

possessed by the French in his rear, to Gen. Clairfayt, who followed him with an army of thirty-six thousand men.

The numbers which the French have to oppose to the power of the combined armies, are not particularly stated. The people are said to have been every where raised, and thousands repairing to the army every day. M. Luckner was waiting for the Duke of Brunswick in front. Dumourier, Kellerman, and Bournonville were to fall upon him on the flanks; and accounts of the greatest moment were hourly expected.

Various reports have been circulated of an engagement having taken place, but none of them to be depended upon.

*By English papers as late as the 4th of October, arrived by the October mail we have the following additional intelligence.*

On the first and 2d of October a report prevailed in London that M. Dumourier's army was surrounded by the forces under the command of the Duke of Brunswick; and that the French had made overtures to the Duke, offering to give up all their cannon, baggage and tents provided that the army should be permitted to retire with their arms. This account is said to have been received in a letter from Lord Elgin, dated at Brussels the 28th of September.

Another letter received at Lord Grenville's office, dated Ostend 29th September with no name to it, is said to corroborate the above intelligence, and says that the army under M. Dumourier, to the amount of 25,000 men, had laid down their arms and surrendered at discretion to the Duke of Brunswick: that Chalons was taken on the 22d of Sept. and that Rheims surrendered on the 24th. that when the Courier who brought this account to Ostend, left the combined army, the Van was at Meaux, within twelve leagues of Paris; where it was expected the Duke would arrive early in October.

But the credit of the above reports is considerably invalidated by the following fact. On the 4th of October, all the newspapers printed in Paris on the 1st of that month were received in London, and contained not a word concerning the surrender of Dumourier's army, nor of the capture of Rheims or Chalons.

### *Irruption into Savoy.*

*Letter from General Montesquieu to the Minister at War.*

Chambery, Sept. 22. "I had the honour to give you notice, that my next letter would be dated from Chambery. You see that I kept my word. From the borders of the Lake of Geneva to those of Isere, deputations come successively from almost every town in Savoy, to do homage to the French Nation, and to implore its protection. The flight of the enemy has been sufficiently rapid, since it has been impossible for me to overtake them. But if I have only a feeble hope of being able to make them prisoners, I have the satisfaction of making more useful captures through their flight. I subjoin here a succinct account of the provisions, ammunition, arms, and military effects, which they have abandoned. I did not want the troops that were continually joining me. I had only twelve battalions, before which 15,000 men disappeared like a puff of wind. I agreed last night with M. Rossi, whom I have left at Montmelian, that he should move to Miolan, with the corps of 8000 men under his command. I am here with 7000 men,