

Continuation of Foreign Intelligence, by the Washington, from Cork.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 29.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jarvis' flag continues in the Boyne, it is therefore probable that he is to convoy the trade to the West-Indies; but the idea of carrying an armament there is certainly given up for the present.

The transports with the troops intended for the West-Indies, failed yesterday morning at six o'clock with a very favorable gale, and must nearly reach Ostend this evening.

DOVER, Oct. 29.

This morning passed by to the Downs, about 18 sail of transports, with 7000 troops on board, under convoy of two frigates, bound from Portsmouth to Ostend.

The gun-boats, which have remained here since the siege of Dunkirk, left this harbor yesterday morning for Nicuport.

LONDON, October 30.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received in addition to the intelligence brought by our private letters from Ostend, an account of the raising of the siege of Maubeuge, which it is said, was occasioned by the defeat of General Clairfait, who was forced to cross the Sambre in great precipitation. This defeat of the Austrian General is alluded to in other Ostend letters.

Although the account of the raising of the siege was transmitted to us from most respectable authority, the want of time has not enabled us yet to make such an enquiry as would induce us to pledge ourselves to the truth of the account.

It is determined, that 140 independent companies are to be regimented, ten companies to a regiment. The field-officers are to be taken from old regiments, Captains to be majors, majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels, &c. without purchases, and their former commissions to be sold, the produce of which is to be applied towards the recruiting service.

Raising of the Siege of Maubeuge

This intelligence was received from Lord Elgin's brother, the hon. Mr. Bruce who is at Brussels.

The French for several days past, had made sallies from their entrenched camp at Maubeuge. As in many of those they had been successful, it was resolved to make a general attack on the division under Gen. Clairfait.

The attack was conducted with such force and perseverance, that Gen. Clairfait was under the necessity of dispatching an aid-de-camp to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, requesting him to advance immediately to his assistance.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg accordingly crossed the Sambre with his whole army.

The assistance which the Prince furnished to Gen. Clairfait, was not so efficacious as to resist the torrent which the French poured upon the Allied army. It was only sufficient to prevent Gen. Clairfait's army from being cut to pieces.

After a vigorous endeavour to drive the French back to their entrenched camp, the allied army found it necessary to retreat, and recross the Sambre.

The raising of the siege was the necessary and immediate consequence of this defeat.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg had two horses killed under him.

The bad news, which was transmitted to us yesterday, by an express that left Ostend a day after the mail; but which we did not think proper to publish, left the Duke of York had been obliged to throw himself, with his whole detachment that was to reinforce the Prince of Cobourg, into Valenciennes, where he was said to be surrounded by the French.—One part of this we now find to be undoubtedly true; the other part, it is to be hoped will not be confirmed, by the letters which we impatiently expect from the Continent, by the Flanders mail now due.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 16.

The Commissioners and Secretary of the district of Louviers, for discovering

non-juring priests, wrote to the National Convention, as follows:

"The genius of Liberty conducted us in the middle of the darkest night, to the retreat of a non-juring priest, more than four-score years old, on whom we found 50 pieces of gold of 24 livres, 66 pieces of silver, of 6 livress, stamped with the old mould, which formed the treasury of this refractory obstinate man, with a gold watch and a Manheim snuff box, &c."

Second announced that he had found out the means to direct balloons at pleasure, and from this discovery he thinks the enemy will receive great injury.—Referred to the Committee of Public instruction, where Second will exhibit his discovery.

Lacombes St. Michel, Commissioner in Corsica, wrote from Calvi, under date of October 1, that the English, after having cut off all communication by sea, had summoned Bastia, and St. Florent, and were determined to attack the latter place in concert with Paoli, who directed the attack by land: but a violent storm obliged the English to retire.—Paoli has been repulsed, and the Corsicans have not been more successful.

Saint Just made a report on the law against the English. The English, said he, have violated towards us the Law of Nations in an atrocious manner, and the Decree against them is only a consequence of that distrust with which the English Government has justly inspired us. It is wished that the law should extend to all foreigners. It is not evident that the more numerous these whom we endeavor to intimidate, the fewer we shall in reality intimidate? We have not passed a law against the English people, but against their government. Let England awake. We will assist her as friends to rid herself of Kings. Since the English have massacred the Representatives of the People, at Toulon, the House of Commons ought to tremble for itself: the blow inflicted upon us strikes against it. Those who wish that the law should extend to other foreigners, do not perceive that the other Powers have not the same exclusive system with the English. We ought to be in a state of revolution, of force and of energy, against a people who are in a state of treachery. It is by force that we shall conquer. Brissot deceived the Convention by philosophy. In the present moment, they wish to deceive you by politics. The following is the plan of the decree proposed by the committee of public safety.

Art. 1. Foreigners born subjects of the powers, with whom the Republic is at war, shall be confined till the peace.

2. They shall be treated with care.

3. Women married to foreigners, previous to the law, are not included in the decree, provided they are not suspected, or married to suspected persons.

Chabot demanded that the conduct of foreigners should be examined into, before they were confined, as there might be found among them, persons of integrity, and that a tribunal should be created for that purpose. He acknowledged that he had espoused a foreigner, but that he was not influenced by this consideration, and that he was ready to sacrifice nature to his country.

Robespierre replied, that all foreigners are suspected persons, that the most patriotic are the most dangerous; that they are the concealed agents of Austria, which still keeps up a considerable faction in the bosom of the Republic.—The 31st of May was fatal to the Anglo-Prussian faction. The law against foreigners will be fatal to the Austrian faction. This law is rigorous; it will without doubt involve some valuable philosophers, but these are few and besides the law is so magnanimous, that it will find apologists even in those who are affected by it.

Barre.—"We shall then have a perfect Revolutionary law, namely, a law without any exception. The English have committed the most atrocious offence, by massacring a Representative of the People, and the infamy of that transaction can only be expunged by the ruin of England."—(Loud applause.)

Several exceptions were presented to the preceding law; they were rejected, and the plan of the decree adopted. The exceptions were referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

A Savannah paper of the 18th ult. says—Information is said to have been received in town, that the Creek Indians have commenced Hostilities upon the Spanish Settlements in Florida.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

He who is more noisy than his neighbors about his religion, will soon be let down for a man that has none. It is a sure mark of a designing hypocrite, who would set up the shew for the reality, and make his market of the shew. The same remark is applicable, and should be invariably applied to the political hypocrites—those posture masters, and makers of grimace, who would have the world rate the merit of principles by the bluster of those who pronounce them. It is no hard matter for a dozen frothy ranters to get together, and, in effect to bully the still sensible, honest people as much as they may chuse. A Democratic club to make it's resolves respected, should come forth—Who are these men that would govern us from their dark hol.*? Are they superior in light and information, in virtue, or character to other men? if not, why do they take it upon them to dictate as a body? A freeman may petition after having elected rulers—the press is free. There is no need of combinations and clubs. Let us know who they are, that we may judge what they are. It looks very like aristocracy, for persons of restless fiery spirits, to cabal together, in order that their knot may have more power and influence than equal laws give to as many citizens who quietly mind their business. Marius was president of a Democratic club in ancient Rome, afterwards Cataline and Clodius, were members.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York, January 13.

Ships, Ann, Walker, Bristol; Washington, Silvester, Ireland; America, Bright, Lisbon; Enterprize, Nowlen, Ostend and Guernsey.

Brigs, Julia, Riley, Turks Island; Ann, Byrne, Jamaica; Nancy, Harrison, Dublin; Charlotte, Saler, Gaudaloupe; Abigail, Tripe, Portsmouth, (N.H.) Eliza, Stevenson, Dominique.

Sloop Eliza, Johnston, New Providence.

Schooners, Aim, Mosserat, Curacao; Molly, Leonard, Martinique.

Capt. Bright of the ship America, left Lisbon the 5th November, in company with the following American vessels, under convoy of two 74 gun-ships, two frigates of 36, and two brigs of 20 guns; granted by her most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, as protection against the Algerines.

Ships, Lark, Munro, Providence; Wilmington, M'Gee, Wilmington; Joseph, M'Cannon, Portland; Nancy, Goodridge, Newbury-Port.

Barque Henry, Roberteau, Newbury-Port.

Brigs, Leopard, Goudnage, Beverly; Nancy, Harris, Philadelphia; Lively, Mayhew, Newbury-Port; Recovery, Hazard, New-London; Union, Keaquick, New-York; John, Barret, Norfolk, (Virgin.) Schooner Elfy, Wells, Boston.

Capt. Bright left at Lisbon, the following Vessels:

Ship Harden, Williams, Philadelphia; Brigs, Sukey, Ch. R. Perry, R. Island; Elizabeth, M. Bombery, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; —, Hoyt, Newbury Port; St. Maria, —, Baltimore.

A British frigate arrived at Lisbon, 23d October. One of the officers informed Capt. Bright, that they had spoke the ship President, Capt. Ross, belonging to Philadelphia, off Cape St. Vincent, then in possession of the Algerines.

Capt. Leonard, spoke the Commission ship, Nancy of Liverpool, Capt. Molyneux, of 22 guns, who boarded him.—After examining his papers with polite attention, permitted him to proceed. He spoke in the Mona Stratis, a fleet of Spanish men-of-war, consisting of 7 sail of the line, viz. one of 90, three of 84, two of 74, and one of 64 guns; together with two frigates from Porto Cabello, bound to Cape Nichola-Mole, as he was informed by the Commodore. Capt. Leonard supplied them with sundry necessaries for which they paid him a generous price, and treated him with great politeness.

To the Creditors of the French Republic.

SUCH persons as are Creditors of the Republic of France, for supplies sold to their commissioners in the West-India islands, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Thursday evening the 16th inst. to consider of the best means of making application for payment of their respective debts.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

After reading and referring several petitions—a motion was made to go into committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, respecting the foreign commerce of the United States—This motion was succeeded by another, to suspend the consideration of this subject, till the correspondence of the Executive with the British Minister should be printed and in the hands of the members—this motion was negatived—and the House went into committee—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The Debate was continued till near three o'clock—when the committee rose, and reported progress.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a letter from M. Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the United States, dated the 20th December 1793—and a copy of the proceedings of the Legislature of South-Carolina. The letter was read—it states that the minister had not authorized the enrolling, arming and equipping of any armed force in any part of the territory of the United States, but that pursuant to authority and instructions from the Executive Council of the French Republic he had delivered commissions to sundry republican citizens in the state of South-Carolina who had determined to expatriate themselves—these persons were to go to join the people called Savages, to fight under the orders of the French Republic against their enemies, the English and Spaniards.

A further communication on the subject is mentioned in this letter.

The proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina relative to this business were then read—by which it appears that a number of persons in that state had accepted commissions and instructions from Mr. Genet—that they had proceeded to enlist, equip and arm sundry persons pursuant thereto;—these, when embodied, were to rendezvous in Georgia, and to act on the Spanish settlements on the Frontiers, or otherwise in conjunction with a French fleet, in case such fleet should appear on the Southern coast.

(To be continued.)

NEWS.

WHEN men are in a gaping humor,
What may not be th' effect of rumor!
A host of learned legislators,
Sedate, commercial commentators,
By rumor taken by the ears,
Prove restive like a colt in geers;
And in a buzz of agitation,
Adjourn—the business of the nation!

The continuation of Mr. Smith's Speech to-morrow.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. And that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, C. H. R.

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

cwtNov.