

geous position, and appearing to be much more considerable than he had reason to expect.

From these circumstances he inferred that the enemy had been sufficiently apprized of his design, to enable them to prepare for defence. He however passed the night in sight of the enemy, having taken care in the evening to acquaint Marshal Rochambeau of his situation. His army seemed to be in the best possible disposition, when all of a sudden he was informed that a part of the Queen's regiment was retreating. He flew after them alone, and succeeded in bringing them back, but found the army on his return in the greatest alarm and agitation. The fugitives had given out, on commencing their retreat, that the general was gone over to the enemy. The disorder which this false report had spread generally through the army, did not escape the notice of the Austrian troops; they attacked; and although M. Biron could not restore order entirely, he conducted his retreat with so much judgment and firmness, that although pursued for more than four leagues, it was impossible for the enemy to cut him off.

He then resolved to gain the position which he occupied in the evening above Queivrain. The post was already occupied by the Austrians—with a single battalion he dislodged the Huskars, and took possession of it: but a reinforcement was necessary to maintain it. He ran himself to bring up a second battalion and two pieces of cannon; but either owing to mistake occasioned by clouds of dust, which made some bodies of our troops fire on each other, while parties of Huskars were keeping up a warm discharge upon them; or to the rest of the army collected in the woods to take breath, being exhausted by hunger and fatigue, he found it impossible to effect his purpose.

All our troops then fell back to Valenciennes. Our loss cannot yet be ascertained. It is however probable that the loss of the enemy is more considerable than ours.

The second battalion of national volunteers of Paris and the hussars of Esterhazy, did particular execution among the Huskars. These two corps by their ardour, their firmness, their courage, and above all by their discipline, gave an example, that if followed by the rest of the troops, especially the 5th and 6th regiments of dragoons, would have insured the success of the expedition.

The greater part of the baggage and artillery was saved.

Marshal Rochambeau, to cover their entrance into the town, advanced with three regiments up the heights of the hill and under the guns of the place. At eight in the evening he was fired on by some detached parties of Austrians that were scowering the plain.

M. Biron was the last man of his army that entered Valenciennes. He immediately repaired to the municipality to assure them that the town was in no danger. He received testimonies of esteem and affection both from the citizens and the soldiers.

The Leyden Gazette states, that an engagement took place between the French and the Austrians towards Furnes, from which the latter, after the loss of a few men, retreated, but it does not appear whether the account refers to either of the defeats above mentioned, or to a third of the detachment of 1200 men, expected to march against Furnes under M. Carl.

The Minister at War has renewed his demand that the Assembly should make the most effectual provision for the maintenance of order. He said, that when it was determined to make war, it was resolved in council to penetrate into Brabant.

1. That the war might be withdrawn from a frontier but 50 leagues from Paris.
2. To prevent the assembling of the force of the enemy, and to act before they had made their plans of operation, fixed their magazines, and taken their ground.
3. To second the ardour of the troops who were eager to make their attack.
4. To profit from the dispositions of the people of Brabant, who according to report were anxious to second us; and to chase from the frontiers the troops that had forced us to arm.

This was chiefly the ground upon which the ministers determined unanimously to make the attack. Though the troops indeed wanted many of their stores, it was not thought right to retard them in their march; and it was thought at the same time, that the want of discipline, so necessary to regular action, was not an obstacle that ought to stop their motions, as, if it were true that the country was dissatisfied, discipline was not necessary to their success. The same argument applied to the want of knowledge of the troops, and to want of experience in some of the generals, as a regular war was not the object. The movements of the army of M. Luckner were to be merely defensive, because that frontier is opposite to States with whom we are not at war. The army of M. la Fayette was to be detached towards Givet, and the General himself to attack Namur, in concert with M. de Rochambeau. M. Dillon, in whose detachment there appeared the same disorder as in that of M. de Biron, and of which he became the unhappy victim, was ordered only to make a false attack upon Tournay. He ought not to have had infantry, and his instructions were not to risk an engagement. He has apparently been forced to depart from his orders, in taking battalions who did not know the danger of their inconsiderate zeal, or who, perhaps were excited by traitors, seduced by the enemy, to cry out treason, and to put the army into disorder.

lated body shall be impaled, and an inscription to be placed on the pillory as follows:—John Jacob Ankerstrom, Assassin of the King.

“He was pillored and whipped yesterday for the first time.

“The Duke Regent has given his property to his children, who are to change their names, tho’ it was forfeited to the state by the laws.”

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 30.

“The French revolution will make cowards of mankind: for where is the people however galled by the yoke of oppression, that will dare seek for the redress of grievances, for fear of substituting worse in their stead?”

“The duke de Chartres, though only in his 19th year, is already a major-general.

“Condorcet is losing all the virtuous friends he had; his insolent treatment of the King and Queen, when he mentions them in his journal, is the chief cause.

“Mr. Chodiet, who the well-informed prints of London killed, is alive and merry. Monsieur Gouyon despised him too much to call him to the field.

“The gentlemen attached to the French Legation, have been lately treated with the utmost contempt at Liege: and the Prince Bishop seemed to countenance the insult.

“The Swiss Regiment of Ernest is marching through Savoy into Switzerland; the Colonel having previously sent back to Court the red ribbon, which the King of France had conferred on him, as a testimony of his satisfaction at his generous conduct. Agreeable to treaty, the Swiss Cantons have collectively written to the different regiments of their country in the pay of France, not to concur in an attack on the German Empire. Thus do the Jacobins lose 15,000 well-disciplined fighting men.”

GEORGE-TOWN, July 7.
FEDERAL BRIDGE PROCESSION.

On the fourth instant, being the anniversary of American Independence, the artists and workmen concerned in erecting the Federal Bridge over Rock Creek in this district, met in procession at Mr. Suter's Fountain Inn, in this city, from whence they conducted the commissioners of the federal buildings, accompanied by Major Ellicott, and a number of the respectable citizens of this place, to the eastern abutment of the bridge, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed by the gentlemen commissioners, in due form, and a discourse delivered by Mr. William H. Ker.—During the performance of the ceremony the following toasts were drank, and a gun fired to each respectively—after which the company returned in the same order of procession to Mr. Suter's, where the remainder of the day was spent as the occasion merited.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Major Ellicott, geographer-general for the United States, and the flag-bearer, (preceded by music) in front.
Fifteen gentlemen, (including Major Ellicott) representing the fifteen United States.
The Commissioners—J. Johnson, D. Carroll, and D. Stewart, Esquires.
The Treasurer and Secretaries of the Federal Buildings.
The artists and workmen concerned in erecting the Federal Bridge, preceded by Mr. Leonard Harbaugh, &c.

The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by first spreading the mortar—placing the stone—leveling it—and settling it by three strokes with a hammer, in the name of the Nation, the Law, and the President; after which the following toast was drank by the gentlemen commissioners, viz.

May the Union of America be as strong as an arch supported by the pillars of justice and equal liberty—and the City of Washington become the key-stone.

The following Toasts were drank by the Fifteen Gentlemen representing the United States, viz.

1. The United States.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Vice-President of the United States.
4. The territory of Columbia.
5. The city of Washington.
6. The agricultural interest of our country.
7. Arts and manufactures.
8. The commerce of the United States.
9. The liberty of the press—may it never be infringed by the sons of Columbia.
10. May the mechanics of our country continue to support that rank in society to which they are entitled from their usefulness.
11. May the inhabitants of the city of Washington be deeply impressed with those manly sentiments of freedom which gave rise to the declaration of independence.
12. May the citizens of Columbia be distinguished by their attention to those acts which dignify human nature
13. May the honored name of Washington, with which this city is dignified, ever protect its inhabitants from the insolent airs of aristocracy.
14. The French patriots—may their enemies vanish like vapour before the rising sun of liberty.
15. May the minds of the unhappy savages of America be disposed to cultivate the arts of peace, and form a lasting union with the United States.

NEW-YORK, July 11.
Yesterday arrived in this City the Honorable JOHN JAY, Chief Justice of the United States, from the Eastern Circuit. A large number of the Friends to Liberty having heard of his approach, determined to shew their respect for the man to whom the people of this state at the late election for governor gave a majority of votes; they accordingly went out and met Mr. Jay at Mandevill's tavern, from whence he was attended by a large concourse of citizens on horseback and in carriages to town. On his entering the city he was saluted by a discharge of artillery, the ringing of the bells, and the universal acclamations of the citizens, who conducted him amidst repeated plaudits to his house in Broadway.

Philadelphia, July 14.

Abstract of further European Intelligence.

ANOTHER pretender to the throne of Morocco has made his appearance; his name is Muly Abderhahan; he is from the coast of Guinea, and his party is already considerable. The patriots of Ireland are forming associations in various parts of the kingdom, by the title of "Society's of United Irishmen;" many spirited publications in the form of resolutions and addresses have been issued from the press and are in circulation. M. Dillon was in the forty-fourth year of his age, and fortieth of his military service.—The French manifesto drawn up by M. Condorcet, in consequence of the war, disclaims plunder, massacre, and acquisition of territory; no letters of marque, are to be granted—and if the creatures of their enemy are taken in the act of piracy they are to be punished according to law; it says further "That the brave men who may quit the ranks of infamy, to join the animated army of the free, shall be honored, cherished and rewarded. A magazine has blown up in Marseilles, containing a considerable quantity of ammunition and military stores—a body of national artillery on guard, near the spot, almost all perished—what occasioned this accident is not known. An article under the Paris head of April 30, says, the Austrian soldiers are deserting the colours of patriotism, and that a company of grenadiers have come over to the northern army. M. Biron in his letter to the Minister of war, says, "I ought to tell you, that I found the country entirely declared against us; not one patriot gave us intelligence, not one joined us, not one deserter came in." M. Rochambeau in his letter to the King imputes the misfortunes of the army to the contrary counsels, and instructions of the French ministry; the campaign he says in consequence of these positive instructions was brought on fifteen days sooner than was at first intended; he says his representations to the ministers have not been attended to for one moment, nor the information he gave on the subject of not seeing any disposition on the part of the Austrian troops to come over to the French. He says that after the repeated and contradictory messages which he has received from the council, he entreats his majesty to accept of his resignation—still professing his attachment to his country, and his determination to defend the State against all its enemies, according to the oath he had taken.

Paris by the last accounts was quiet, notwithstanding many infamous attempts to excite the people to outrage.

The news of the atrocities committed at Life made a much deeper impression than the defeat of the army; but there were said not to be so bad as at first represented, particularly no Austrian prisoners were massacred. M. de Biron mentions in handsome terms the behavior of the two sons of M. d'Orleans who were volunteers in the army, and in the late actions.

Several letters were read in the National Assembly from the municipality of Valenciennes, dated May 4 and 6, setting forth what they conceived to be the causes of the late misfortunes, that the army was now fully sensible of their error in distrusting M. Rochambeau, and that they desired nothing more earnestly than his continuing to command them, to give them an opportunity of atoning for the injustice they had done him.

M. Prouveur moved a representation to the King to continue M. Rochambeau in the command. This motion was opposed as unconstitutional; and it was proposed to vote, that M. Rochambeau had continued to deserve the confidence of the National Assembly. After some debate on the form, it was carried in the following terms:

The National Assembly having heard a letter read from the municipality of Valenciennes, expressing the confidence which the citizens and the army have professed in M. Rochambeau, resolves that mention shall be made in the minutes, of the satisfaction with which the reading of this letter was heard by the Assembly, and passed to the order of the day.

At the opening of each sitting, since the declaration of the war, a number of patriotic gifts have been received.

An attempt it seems has been made to burn the house of commons and would have succeeded in a few minutes more, had not a discovery prevented; an old pair of breeches containing combustibles, on fire and part consumed was found in a small closet, a hole was made in the ceiling above the fire; no further discoveries had been made.

By accounts from the State of New-York it appears, that Mr. Jay has received the most flattering testimonials of the respect and attachment of the citizens of Lansingburg, Albany, Hudson and other places, during a tour through the upper counties of that State.

Accounts from South-Carolina and Georgia, are very unfavorable with respect to their crops; no rains of any consequence having fallen in the more eastern districts of those States since April.

Wednesday last the President of the United States and his Lady, left this city, on a tour to Mount Vernon.

Mr. Secretary Lear and family, are gone on a visit to Portsmouth New-Hampshire.

Accounts from all parts of the United States inform of the celebration of the anniversary of independence, with that sentiment, social union and pleasure, which have heretofore distinguished the commemoration of that glorious event.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have chosen Samuel Livermore, Esq. a Senator of the United States, in the room of Paine Wingate, Esq. whose time expires in March next.

The last Monday in August next, the electors of President and Vice-President, and four Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in that State.

Capt. Fleming, from Havre-de-Grace, brings a confirmation of the news received by the York Pilot Boat and Ship Olive Branch. The repulse of the French from Mons and Tournay. The murder of Dillon with its aggravating circumstances. Rochambeau had certainly resigned. A report, however, was current, that he had been prevailed upon to resume the command. The patriots did not appear dispirited. Paris, Havre and the neighboring country were in a state of perfect tranquility at the date of these accounts. Capt. Fleming brings no news later than that already received.

The Pittsburgh Gazette by Yesterday's Mail contains nothing new.

The fire works intended to have been exhibited on the 4th inst. are, we hear, to be displayed this evening, in honor of the anniversary of the Revolution of France.

Price of Stocks as in our last
WANTED—TO RENT,
A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
JUNE 28, 1792.
PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date.—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situating about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary out-houses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
JULY 6, 1792.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (1f)

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