

*March 3d.* A battle was fought, near Aix-la-Chapelle, between the Austrians commanded by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and the French under General Dumourier; in which the latter are said to have lost 5,000 men, and 120 pieces of cannon. The loss of the Austrians, in this engagement, is not particularly ascertained.

— *18th.* Another battle was fought, between the same armies, and commanders, in the vicinity of the village of Neerwinden. In this engagement also, it appears that the French were repulsed with considerable loss. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg in his official dispatches transmitted to Vienna, concludes with the following words. "The extraordinary bravery with which our troops fought cost us dear; we lost between 12, and 1500 men; amongst whom we reckon Major Hugo Adoneli killed, General Robeck and Colonel Riche wounded, and also several other officers. The enemy lost at least 4000 men killed and wounded. We have taken from them about 50 pieces of cannon."

— *22d.* The two armies met again near Louvain. After a smart and bloody action, which lasted about three hours, General Dumourier was obliged to retreat; and the French evacuated the city of Louvain, the same day. Soon after, they are reported to have also evacuated the cities of Brussels, Ostend, Namur, Klundert, Moerdijk, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges; and seemed ready to abandon the whole of their conquests in the Netherlands.

---

There are no late advices from Gen. Custine's army.

Admiral Truguet, who went with a squadron of French men of war, on an expedition against the Island of Sardinia, is returned to Toulon, without success.

Advices from Maëricht of the 25th of March mention, that the loss of the French, on the 18th and 22d of the same month, was estimated there at 14 or 15,000 men, and 60 pieces of cannon; and that the Austrians were supposed to have lost in the same engagements about 6,000 men killed or desperately wounded.

---

### P A R I S, *March 18.*

The most serious disturbances have been at Montargis. The dearth of bread, and the law for recruiting were the pretences for this commotion. MANUEL, who resigned his seat in the Convention, when sentence was about to be passed on Louis XVI, has unfortunately fallen a victim to it. This was the place where he was born, and he had retired to it disgusted with the violent proceedings in the Convention. The mob wished to oblige him to enrol his name as a volunteer. He refused, and pleaded the law which exempts persons above the age of forty. The misguided rabble, incensed at this refusal, stabbed him in a number of places and he expired amidst the most cruel treatment.

