

HAGUE, July 28.

The immense quantities of provisions purchased in Holland for the sustenance of the Russian and Austrian armies, afford a strong proof of the care and foresight of those to whom that department is entrusted. On the 13th of this month, Count Keller requested of the States General the free export of the provisions purchased for the service of Prussia.

LISLE, August 4.

Several of our detachments, just returned, have had skirmishes with the enemy, in all of which the advantage was on our side.

An officer has received a letter from a friend in the centre army, stating that there has been an action near Longwy, in which the enemy lost 600 men.

VALENCIENNES, July 31.

A corporal and 17 fusiliers of the regiment of Mauray, who set off from a post at one of the gates of Brussels on the night of Saturday or Sunday last, are arrived here. They had their arms and some ammunition with them, and said they were resolved, if opposed to fight their way.

PARIS, August 6.

It is affirmed, that all the French Princes, except M. Conde, who has refused, have done homage to the new Emperor of Alsace and Lorraine.

M. Desmottes, Adjutant-General to M. la Fayette, is dead of the wounds which were civically inflicted on him on the Terrace des Feuillans, a few weeks ago.

M. Duhamel was buried on Tuesday. His corpse was attended by great multitudes of people. One would imagine that Dillon, Duhamel, &c. &c. were purposely butchered with a view to have a fine funeral procession, solemn dirges, a noble catafalque, &c. &c.

M. Bonnacarrere is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Philadelphia.

The Jacobins are now strongly divided. M. Briffot, Isnard, and others, want to form a club of re-union; they have been denounced as the causes of the war, and it is under consideration whether Briffot shall not be publicly expelled.

The Poetafter Chinier is the author of the elegant address delivered by Mr. Petion at the bar of the august Diet, as containing the sentiments of the people at Paris; and yet this address is reproached by all the citizens, a few ragamuffins, ruffians, and adventurers only excepted.

The unfortunate city of Arles, as well as Marseilles and others, is again a prey to the demon of civil discord.

The Decree of the district of Mauconseil is to be annulled by sound of trumpets, and it is discountenanced by every one.

The vote of the 48 sections of Paris, relative to the King's deposition, must have a prodigious influence upon the opinions of the rest of the kingdom: It is the wish, however of the best friends of liberty that the Assembly may adjourn the consideration of this great and momentous question until the close of the present war.

Were they to acquiesce in the wishes of the capital, Luckner and La Fayette would use all their interest with the army to protect the person and dignity of the King, and there is not a single aid-de-camp in their suite, or general officer under them, but would most readily join them in any scheme for his deliverance.

The conduct of the Austrians at Bavay and Orchies, has been equally impolitic and inhuman.—Instead of conciliating the French citizens by mildness, they have irritated them by the most violent and atrocious acts of cruelty.

The Houlans, like the Cossacks, do not receive any pay; and are therefore under the absolute necessity of subsisting themselves upon plunder.

A coinage of false Louis d'Ors has been just discovered at Romainville.

The Prince de Conde has received the command of the advanced guard of French emigrants.

The Comte d'Artois, and M. de Broglio, have been appointed by the Duke of Brunswick to lead the main body.

M. la Fayette is encamped between Villers le Roud and Marville.

M. Dillon is encamped at Maulde. The Austrians still continue to desert to him in large bodies.

The workmen belonging to M. Pankoucke's Printing-Office in Paris, have fitted out five Volunteers for the Frontiers, to whom they allow a certain daily sum over and above their pay.

The gardens of the Thuilleries are still parted off with patriotic ribbons. The following sentence was attached to one of them yesterday:

"La colere du Peuple tient a un ruban; La couronne du Roi tient a un fil."

M. St. Clair commands the emigrant regiment of the same name.

The Marquis de Pombal is to lead a legion of Russian chasseurs into the field.

M. Calonne is said to be in disgrace with the French Princes.

After M. Petion had delivered his speech to the National Assembly on Friday last, M. Isnard also spoke on the same subject as well as he could, and his sentiments perfectly accorded with those of the virtuous Petion. He called M. Champion, whom he denounced to the Assembly, and to the whole nation, an execrable fellow, for having said that he, Isnard, was sold to the English—"Wretch!" cried he, "Dissect my heart, and see whether it be English!"

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 5.

One of the sections of Paris, which goes by the name of Mirabeau, announced to day a patriotic offering of 38 volunteers, equipped by them for the defence of the country against its invaders. These men furnished by their neighbours, some giving them a coat, others a sword, others a fusil, &c. marched across the hall with much applause, and their names read aloud, were inserted in the process verbal. It is by these kind of actions that the sections may serve their country with honor to themselves, and not by insulting the law by rebellious arrests.

LONDON, August 10.

Lord Cornwallis has signified his intention of returning to Europe in January next. His Lordship will be accompanied home by Gen. Meadows.

Lord Macartney succeeds Earl Cornwallis as governor-general in India—his Lordship will, after concluding his embassy to China, embark from thence for Madras.

The diplomatic character of the new American Minister, Mr. Pinckney, who was presented to his Majesty last Wednesday, is reciprocally the same as the British Minister, Mr. Hammond, is invested with at Philadelphia, viz. Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Hammond's credentials to the United States were presented to the President in October last, upon his receiving official notification of Mr. Pinckney's appointment.

The expence of the plate which his Majesty presents to each of his Ambassadors, is near 3000l.

The Chinese Embassy is to be upon a grander scale than is generally imagined; and the commercial effects are likely to prove of correspondent importance.

It is to be graced by a splendid military retinue, which is to bear the appellation of Lord Macartney's Legion.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The commissioners under Mr. Pitt's bill for the reduction of the National debt, completed the 24th quarter on the 1st of August, 1792. The quantity redeemed by them amounted to nine millions, four hundred, forty-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty pounds.

Capital Bought.

Consols 3 per cent	L. 3,286,800
Ditto Reduced	2,896,200
Old South Sea	1,626,550
New South Sea	1,250,300
South Sea, 1751	382,000
	9,441,850

It is worth remarking, that seven hundred and sixty-four thousand pounds of the public debt have been discharged in the last quarter, without any recourse to new taxes, but merely by the effects of the general prosperity; and that some of the heaviest burdens which irresistible necessity had imposed upon the poor, have been already diminished.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The National Assembly having annulled the arrears of the section of Mauconseil for de-throning the King, the departments of the municipality of Paris caused the decree of the Assembly to be proclaimed by sound of trumpet. Prince Lambese, formerly commander of the guards of the king of France, has lately been so hardy as to return to Paris, to settle some domestic affairs.—Nine persons were hung at Toulon the first of July for aristocracy. Six others lost their lives at Pertrice on a similar account.—Notwithstanding a majority of the National Assembly are against the proposition for de-throning the King, at least as inexpedient at the present crisis, a petition is opened at the Champ de Mars for that purpose, to which about fifty thousand persons have affixed their names, and the number was continually augmenting.—An insurrection broke out among the Austrian troops in Tournay; in consequence of which the gates were shut; the cause or the event were not known.—Since the decree of the Assembly, declaring the nation in danger, was passed, the number of volunteers that turn out is incredible.—At the present moment, all that is wanted in France is Union. A concert of views and exertions as to one great object, that of repelling their invaders. A sense of the dangers of discord must necessarily produce this effect—and a coalition will render them invincible.—Five hundred and ninety six millions livres of the assignats have been cancelled and destroyed.—A Squadron intended for St. Domingo, consisting of one 74, four frigates, and 17 transports, with 8000 men, was at the Isle of Aix, ready to sail, by the last accounts.—In various skirmishes with the Austrians, the French have had the advantage. In an action near Longwy, the former are said to have lost 600 men. The armies of Austria and Prussia were in motion on their way to France—the citizens were making the greatest preparations to give them a warm reception, and to defend their country to the last extremity. About the 30th July, two of the enemies camps were attacked by M. de la Fayette—his success would have been complete, but for the treachery of three officers who deserted, and alarmed the Austrians. He however killed about 400 of them, and took 30 covered waggons. The loss of the French was only three killed and twenty wounded.—London accounts say, that it is an erroneous representation that Admiral Paul Jones died in distress. He has left more than a thousand pounds between his two sisters, now in the North of England.—Admiral Jones had a public funeral, ordered by the National Assembly. This, it is said in the Paris papers, was contrary to the opinion of the American Minister—who is censured in those papers for his conduct, particularly for not attending the funeral of that celebrated commander.

Some priests have been inhumanly butchered at Bordeaux. An ecclesiastic, 70 years old, who was endeavoring to set the fractured limbs of some people at Limoges, was cut to pieces by the mob. The Duke d'Orleans drove post, on the 18th July, through the Louvre, on his way to Paris. He was hissed, in his way thro' the town, by a whole regiment and by the citizens. A similar reception awaited him at Paris. He has been advised not to attempt any new schemes, for the National Guards are resolved to defend the King and the Constitution.

Captain Snake, a chief belonging to the Munsee tribe, who was sent with a message to the hostile Indians, was killed at one of the Delaware towns, after he had made known his business.

We hear from Rutland, Vermont, that the Printing Office of Mr. HASWELL, with all its contents, were last week destroyed by fire—a public, as well as private loss.

Last Sunday week arrived in this city, Capt. Eaton and his company of Infantry, on their march to Pittsburg. About sixty of Capt. Eaton's corps were raised in the state of Vermont, near Bennington, and thirty joined them at New-Brunswick and Trenton, on their way here through New-Jersey. This party was joined by part of Capt. Peirce's company of Artillery, and the whole detachment, consisting of nearly 200, marched from hence for Pittsburg the 21st inst. completely accoutred—making a very handsome and martial appearance.

A beautiful new ship, built by Mr. Goffe, for Mr. Wilcocks, and to be commanded by Capt. Samuel Smith, was launched at Kensington last Wednesday, in presence of a very numerous assembly of citizens, who had collected there on the occasion.

The State House, which is erecting at Trenton, is in considerable forwardness. Great exertions will be made to have apartments prepared, if possible, to accommodate the legislature at their session, which will commence in October next. It is one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, with a semi hexagon at each end, over which is to be a ballustrade; and, when finished, will be a commodious and elegant building.

On Tuesday next the middle circuit court of the United States is to be held at Trenton.

The annual commencement of Princeton College was held at the College-Hall on Wednesday last.

So various and contradictory are the European accounts, that it is almost impossible to form a precise or definite opinion with respect to French, Polish, English, Austrian, or Russian affairs.—Even the intelligence from France, or that under the Paris head in the English papers, is very far from satisfying the mind. There is however one predominant feature which forcibly obtrudes itself—the National Assembly appear to possess the confidence of a decided majority of the people—and the people discover as great, if not a greater fervor in the cause of liberty, than at any period since the commencement of the Revolution.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The several trials which the free constitutions of the United States and France have to undergo, arise from a lawless opposition to the measures adopted by the constitutional authorities, in pursuance of those constitutions. This sort of opposition has done much to ruin the affairs of France, as is solemnly declared by the great and good FAYETTE. Let us take care, that the attempt begun at Pittsburgh does not produce similar effects.

Even the Miami savages, prompted by rival foreign Indian traders, must have sense enough to see, that they have better chances of wounding the frontier people, so long as their measures go to destroy the government that protects them, and the revenues assigned to pay our army. Penn.Gaz.

It must, says a correspondent, give real pleasure to all the friends to good government, to observe how extremely watchful the President of the United States is at all times, to discharge the sacred trust reposed in him by the Constitution, with respect to the execution of the laws; and the example is worthy of being copied by the State Governors. For it may be taken for granted, that people who will oppose the laws of the United States, would, on a trivial change of circumstances, as readily oppose those of an individual State. And perhaps the Executive Power never appears in so pleasing a capacity, in the eyes of good men, as when it is employed in maintaining the laws. Dat. Adv.

Died, in Charleston, (S. C.) Mrs. ANN TIMOTHY, aged 65, Proprietor of the State Gazette of South-Carolina. Her loss is a subject of regret to an extensive acquaintance.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Diana,	Mafon,	Teneriffe
Phaeb,	M'Culloch,	Georgia
Sch'r Active,	Britton,	Bay of Honduras
Lively,	Smith,	Antigua
Phoenix,	Shepherd,	ditto
Eagle,	Jones,	Charleston
Nancy,	George,	Jamaica
Linnet,	Kirby,	Virginia
Nancy,	Smith,	ditto
Favorite,	Baird,	ditto
Friendship,	M'Nemana,	ditto
Sloop Laurel,	Wilson,	ditto
William,	Scott,	ditto
Betsy,	Bell,	ditto

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

LETTERS for the British Packet, *Dashwood*, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this Office until Tuesday morning the 2d of October, at 1 o'clock.

* * * When the Editor hereof suggested to "Aristides" his expectation that he should discover himself in case his future performances were to contain personal strictures, the inference that every candid mind would make, is obvious—but it required a degree of penetration, little short of "second sight," to divine from the circumstance, that the Editor had "without scruple" published personalities on the other side of the question.

THE Editor of this Gazette earnestly requests all those of his Subscribers, whose accounts are of one, two or three years standing, to discharge them as soon as possible.

All persons empowered to collect monies for the paper, to whom payments have been made, would greatly oblige him by transmitting the sums received, and the names of the subscribers who have paid.

While every grateful acknowledgment is due to those whose punctuality has enabled the Editor thus far to continue the publication—he is obliged to observe, that so great is the expence attending its prosecution, and so large the amount of arrearages, that unless a considerable part of that amount is speedily realized, it will be impossible for him to continue the Gazette with any reference to a distant and extensive circulation. September 29, 1792.

[For Proclamation of the President of the United States, see the 4th page.