

fix months. The citadel of Sedan is deemed impregnable, and the national guards are on duty there. At Mezieres the fortifications are doubled; and a fort is erected on Mount Botentour, which commands that place and a great extent of country round it.

The following letter from Saumur, was read in the Convention, on the 28th ult.

Yesterday morning a general consternation ensued in consequence of the defeat of one of the columns of our army at Charillon, and of the loss of several cannon, and a large number of waggons, loaded with provision and ammunition, which was taken by the Rebels—This event seemed to announce the prolongation of the existence of those violent fanatics of La Vendee; but, fortunately, in one instant, a total change happened—for, at 10 o'clock at night a courier from Bressiauer brought a despatch, signed by Bellegard, Bourbotte, and Choudieux, containing the following intelligence: "The bravery and intrepidity of the two columns of our army at Charillon have spirited up, in such a manner, our soldiers, that they retook from the rebels all we had lost at the first onset—a most astonishing carnage took place; their army was entirely destroyed." The courier also informed that there were from 10,000 to 12,000 of the rebels killed, while our loss does not amount to more than 3000; and we have the pleasure to announce that we have taken six cannon more than we lost at first. At this great news our republican enthusiasm was universally felt.

(Signed) F. L. I. X., President of the Military Committee at Saumur.

"P. S. We have liberated many of our prisoners, long in irons. I hope that care is taken of the widows and children of those who have the happiness to die in defence of the republican cause." Correspondence between the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and General Jourdan.

Letter from General Jourdan, General in Chief of the army of the North and Ardennes, to General Cobourg, dated October 30.

"I am fully informed, that it has been reported in the army which you command, that all the French who may fall into the hands of your soldiers are to be massacred. I also know that this act of barbarity and cruelty, of which history furnishes no example, has been committed upon some dismounted chassours, who were made prisoners in the retouche which lately took place in the village of Montigny. I write for an explanation of the manner in which you mean to carry on the war. Until the present moment, we have respected the unfortunate who have fallen into our hands; we have given them meat and drink when they had occasion for them; they have even been furnished with money to procure themselves such things as were necessary for them. This conduct on our part ought to make us hope for the same from you. However, we are now need of the contrary. To complete our horror, your prisoners are obliged to serve in the legion of the emigrants, in those paracidal troops, whose very name fills us with horror. I will add no more. General and wait with impatience your answer, that I may regulate my future conduct by it."

A. N. S. W. E. R.

Head-Quarters, Friday, Nov. 15, 1793.

"Although you say, that you are perfectly informed of that which you have advanced in your letter, there is not the least foundation for the imputation. So far from ordering the massacre of all the French, whom the chance of war has made fall into our hands, there is a standing order to treat them with humanity and kindness, from the moment they are prisoners. However rash and unbecoming may be your manner of judging our conduct, and of accusing us of it, we have not waited for your remonstrance, far less for your example, to learn what we owe to prisoners and the unfortunate. In spite of the rigid and positive orders which have been given to our soldiers on this head, it is possible that in the heat of battle, they may have given place to those sentiments of revenge and indignation which the last atrocities committed in France have produced in their minds. However, a very recent example

proves that your imputation, affirmed so positively, is entirely void of foundation. The day before yesterday we took 2000 prisoners at Marchiennes; they are all alive, and under the sacred protection of the laws of war and of our loyalty.

"We have in all about 25,000 French prisoners in our possession; they are paid, not in paper, which would not produce the half of their pay, but in silver; they are well fed; we will give them up when exchanged. We have now kept them near a year after the term in which, by the most solemn cartels and agreements, they were to have been exchanged. We do not oblige them to serve in the emigrant legion; if they are admitted into them, it is by a voluntary enlistment, in which we use no influence, as we have before us a striking and example of the injustice and danger of pressing soldiers into the service.

"Above all, sir, learn to know us, and particularly, how you ought to write to an enemy. The bravery of a general of an army ought not to consist in the terms of a letter. However, I am too much above such proceedings and such language, to be offended at it.

"I wrote, some time ago, to the commander in chief of the French army, to request him to inform me, if the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment of Cobourg's dragoons, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the 16th of October, was yet alive, where he was, or if he was dead of his wounds.—Such information is never refused; in all similar cases I have given and received it; but on this occasion I could get no answer. I again repeat to you, sir, the same demand.

PRINCE COBOURG."

The Armies of the Rhine.

Accounts from that quarter are—That the Duke of Brunwick and General Wurmsler had beat the French with a great slaughter; that they had taken Weissenbourg and Lauterbourg; that Landau had also surrendered; and that Stratsbourg was entering into a capitulation.

In the South—The Spaniards had met with defeats.

England—Is threatened, at least by report, with an invasion, by a few hundred thousands Sans Culottes.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, January 29.

A number of factious persons in Burlington county, lately associated, in opposition to a law for the collection of some back taxes, and bound themselves to support each other; in consequence of which, a few were confined in gaol, which collected a mob to liberate them, by pulling it down, but the sheriff, and a few friends to order, threw themselves into the gaol for its protection, and detention of the culprits confined, and sent on express to the Governor, who, with a party of horse, repaired to the scene of disturbance, and, after apprehending a few of the leaders of the mob, restored order again.

TRENTON, January 29.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Wednesday evening the Governor returned to this place with his suite, escorted by Captain Carle's troop, after taking the most active of the Burlington rioters, who had dispersed before the approach of the military. It will afford the utmost satisfaction to the good citizens of this state, to know that not one man of influence had the least concern in the tumult, which took its rise from an ill judged opposition to the recovery of certain arrearages of taxes, unpaid only by the least consequential part of the city and township of Burlington. Some of the defaulters had been imprisoned; others were rescued from the hands of the civil officers; and the purpose of the combination was, to release those who were in prison, to which they were encouraged by the consideration, that by much the greater part of the citizens who wished to support good order, would be prevented by their religious professions from exerting force against them. Feeble and indecisive as such disorderly bodies always are, yet no opposition to law and order can

be so insignificant as to escape proper punishment; and the vigilance of the Executive, supported as it was by the activity and zeal of well disciplined cavalry and infantry, who so honourably earned the approbation of their country, has, in this instance shewn what may always be expected—that rapid and effectual measures will be taken upon all occasions to compel obedience to the laws and preserve the peace and good order of society.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1.

The Captain of a vessel, arrived this week from Ireland, brings word, that half of a corps of 18 hundred horse, which were landed at Ostend from England, were cut off by the French, two days after their arrival. The Captain himself sold to those who were sent to supply the deficiency occasioned by their loss.

A press-gang, at Plymouth, he also informs, had been attacked, and the whole number, except two, killed by the populace.

The French nation have adopted a measure which this country ought seven years ago to have done, viz. a total disuse of British manufactures. A commercial war of this nature would humble this haughty nation, and bring them to a sense of their dependence on the United States. Instead of falling in debt to the insolent Briton, we might annually place in his books a balance of millions in our favour; exports of this country, being so necessary to their trade in other parts of the world, that they would be obliged to purchase them of us, upon any terms we demanded. A non-importation is the most effectual system to be adopted by us—this is both an army and navy, and this modern mode of waging war would be the most economical, as we should save both men and money during the contest.

AUGUSTA, January 18.

On Saturday last Major ROBERT FORSYTH, Marshall for the state (district) of Georgia, was killed in the execution of his office, at the house of Mrs. Dixon in this place by Beverly Allen of South-Carolina:—A sketch of the particulars is as follows—Major Forsyth being about to serve the aforesaid Allen with a writ, from a principle of delicacy, asked him out of the room, where there were several gentlemen present upon business in which the said Allen was interested;—he assented, and perhaps added these words "with pleasure"; but instead of following, he asked some one apart, "is not that Major Forsyth?"—being answered in the affirmative, he inquired about the key of the room opposite, and having obtained it retired thither; in the interim the Major had made service of a writ on William Allen brother to the said Beverly, and had granted him some period of indulgence,—this was spent in the room to which his brother had retired, and after being elapsed the Major going up stairs reminded William that his time was expired, (Messrs. Richards and Randolph, acting as deputy Marshals, were now at the room door and prevented its being entirely shut (which was the object of exertion within) and Major Forsyth advancing towards the door was told by Beverly Allen "If he came further, (or words to that effect) he would blow his brains out," which said Allen is asserted by disinterested and respectable persons present, at the same instant discharged a pistol through the opening of the door, and verified his fatal threat, by killing the Marshal on the spot. Thus fell a sacrifice to his delicacy, by the hand of a wretch, to fill up the measure of whose iniquities, it seemed only to want an act of such atrocity, a man whose character is highly revered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, whose active, social, cheerful and benevolent turn of mind rendered him an useful and pleasant member of society, and whose removal from this scene of things affords a most striking and instructive lesson of mortality.

He was interred in the Church-yard with all the honor that could be paid him in a public or private capacity. Being at the time of his decease Deputy Grand Master