIGNAN."
Particulars relative to TOULON.

Letter from the National Representatives near Toulon, dated at Beassel, Sept. 7.

"We wrote yesterday to the Committee of Public safety, that we should be in possession of the heights this evening, and that we hoped shortly to be in sight of Toulon, with a sufficient power to punish that rebellious city, and burn the enemy's squadron. To effect this, it was essential to secure the heights of Hollioures. Carteaux attacked the enemy who were posted there in three columns. The engagement began at 10 o'clock. He attempted to dislodge them from almost insurmountable heights. Nothing could withstand the courage of our soldiers, and the masterly disposition of their commander. At a quarter past two, we gained possession of Hollioures, which we found abandoned not only by the military, but also by the inhabitants. Our army is advanced within a half league and in sight of Toulon. The batteries we have erected are impregnable. This glorious action has cost the republic but 1 man killed and 2 wounded; of this last number, is the Commandant of artillery, Denmartin, who received a ball at the moment he was elevating an 8 pounder. *Which made terrible havoc in the ranks of the enemy.* We were close at his side; he fell, and his cry was *Long live the Republic.* At the same moment we promoted him on the field, to the rank of Chief of Brigade, and we flatter ourselves that the executive council will expedite his brevet, and that with all cheerfulness, as he is a worthy officer, distinguished by great talents. From the report of the surgeons we still entertain a hope, that they will recover and render services to the republic.

"We cannot do sufficient justice to the troops in general; they are all worthy of fighting for Liberty. We have taken 8 Spaniards, two of whom are superior officers, and a dozen French rebels, who will be tried by a court-martial to-morrow; two pieces of cannon, some tents, &c.

"This expedition, which has terminated for the honor of the Republic, will place us upon that respectable footing, which must enable our army to tear down the white standard which now waves on Fort la Marche, and to drive from the harbor, or to burn the English squadron. You may rely on the zeal of Carteaux and his army.

(Signed) "Gaspard, Sallicetti, Abbate."
Defeat of the Spaniards near the Pyrennees.
Copy of a letter from the commander in chief of the Central Army of the Pyrennees, dated Mont Libre, Sept. 4.

"Yesterday I went to reconnoitre the passages by which I could throw myself into Ribes, Ripoll and Capredon. On my arrival at Pui Gorda, where I intend to pass the night, I was informed that a body of 5000 infantry and 400 horses passed for the camp which I had formed at Olette, and that they have taken it. I immediately marched to regain Mont Libre, and though harrassed by fatigue and sickness, I set off at three in the morning, to give battle to the enemy.

"My brave brethren in arms shewed themselves worthy of the cause we are engaged to defend. After 2 hours conflict, the enemy was completely routed, and a-

bandoned their artillery, ammunition and baggage.—We took 14 pieces of artillery; four of which were howitzers, pieces of 6 and 8; 12 carriage, and as many ammunition waggons, and a quantity of bombs and howitzers all charged, which plainly indicates that this equipment was destined for the siege of Mount Libre.—The pursuit was continued within sight of Ville-Franche; we made 300 prisoners—among them are 30 officers, the commandant of artillery, and 3 Colonels. It may not be improper to observe, that I had scarcely 2000 men. The happiest circumstance is, that we lost only 7 or 8 killed. The loss of the enemy was very great.

By order of the Commandant,
(Signed,) DAGOBERT.

NEW-YORK, November 23

About ten o'clock on Sunday night last, a dreadful fire broke out in Albany, which consumed 40 dwelling and 30 store houses; what adds to this dreadful calamity, is the loss of five young persons, who were killed by the falling of walls and chimnies.

Mr. Genet having at length under his signature, publicly denied his having said, that "he would appeal from the President to the people;" we are authorised to assure the public, that Mr. Jay and Mr. King will shortly proceed to lay before them, a particular statement of the evidence and circumstances relative to that transaction.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia dated November 14.

"Whatever others may think of the timidity of the New-Yorkers. I commend their prudent firmness in persevering in the most effectual measures to prevent, as far as possible, all danger of admitting the dreadful contagion which has infected this city, into New-York. A disease more terrible and destructive has never appeared among mankind; a Smith who had 19 journeyman in his shop, of these 17 took the disease, and ten of them died—one other who had thirteen, all took the disease and died. A Shipwright, at Kenington, buried 19 persons out of his own family. These instances are enough to give some idea of what has really been our distress, and it would be adding horror to desolation to represent the state of small neighbourhoods of poor people, crowded together in narrow-allys, where houses were filled with inmates; in some cases it seems as if the whole were swept away, except the children and those of very old age. Such disease ought to be stayed from entering a city, by every possible means.

"There has not been, for ten days past, a single instance of infection within my knowledge, and the general public report of our physicians is, that the disease is wholly at an end. One great means, (if not the greatest) of spreading the disease, has been by the servants of families, who fled, instead of continuing at home in the houses of their masters, running from house to house to enquire after, or visit their acquaintance. Among this class of people, of course, the destruction has been very general. Some have I know, died in the beds of their masters; others who have been removed to the Hospital, prepared for the sick of this disease, have generally remained at home till far gone.

"The danger of this, to say the least is obvious; and the probability is, that some of those who return from the country, will be infected. This I think ought to be expected and guarded against by every body, both here and with you.

But there is this great consolation in the case; since the rains commenced and the air has become colder, no infection has been carried from sick chambers—nor been received from the convalescents in the streets.

"There has been one capital error committed; I fear in very many instances. The beds on which persons have died, have been given to negro nurses! These in an abundance of cases, have been the best beds in a family—and been apparently of considerable value, will be offered for sale. Against the danger of this error, no measures can now secure our citizens but vigilance and perseverance thro' next summer, and I fear nothing short of that time, may secure those

of your city. Beds and bedding at least, if not second hand apparel, ought to be prohibited from this city.

"There are mentioned here, two instances, in which (a bed in one case and a pillow in another) feathers taken up by country people, float in the river, nobody can tell how long, have communicated the infection and destroyed several in each family into which they were brought. Of these facts the evidence is very clear.

"As thee, requested particular information respecting this fatal disorder, I have freely and candidly expressed my sentiment, upon it. Were I one of your Committees I would advise the admittance of merchandise and persons—but at the same time, recommended the most rigid examination respecting cloathing—and a total prohibition of bedding under the severest penalties, and the strictest possible guard in this lies the great danger.

"P. S. It is said that about 25,000 people left the city, of which I judge, about 8,000 are returned, and many more preparing to return. There will not be many remaining out after the end of this month. Our market has been amply supplied with provisions; except only the article of fresh butter, which has been rather short and dear. Fire-wood is advanced beyond the usual price; many boats having been stopped for 6 or 8 weeks at the time in which our greatest supplies have been commonly furnished—it now comes in rapidly, and if the weather continues favorable, as it is likely it will, the water not having fallen so as to fill the ground, I hope the price will fall nearly to what it sold for during the last season. Beef is in super-abundance, the great consumers of that article having been out of the city."

Extract of a letter from Boston, Nov. 17.

"We receive every day the best news from France—A vessel just now arrived informs us, that the army of Prince Cobourg has been totally routed; and that the *fool* of that General is gone in a certain place, where it is to be wished, the souls of all tyrants were gone long ago.—Toulon is re-taken—The English squadron is fallen into the hands of the Sans-Culottes; (two vessels excepted, who have been fortunate enough to effectuate their escape.)—Much other good news is now in circulation, and will be shortly published in our papers; in the mean while you may be certain that the French now ought no more to sing *ca ira*, but *ca va* with a fair breeze."

Copy of a letter from Citizen GENTON, Mayor of the town of the Mole St. Nicolas, to Citizen GENET.

Baltimore, October 14, 1793.

Citizen,

"THE English have possessed themselves of the town of the Mole without firing a gun. They employed for that purpose no other army but the most perfidious politics, only putting in practice the infernal machinations invented by French villains.

"I was the only inhabitant of that important strong hold who was proscribed, because I was the only one faithful to the French Republic. I have delivered to Citizen Moissonnier all the papers which were in my possession, relative to this shameful affair.

"A considerable number of the inhabitants of the parishes adjoining the Mole eagerly came to partake of the disgrace and infamy with which the inhabitants were covered, by taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty. It is not foreign from the purpose to remark, that in the town of the Mole, at present, the greatest crime is to be faithful to one's country. Men of worth and honor are despised there, and the English respect only traitors; accordingly they have gratified them with the best posts. I shall have the honor, Citizen, to send you every necessary information, and I will make known to you the monsters who contributed most to this odious treason.

"Commodore Ford, commanding the ship Europa, of 50 guns, fearing to be attacked on his arrival, used the greatest dispatch in fortifying the interior works of the forts, according to the advice of the traitor Deneux, who had delivered it up to him. This villain was as active and zealous in this operation, as he had been slow and careless until that moment. I will speedily forward to you some anecdotes of this monster, and the perfidious