

To the Freeholders and Freemen of Craven County.

Gentlemen,
THE Election for Representatives in the General Assembly being at hand—I presume to offer my services to you as a candidate, for a seat in the House of Commons.

Always happy in serving my country, in any capacity, should that confidence which I have so long experienced be continued to me, I will endeavor to evince myself not totally unworthy of it.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ALLEN.
Craven County, June 26.

To the free and Independent Citizens of Newbern.

Fellow-Citizens,
THE honor you did me in electing me at the last session, to represent you in the General Assembly emboldens me to offer myself again a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for a member to represent this town in the legislature of the State.

I am with due respect, your most obliged and obedient servant,

ISAAC GUION.
Newbern, - June 26.

Four copies of

IREDELL'S REVISAL,

For sale at Mr. FRILICK'S TAVERN.

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, in Lenoir county, a large black or dark chestnut coloured mare, with a large spot on her nose, and some white on her feet, about fifteen hands high, seven years old, with foal when taken away.

Whoever will apprehend and prosecute the thief to conviction will be entitled to the above reward, or to thirty dollars for securing the mare.

BRYAN WHITFIELD.
Rockford, (Lenoir,) July 12, 1794.

PAUL GOLD.

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has commenced business opposite the church, and just imported a handsome assortment of seasonable merchandize; among which are,

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

REFINED SUGAR.

HYSON TEA

GIN.

SPIRITS.

WINES.

PORPER, &c. &c.

Which he is determined to sell low, for cash.

July 12.

BLANKS of all sorts, to be had at the BPrinting-Office.

LONDON, May 24.

COL. Craig, Adjutant Gen. to the army of the Duke of York, arrived in town yesterday: shortly after some letters of a later date than those in the Gazette, reached town from Flanders; from which we have the satisfaction to learn, that Gen. Clairfayt has obtained an advantage over part of Pichegru's army, which far more than recompenses for the check, so bravely, tho' disadvantageously sustained on the 18th.

Whitehall, May 20.

A letter of which the following is an extract from his royal highness the Duke of York, dated Tournay, May 16, 1794, was yesterday received by the right. Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

"When I sent my last letter, the enemy had succeeded in forcing the passage of the Sambre, and had consequently obliged General Kaunitz to retreat, and to take up

order to cover Mons, in which the French having attacked him the day before yesterday, he had the good fortune to repulse them completely, and to drive them beyond the Sambre.—The enemy's loss is computed at five thousand men, and three pieces of cannon.

"This success having perfectly secured that part of the country, his Imperial Majesty immediately determined to march to my assistance, and arrived here yesterday himself, leaving his brother the archduke Charles to conduct his army to Orchies."

May 21.

Yesterday at two o'clock the Privy Council met at the Council Office in the treasury; when warrants were delivered, for conveying the bodies of the different persons in their custody to the tower, charged with treasonable and seditious practices, viz.

The Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, John Thetwall, John Richter, John Lovatt, a hair dresser; Rev. John Horne Tooke and John Augustus Bonney.

The Messengers delivered their prisoners into the custody of the Deputy Governor, at 4 o'clock.

Messrs. Adams, Hardy, and the Norwich Secretary (Saint) are still in custody of the different messengers, and were not examined yesterday.

The prisoners were conducted to separate apartments.

PARIS, May 13.

Execution of Madame Elizabeth:

The Revolutionary Tribunal having determined to bring Madame Elizabeth to her trial, the Public Accuser was ordered to make out an indictment against her, and she was removed on the 10th from the Temple, to the Conciergerie.—

Before the departure of this unfortunate female from the Temple, she took leave of the two children of Louis XVI in the most affectionate manner.

Yesterday she was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. Her execution took place this day. She died with great fortitude, aged 30.

BOSTON, July 9.

Further corroborating Particulars of the Duke of York's Defeat.

Tournay, May 17.

A general attack by the allied army at this place having been concerted for this day, a column, consisting chiefly of British and Hanoverians, marched last night towards Lannoi, where they arrived about midnight, and lay all night on their arms.

Early this morning they attacked the French, who, after a short resistance retreated in confusion. The British troops pursued them through Lannoi to Roubaix, where a masked battery was opened upon them, which did considerable mischief—they, however, maintained their ground, with more bravery perhaps, than prudence—and altho' they found Roubaix strongly defended both by horse and foot, they pushed on to several other villages, and took the post of Mouvaux.

The left wing of his Royal Highness's army was equally successful for some time. The main body of them obtained possession of Watlaw, while a large detachment proceeded to Mouveron. This last post is of great importance. It was the loss of it, that laid the foundation of all Clairfayt's disasters. The possession of it by the allies would probably have enabled them to cut off the retreat of the French army. It commands both Courtray and Menin. Its value appears to have been well understood, as the French defend it with great obstinacy, and baffled our attempts to take it.

This night the British troops keep possession of all the posts they have taken, altho' they have suffered very severely, particularly from the masked batteries at Roubaix. We have taken three pieces of cannon, and the Austrians on our left have taken a considerable quantity of artillery.

Sunday evening, 18th May.

From the following detail, there is great reason to believe that the French permitted

the column under the command of the Duke of York to advance yesterday further than force could have carried them, and to have allowed them to obtain possession of several posts, which only tended to intoxicate our troops, and to render them the more easy victims of the disasters which have taken place this day.

The British army, elated with their successes of yesterday, obstinately retained possession this morning of all they had conquered, and were preparing to proceed towards Turcoin. During last night, however, the French poured out an immense quantity of troops from Lille, who endeavored to turn our left flank, while a large detachment of troops from Courtray, actually passed our right—a very strong body also faced us in the centre, so that in the forenoon we were nearly surrounded. The British troops, however, intoxicated with the successes of the day before, were not fully aware of their situation till its peril was considerably increased. The Austrians and Hanoverians on their left were kept in check by incredible hordes from Lille, while the numbers which poured down from Courtray on the right threatened for some time to make our whole body prisoners.

In this situation the British army found themselves compelled to insure their retreat by fighting their way thro' the enemy. This they accomplished in the most gallant manner, though with a melancholy loss, both of men and officers.

The Hanoverians were the first to retire. They created the greatest confusion; for the cavalry not only destroyed our foot, but put the whole army into such disorder that they became a helpless prey to the pursuing enemy. Their conduct proved more fatal than the hostility of the French.

The enemy regained all their posts excepting one or two of considerable value. Towards evening General Otto led up several Austrian battalions, who checked the French and even took several pieces of cannon.

The 3d regiment of guards lost one stand of colours, and about 20 pieces of artillery was taken by the enemy.

The defeat of the detachment under the Duke of York has struck great consternation into the inhabitants of this town many of which are retreating with precipitation.

The following proclamation is just published to quiet the minds not only of the people of Tournay, but also of the allied armies.

By the Provosts and Jurats, Mayor and Sheriffs, forming the Council of State of the city of Tournay.

"THE extensive combination of a grand manœuvre preventing all the corps of an army from acting together in all close and interlocked country, one of the divisions of the combined army has been obliged to retreat, on account of the great superiority of the enemy's forces, and to fall back to the camp of Marquain.

"This retrograde march ought not to inspire any terror; for the greater part of the combined army, yet untouched, will serve as a point of re-union, so that we shall be enabled to give battle to the French, and drive them out of Flanders. All the inhabitants of Tournay are hereby requested to remain calm and tranquil, as they have nothing to fear: Their sovereign, now within these walls appreciates, as he ought, their zeal, attachment and energy. This monarch, full of sensibility, has deigned to give us the following intelligence.

"Given in Council, May 18, 1794.
(Signed)

M. P. POURTRIN, Sec'y

Monday forenoon, 19th May.

The defeat of yesterday is by no means to be considered as a defeat of the whole army at this place. Of the column under the Duke of York, indeed the defeat was complete; but when they fell back on the grand army, consisting chiefly of Imperialists, they were perfectly protected, inasmuch that they have this day been enabled to move two miles forward towards Courtray, there to take up their position, while the Emperor with the grand army occupies