

Philadelphia, July 11.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

By the Olive Branch, Capt. Calder, arrived at Boston, and the York pilot-boat, arrived at New-York, both from London, after short passages, papers are received to the 2d June, they contain the following interesting information.

In the Brussels Gazette of the 4th May is an account published by the government.—That on 29th April a body of French troops advanced near Tournay; these were attacked by one regiment and seven companies of foot and four squadrons of dragoons, that after the Austrians had fired some pieces of cannon the French retreated precipitately beyond the Austrian frontiers—with the loss of two dragoons, and several horses killed, forty soldiers taken prisoners and four pieces of artillery. On the side of the Austrians none killed, wounded or missing.

On the same day another body of French troops, under the command of Monf. de Biron, entered the Austrian territory, and advanced beyond Bouffut, these were opposed by General Beaulieu at the head of 1800 infantry and 1500 cavalry, and were obliged to retreat towards Bouffut with the loss of twenty killed and several wounded. The day following the French troops again attacked Gen. Beaulieu, a short action commenced, which ended in the complete rout of the French, who lost 250 killed, a considerable number taken prisoners, and five pieces of cannon.

The above account is under the Brussels head. Under the London head are accounts which make the above actions to have been more considerable; that in the first skirmish the French lost near four hundred men, that in the second they had 700 killed, and among them Count Rochambeau's son—but the Brussels account is no doubt sufficiently exaggerated.

The papers further state, that Col. Dillon, who commanded the French in the first action, being suspected of treachery, was taken by the soldiery and mob at Lisle, and hung upon a gibbet—his head and legs cut off, and the trunk of his body burnt.—A French Abbe, suspected also of treachery, passing accidentally by this scene, was also seized and executed on the spot, the soldiers also executed their chief engineer, and two or three other officers. An article under the Londonderry head says, that Count Dillon was tried by a court martial, that he was hanged and burned half alive; the charge against him was being privy to a scheme of leading the French troops into an ambushade, where were 15 pieces of cannon. Col. Dillon's brother has petitioned the National Assembly to employ the most effectual measures to discover and punish the assassins. Several skirmishes between the French and Austrians took place from the 4th to the 20th May, the date of the last continental accounts; the former are represented as having been always worsted. A great many of the French soldiers desert and join the Austrian army. The Brussels Gazette represents the above skirmishes and attempts as nothing more than ministerial intrigues—that they shall soon see whether the French army will assume a more military attitude.—As to the Austrian troops, the same Gazette says, they seem remarkably steady, well disciplined, and by no means likely to desert.

The French prisoners at Brussels amount to about 200—among whom is Lt. Col. D'Estehazy—they are treated in the same manner as the Austrian troops. The French minister of war, M. De GRAVE, has resigned. The National Assembly have voted an address to the people; it recommends discipline in very earnest terms to the soldiers, and concludes with saying, "We have sworn never to capitulate with pride or tyranny.—We will keep our oath.—Death—death, or victory and equality." The assembly has "ordered, that the executive power inform the Assembly, every eight days, of the enquiries made into the assassination committed at Lilla, of Gen. Dillon, and other officers"—nine persons were already in custody on that account. A spy had been apprehended, who, it was proved, had cried out in the action of Mons, "Save himself who can." The war minister informed the Assembly in the sitting of the 13th May, that the whole regiment de Saxe had deserted and gone over to the enemy—92 of them were brought back and 88 horses.—Three squadrons of the regiment of de Berchini have also deserted. May 14—M. Servan gave alarming accounts of the number of troops which continue to desert—he demanded that a severe law be passed to prevent desertion, and to deter officers from resigning their commissions. M. Izard concluded a spirited harangue by moving, having previously asserted that the country is in danger, that the Legislature should meet in some private place, on the evenings when there is no sitting; and that a message be sent to the King, desiring him to declare whether he loves or hates the constitution, and whether he means to support or destroy it.

M. Rochambeau has resigned his command, and is succeeded by M. D'Estaing. M. La Fayette's army is in the neighbourhood of Namur, and is continually reinforced—he seems, by his motions, says the Brussels Gazette, to be meditating some important attack. The King of Prussia has ordered 70,000 men to march, of which himself is to take the command. The Duke of Brunswick is to command the Austrian army in Flanders—the Prince Hohenloe the Austrian and Helian army on the Rhine—Gen. Brown is to command under the Duke, in Flanders.—Thus much for foreign continental affairs—it is pretty apparent that great allowance is to be made in reading the foregoing. The citizens of the United States have had sufficient experience during their own contest, to prevent an implicit credit in foreign newspaper details of battles, sieges, desertions, &c. They are more than one half exaggerations.

The accounts from England are—That the Lord Chancellor Thurlow has resigned.—That fresh riots had broken out in Birmingham, oc-

caused by a soldier's being killed, and were increasing when the vessel sailed. Mr. Paine has published a third pamphlet intitled the CRISIS—A royal proclamation is issued against seditious writings. British stock has fallen; 3 per cents to 87. American funds at par. A camp had been formed at Bagshot, and another at Hyde Park.

By sundry articles under the head COBLENTZ, in the European papers, dated April 20—it appears that the ex-princes have called a convocation of their adherents, whose intention is to declare the King incompetent to the duties of his station—and to appoint Monsieur, Regent, and Count D'Artois generalissimo of the forces.

FORM OF A PASSPORT FOR COMMERCIAL VESSELS BELONGING TO FRANCE.

LOUIS, by the grace of God and the Constitutional law of the State, King of the French, To all those to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. The vessel named the _____ of the burthen of _____ tons, having been registered in, and belonging to the port of _____ and proved to be French property, we hereby declare that said vessel is entitled to sail under the National Flag of France, for which purpose we have granted letters of licence and passport to _____ Commander of said vessel, to depart from the port and harbour of _____ with instructions to govern himself according to the laws of the kingdom and the marine regulations.

We pray and request all sovereign powers, friends and allies of the French nation, and their subordinate officers; we command and enjoin all public functionaries under orders, the commanders of vessels belonging to the State, and all others whom it shall concern, safely and freely to suffer to pass the said _____ with his vessel aforesaid, without interrupting him, or suffering that he shall meet with any trouble, detention, or delay whatever, but on the contrary to shew him every favor, succour, and assistance whatever, where it shall be necessary.

IN WITNESS whereof we have put our signature, and caused the seal of State to be affixed to the present passport, and the same to be countersigned by the Minister of the Marine.

THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE.

Delivered at the general office of the Marine, at No. _____, and dispatched.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, TO WIT:

The preceding is a translation of the form of the passport now given by the government of France to the vessels of their nation, as officially communicated by their Minister Plenipotentiary, of which all whom it may concern are desired to take notice.

TH. JEFFERSON, Sec'y of State.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1792.

The accounts of the affairs of France this day published, are received through the medium of British papers—the public anxiety is greatly excited—but a little reflection will relieve the mind from an anticipation of very disagreeable consequences to the cause of Freedom, when it is considered that the French story is not told by themselves.

During the late war in America, it was extremely difficult to ascertain facts which were said to have happened within a very short distance of the place where accounts were published.—In the present case, when the rumors of rumors, and the echoes of echoes, are wafted across an ocean of a thousand leagues, and the trumpet of news is blown by those who live by fabricating reports, let us be "slow to believe."

Accounts from Cape Francois to the 25th June, say, that the negroes are still destroying with as much fury as ever, and no prospect of a peace with them.

Attempts were making by the Governor to negotiate with the mulattoes at St. Mark's, but the event was not known.

Captain Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Indian Chief from Canada, departed a few days since from this city on a journey to the westward.—It is said his object is to endeavour to conciliate the minds of the hostile Indians, and lay the foundation for a permanent peace between those tribes and the United States.

By a vessel arrived here on Saturday last we learn, the decree of the National Assembly giving to the free negroes and people of colour equal rights with the whites is generally approved of in the colony. The parish of Jeremie, only, have made shew of opposition to it.

By this vessel we also learn, that the negroes have written to M. de Rouvray, proposing peace on terms less rigorous than heretofore. The vessel also brings accounts of a declaration of war between Russia and France.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts.

"Some late accounts from the westward give a dawn of hope that peace may eventually be concluded with the hostile Indians without much more war; it can be, it will be fortunate in many respects. If it were not for some white savages on the frontiers of some states, I conjecture the business might be effected with whiskey and blankets. I wish the good Quakers, or some other denomination equally pacific, might always be next neighbors to the Indians, as they boast of knowing how to live at peace with them.

"Here, you will observe, we have the old rulers re-elected, and things jog on according to old file. We are blest with a fine season."

The state of births, deaths, and commerce, in the city of Amsterdam for the year 1791, stands thus:

During the last year, 8970 persons have died in that city, which is 291 more than the preceding year.

The total christenings in the Lutheran and reformed churches, amount to 5176.

In the course of the year, 1791 vessels of different nations have entered the Texel, which is 75 less than the preceding year.

The following address to the National Assembly of France, unanimously agreed to by the Legislature of Virginia, is extracted from the Journals of 1791.

"WE, the representatives of the people of Virginia, long sympathizing with the National Assembly of France, in their glorious struggle for liberty, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to present, with all the sincerity of fraternal affection, our warmest congratulations on the establishment of your new Constitution—a constitution in which every masculine feature is portrayed that could strongly mark it as the legitimate offspring of liberty. Indeed from such an illustrious band of patriots and philosophers, we anticipated nothing less, preserving as you have done, with undiminished purity through do many successive ages, that noble spirit of your ancestors, which often bade defiance to the ancient conquerors of the world.

"It is impossible for a nation, in the full enjoyment of liberty, to look with an eye of indifference on the struggles of another to procure it. Upon the general principles of philanthropy then we felt an anxious solicitude for the successful issue of your labors. But when we carry our minds back, and review the eventful history of our own country, we are impelled by the strongest additional motives of friendship and gratitude, to sympathize with the National Assembly of France.

"We venerate the wisdom that suggested—we admire the boldness that commenced—we applaud the manly firmness that pursued—we are pleased with the humanity and politic forbearance that ensued—and we love the virtue that achieved the enterprise. Long may you enjoy the incalculable blessing which this combination of enviable attributes has secured to you, and may your example be imitated, not only by the rest of Europe, but by every enslaved nation upon the face of the globe—till despotism, with all its host of enemies to human happiness and improvement, is entirely chased away."

A leading feature in the character of the regenerated French has appeared to be affection to the English; no longer influenced by those unjust prejudices, those mean jealousies, which formerly divided the two countries, they have taken every occasion to express, with regard to the British nation, the highest respect and confidence, and to shew how desirous they are to cultivate a reciprocal good understanding, and establish a permanent alliance. This sentiment has appeared not only in those public transactions, which might be influenced by policy, but in the conduct of individuals, which affords the best, and indeed only, criterion of real character.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Stating FACTS with respect to the Bank of the United States, has been called—"Throwing dust in the peoples' eyes;"—but it may with more propriety be said, that some of the falsehoods and misrepresentations which have been thrown out on the subject are brick-bat arguments, calculated to knock the peoples' eyes out. The measures of the General Government are the result of the most labored investigation, and are founded on experience—as such they will stand the test; but had the visionary schemes of many persons been adopted, especially those relating to finance, it is more than probable that the hopes of the people, like the dove of Noah, would to this day have found no resting place. And though this observation is in part conjectural, yet considering that the opposers of the measures which have received the sanction of the Legislature of the United States, are generally the same persons who opposed the adoption of the new Constitution, and were the advocates of committee systems and paper expedients in the days of our humiliation, the conjecture appears to be well founded—but however this may be, certain it is, that the strictures on men and measures which form the long columns in the NATIONAL GAZETTE, are designed to subvert the present harmony, peace and happiness of the Union.—This object is, in short, openly avowed.—For, say these modest eagle-eyed supervisors of the legislative and executive departments of the government of the United States, "ANOTHER REVOLUTION MUST BE BROUGHT ABOUT," that is, That revolution, which has given birth to the glorious revolutions in Europe, must be revolutionized.

Whoever, says a correspondent, is acquainted with the manners and customs of the Indian nations, and their mode of carrying on war, must be convinced that the present system of military discipline ought to be entirely laid aside. How absurd is it to spend six or eight months, in teaching men to hold one of their eyes over the button holes of their jacket, a practice absurdly called "dressing," eventually of no service whatever in the grand aim of all armies, that of conquering.

Shouting on the day of battle is a practice founded in nature, the dreadful effects of which are known only to those who have experienced them, or are only to be conceived of by those acquainted with the principles of action in the human mind.

Who has not heard of the infernal yell on the fourth of November last? Its consequences are too well known.

If the sound of a warbling brook, or the gentle falling of rain will lull the mind to sleep, or if the spirit-stirring drum will invite to action, why should not other sounds produce effects that unman the soul? The custom of shouting has been practised by the Trojans, by the Germans, by the Gauls, by the Grecians, and by the Macedonians and Persians. In many instances, recorded by historians, the enemy have shamefully fled, upon hearing the shout, before they were in danger from the pikes of their adversaries.

Let us imitate the practice of those nations. Caesar has been its advocate. The expression of Cato, the elder, will justify the experiment, "that he gained more battles by the THROATS than by the swords of the soldiers."

An account of the failure of Messrs. Duer, Macomb, &c. it is said, had reached London before the arrival of the express-boat dispatched from New-York on that event.

Papers from New-York by yesterday's post contain many particulars of the late engagements between the French and the Austrians, by which it appears that Monf. de Biron and other French commanders conducted with distinguished bravery, and that the repulses they met with were owing to several unfortunate incidents.—That M. de la Fayette had taken the Abbey of Orval, a rich depot of arms and money for the emigrants—in the skirmish 22 Austrians and 6 French fell.—Further accounts are received in England of the success of Lord Cornwallis; it was expected he would be before Seringapatam by the 13th of January.

The French Minister of foreign affairs informed the National Assembly on the 8th May, that Mr. Pitt had given assurances of the neutrality of Great-Britain; that several of the German Princes had avowed their intention to contribute only their defensive proportions of troops to the army of the Empire—and that Sweden has determined to remain in peace.

We hear nothing of the Empress of Russia in the late accounts—the report of war's being declared against Russia, is not confirmed of course.

The Directors of the Association for establishing useful manufactures met at the new Town of Paterfion, New-Jersey, on Tuesday last; and after purchasing the lands of the proprietors, fixed upon the exact situations of the different mill seats, and other principal buildings of the establishment. The town it is said is to be laid out by the celebrated Major L'Enfant—the form of which it is contemplated shall be circular—encompassing a delightful plain intended for a bleaching ground; every advantage appears to be concentrated in this situation to make it the most eligible in the United States, for the permanent establishment of manufactures.

EXTRACT.

"DESPOTISM is an excellent system for all its ministers; excellent for their passions, their fortune, their pride, their revenge, their pleasures; but detestable for the people whom it crushes; detestable also for kings, whom it renders odious and contemptible, all whose faults it occasions, all whose misfortunes, and sometimes their ruin."

ENGLISH PARAGRAPHS.

Admit the dissenters to the common rights of citizens, and there will be an end of them, "Religion," says an acute politician, "is merely the stalking horse upon these occasions." When the civil and political interests cease to clash, adieu to all distinctions upon religious subjects.—A dissenting minister said, the other day, that were the test and corporation acts abolished, it would be the worst thing in the world for the dissenters (as dissenters) for that then the body of them that oppression, real or supposed, keeps together, would have no common center of union or attraction.

"The house of Hanover," said a leader some years ago to one of our governors in America, "are the worst enemies the friends here ever had; they have never once persecuted us."

FROM A DUBLIN PAPER, OF MAY 15. JAMES NAPPER TANDY.

Last Wednesday bills of indictment were found by the Quarter Session Grand Jury of the city against Joseph Knight, the person who arrested Mr. Tandy on Monday the 13th of April last, pursuant and in virtue of a proclamation issued for apprehending that gentleman, by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. In consequence of this proceeding, the validity of a proclamation, such as the one above mentioned, will be tried in a few days by a Jury of Dublin citizens.

Wednesday last the Attorney-General moved, in the Court of King's Bench, on the part of the King, at the prosecution of John Toler, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor General, that the Clerk of the Crown may be at liberty to send up a bill of indictment to the present City Grand Jury, against James Napper Tandy, Esq. for sending a challenge to the said John Toler, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor General, when the Court ruled it—BE IT SO.

Upwards of 7000l. is mentioned to have been already subscribed to support Mr. Tandy against the Court Prosecution, and to enable him with effect to carry on his two prosecutions against the names annexed to the decree under which he was apprehended in the first instance and against Knight who executed the warrant of it in apprehending him.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. Brig La Federation, Powel, Cape-Francois. Betsey, Elliot, do. John, Lillibridge, do. Swallow, Cheekman, Boston. Schr. Maria Charlotte, Numes, Marinico. James, Darrell, Charleston. Sloop Friendship, Roth, St. Croix. Swift and Easy, Burrows, Bermuda. Chloe, Baker, New-York.

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** As this is an Universal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inserting the above advertisement, will be acknowledged. July 11. epif.