

tray and Tournay. On the issue of this attack depends the fate of Tournay and Ghent. On the other flank of the Combined Armies, their army of the Ardennes has penetrated into Namur, while Jourdan, with the army of the Moselle, keeps Beaulieu almost in a state of siege in the Luxembourg, and Michaud, with the army of the Rhine, is advancing against Treves.

A British officer has been taken into custody in Flanders, on a charge of correspondence with the enemy.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.
WHITEHALL, April, 30, 1794.

A letter of which the following is a copy, dated Cateau, April 25, 1794, was last night received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from his royal highness the Duke of York.

Cateau, April 25, 1794.

S I R,

In consequence of a request from the Prince of Cobourg, I sent, the day before yesterday, a detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to have assembled at the Camp de Caëlar, near Cambrai. This patrol, with which General Otto went himself, found the enemy in great force, and so strongly posted at the village of Villers en Catechie, that he sent back for a reinforcement, which I immediately detached; it consisted of two squadrons of the Zetchwitz Cuirassiers, Major General Manfrel's Brigade of heavy Cavalry, and the eleventh regiment of Light Dragoons.

As they could not arrive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place soon after day break. He then ordered two squadrons of Hussars, and two squadrons of the fifteenth regiment of Light Dragoons to charge the enemy, which they did with the greatest success; and finding a line of Infantry in the rear of the Cavalry, they continued the charge without hesitation, and broke them likewise. Had they been properly supported, the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence, but, by some mistake, General Manfrel's Brigade did not arrive in time for that purpose. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat, in great confusion, into Cambrai, with the loss of twelve hundred men killed in the field, and three pieces of cannon.

The gallantry displayed by these troops, but particularly by the 15th regiment of Light Dragoons, does them the highest honor; and, considering the danger of their situation, when left without support, the loss they experienced is not considerable. The only officer wounded was Captain Aylett, of the 15th regiment, who had the misfortune to be severely wounded by a bayonet in the body.

Inclosed I transmit a return of the killed, wounded and missing upon this occasion.

The first parallel at Landreies is in such forwardness, that it is intended to night to convey the cannon into the batteries, which are to open to-morrow. The enemy attempted this morning to make two forges, but were driven back with considerable loss.

I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, &c. in the action on the 24th of April, 1794.

Royal Horse Guards. 1 Horse killed, 1 ditto wounded, 2 ditto missing.

3d Dragoon Guards. 1 Quarter-master, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, 46 horses killed, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded, 7 rank and file missing.

11th Regt. Dragoons. 1 rank and file, 2 horses killed, 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.

11th Light Dragoons. 1 rank and file killed.

15th Light Dragoons. 1 Serjeant, 16 rank and file, 19 horses killed, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, 11 horses wounded.

Officer wounded, Captain Aylett. One surgeon's mate, 3d Dragoon Guards, killed.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant General.

WHITEHALL, April 30.

The letters, of which the following are copies, were this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the Home Department.

Heights above Cateau, April 26, 1794.

Sir,

It is from the field of battle that I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for his majesty's information, with the

glorious success which the army under my command have had this day.

At day-break this morning the enemy attacked me on all sides. After a short but severe conflict, we succeeded in repulsing them with considerable slaughter. The enemy's General, Chapuy, is taken prisoner, and we are masters of thirty-five pieces of the enemy's cannon. The behavior of the British Cavalry has been beyond all praise.

It is impossible for me as yet to give any account of the loss sustained by his majesty's troops. I have reason to believe that it is not considerable.

The only officers of whom I have any account as yet, and who, I believe, are all who have fallen on this occasion, are Major-Gen. Manfrel, Capt. Pigot, and Capt. Fellows, of the third Dragoon Guards.

The army under his Imperial majesty was attacked at the same time, and the only particulars with which I am acquainted at present are, that the enemy were likewise repulsed with great loss.

I shall not fail to send you a more full account by the first opportunity.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. This letter will be delivered to you by my aid-de-camp, Captain Murray, who will be able to give you any further information that you may wish to receive.

Rt. hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Cateau, April 26, 1794.

Sir,

In addition to my letter written immediately after the engagement, I have just learnt from his Imperial majesty, that General Count Cingley and General Bellegarde, after having repulsed the enemy with great slaughter from Prisches, had pursued them as far as day light would permit, in the direction of Chapelle, and have taken twenty-two pieces of cannon, so that we are already in possession of fifty-seven pieces of ordnance, taken from the enemy this day.

I am, &c.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas.

FREDERICK.

Return of the killed, wounded, &c. on the 26th of April 1794.

Royal Horse Guards, Blue. 1 Quarter-master killed, 4 Serjeants wounded; 15 rank and file killed, 16 ditto wounded; 25 horses killed, 17 ditto wounded, 8 missing.

King's Dragoon Guards. 6 rank & file killed, 13 ditto wounded, 1 ditto missing; 30 Horses killed, 29 ditto wounded, 35 ditto missing.

3d Dragoon Guards. 2 Officers killed, 2 ditto wounded, 1 ditto missing; 1 Serjeant killed, 2 ditto wounded; 14 rank and file killed, 6 ditto wounded; 25 Horses killed, 2 ditto wounded.

5th Dragoon Guards. 1 Officer, 1 Quarter-master wounded; 9 rank and file killed; 8 ditto wounded, 4 ditto missing, 23 Horses killed, 9 ditto wounded, 2 ditto taken by the enemy, 2 ditto missing.

11th Dragoons. 1 Officer, 2 Serjeants wounded; 6 rank and file killed, 11 ditto wounded; 12 Horses killed, 14 ditto wounded, 1 ditto missing.

7th Light Dragoons. 1 Rank and file killed, 19 ditto wounded; 7 horses killed, 6 ditto wounded.

11th Light Dragoons. 5 Horses killed, 2 ditto wounded.

16th Light Dragoons. 1 Rank and file killed, 14 ditto wounded; 6 horses killed, 12 ditto wounded.

Total of killed, wounded and missing. Officers. 2 killed 4 wounded, 1 missing.

Quarter-masters. 1 killed, 1 wounded.

Rank and file. 52 killed, 87 wounded, 5 missing.

Horses. 133 killed, 1 wounded, 2 taken by the enemy, 65 missing.

Officers names. Major General Manfrel and Lieutenant Fellows killed.

Captain Pigot, Lieutenant Moore & Lieutenant Froom, wounded.

Captain Manfrel missing.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant General.

A letter of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from Col. Craig, Adjutant General, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the home department.

Deynse, April 30, 1794

S I R,

General Walmoden's Aid de Camp in this instant arrived here with the disagreeable news, that yesterday the enemy attacked the post at Moncon, where Gen. Clairfait, with some battalions of Austrians, had joined the Hanoverians, and that, after a long and severe action, they had forced our peo-

ple to retire with the loss of some cannon and tumbrils. Menin still held out late last night; but this event, by rendering an immediate succour impossible, obliges us to look up to the loss of that post as an almost necessary consequence.

I have the honor, &c.

J. H. CRAIG.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

Two pious Bishops were engaged in the late late plot for assassinating the King of the Two Sicilies. The other conspirators, were for the most part nobles. It was the Lazzaroni, or Swiss multitude, that saved the Royal Family.

There are accounts from Porto Maurizio, that the French have captured Raux and Saorgia. The conflict is said to have lasted eight hours and the Republicans took 400 Piedmontese, including two Generals, prisoners of war.

Before accounts left Genoa, intelligence was brought from Albenga, that the French had been driven from Saorgia with considerable loss; and that the Austrian and Piedmontese also surrounded the French in the valley of Oneglia, and routed them on their march to Ormea, with considerable slaughter.

The following most important intelligence from Poland, was sent to us as the paper was going to press.

That the insurgents, advancing with great speed from Craow, had attacked Warsaw, which, after a furious and most destructive bombardment, they had taken. That the king of Poland had been obliged to retire, with the Prussian and Russian troops into the Citadel, to which the Patriots were laying siege when the above intelligence was sent away.

Dispatches were yesterday said to have been received from Dublin, by Government, of rather an alarming nature. Report says, that in consequence of the apprehension of Jackson, the Clergyman, for Treasonable Correspondence, a discovery has been made of a most dangerous plot against the state. This is the Gentleman who was so distinguished some years ago in the quarrel between the celebrated Foote the Comedian, and the late Duchess of Kingston.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 2. PRUSSIAN SUBSIDY.

Mr. Sheridan said, that in consequence of the report, which he feared to be too true, of the defeat of General Clairfait, with the loss of his camp, baggage, stores, &c. and the taking and lacking of Courtrai, the strictest economy, became more than ever absolutely necessary in the application of grants, and therefore he should oppose this extravagant subsidy. He said it would be better simply to call on Prussia for the quota of his troops, for 32,000, than go to such an expence for 62,000.

Mr. Fox followed on the same subject, and renewed the objections to the subsidy which he had made on a former night. He asked if the King of Prussia was to be considered simply as an hirer of troops, or as a party in the war.

Mr. Pitt observed, that it appeared obviously on the face of the treaty, that Prussia certainly was acting as a principal in the war; but circumstances were such, as prevented him from affording his assistance in an effectual manner, without pecuniary aid from his allies. With respect to the point of economy, he had gone very much into detail on that head on a former night to shew that, whether compared to the levy, pay, and subsistence of any other, whether foreign or British troops, the advantage was decidedly in favor of the present engagement.

The House then divided upon receiving the Report of the Bill. For it 52, against it 31—majority 51.

The letters we received this morning by the Flanders Mail, mention that a general engagement was expected to take place immediately between the French and General Clairfait; The latter, reinforced by 18,000 Prussians, and by the Duke of York's army, possesses a force superior to that of the former, which does not amount in Flanders to above 35,000 men.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Dr. Priestley, the beginning of the year 1793, addressed six letters to the Philosophers and Politicians of France, on the subject of religion. The merit of these letters, in point of style and reasoning, perhaps fall short of many of his other writings; especially of his letters to Mr. Burke, on civil establishments of christianity. They are however very useful and pertinent; and deserve well to be perused by those, whose zeal for the cause of France, leads them to vindicate even the errors of the ruling powers.

In these letters Dr. Priestley offers a brief summary of the arguments to prove

the being and attributes of a God—the truth of miracles, and the authenticity of revelation. He censures the French legislators for their interference in religious concerns; citing the answer of the French merchants to Mr. Colbert who asked them what government should do in favor of trade, "laissez nous faire;" let us alone. He tells them that as statesmen they have nothing to do with religion.

The following short extracts are given as specimens of the Doctors manner and style.

"I frequently read the writings of your atheistical philosophers, that I may clearly understand, and enter into your views and feelings. I wish you would do the same with respect to our writings. In your endeavours to exclude the idea of a deigning cause from the universe, I perceive much embarrassment and contradiction, when you would substitute the term Nature for that of God. You are struck with the manifold wonders of nature, and look no farther. I see the same wonders, but they lead me to revere the great author of nature, that mind which comprehends the whole. You see nothing in nature but effects. I revere the cause. What you ascribe to a blind undesigning principle, something that bears no analogy to what we call mind, or person, I ascribe to a proper intelligent being, a being, whom I consider, and am happy in considering, as ever present with me, and attentive to me, and to all things; who brought me into being for the most benevolent purposes, and who will conduct me thro' all the stages of it. You see nothing around you but something to gaze at. I look beyond all this, to a being, or a person, that I can speak to, the object of my gratitude, my attachment, and my confidence."

And it is particularly to be observed, that this was not a persuasion concerning metaphysical opinions, of which few persons are competent judges, but things that were the objects of the senses: such as the instant cure of disorders well known to be the most incurable, raising the dead to life, and other works equally miraculous and stupendous, in which there could be no suspicion of fallacy, and of which all persons are equally judges.

But some of your writers have given so little attention to this subject, though it is merely an historical one, that they have denied the very existence of Jesus Christ, have asserted that the very term *Christ* was borrowed from some Eastern language, having the same origin with *Christian*, one of the Gods of Hindostan, and that christianity is only a particular modification of the worship of the sun.

Serious as the subject is, it is not possible to forbear smiling at such palpable ignorance. I shall expect that the same writers will soon attempt to allegorize the history of Julius Cæsar, and maintain that no such person ever existed. For there is not a hundredth part of the evidence for the existence of Julius Cæsar, that there is for that of Jesus Christ. Hereafter the history of France itself may be allegorized, and very names of *Leuis*, *Dumourier*, and *Pellion*, may be derived from ancient languages, and the present war of your Republic against the despots of Europe, may be said to mean nothing more than the war of the elements of nature.

The resolutions of the "numerous meeting of respectable citizens of Kentucky," lately published, are of a most extraordinary complexion. They say, "civil liberty is prostituted, when the servants of the people [the President is one of them and the principal one concerned] are suffered to tell their matters (the people themselves) that communications which they may judge important, ought not to be entrusted to them." People who hold such language, must assuredly be very respectable, and understand good manners as well as government. It would however be well for those respectable citizens to recollect that the United States are under one, general government—Kentucky is a very small part of the whole—and if the officers of our government and our legislators are servants of the people, it is fortunate that the Kentuckians are not their only masters, not a thirtieth part of them—a great body of these masters in the eastern states very highly approve of their servants conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi.

The Aimable Gentile from this port, is taken and carried into Bermuda—with 150 barrels powder on board.

L'Engageante, a French frigate was in company with the Pomone and Barbet, when they were captured—she was afterwards taken, and towed into Plymouth, dismasted.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT to make provision for the Widow and Orphan Children of Robert Forsyth.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be allowed to the widow of Robert Forsyth, late Marshal of the District of Georgia, for the use of herself and the children of the said Robert Forsyth, to be paid in equal proportions, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not heretofore appropriated.

FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RALPH IZARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved—June the 7th, 1794.
G. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig Suffannah, Baird, Belfast 5 days
N. Senora, Nevera, New-York 9
Sloop Delaware, Bird, ditto 8

CLEARED.

Ship Jean, M'Pherson, Hamburg
Alexander, Woodward, Falmouth
Pigou, Loxley, London
Brig Twins, Yard, St. Croix
Fame, Hunt, Charleston
Vigilant, Small, Jamaica
Mary, Beaks, Cadiz
Schr. Magdalena & Eliza Billis St.

(Thomas Norfolk
Sloop Betley, Lacy, Virginia
Sally, Lindfay, Alexandria
Thomas & Sally, Mitchell, Alexandria

Two Friends, Price, New-York
Sloop Betley, Brinton, C. N. Mole

Capt. Corran, June 10, in lat. 63, 20, spoke the Jocephus, of N. York, homeward bound, out 77 days, with a cargo of whale oil.

Arrivals at New-York.
Ship Fair American, Lee, Canton
Brig Liberty, Morrison, Barcelona

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the last year of the present Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myself a Candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour; to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his successor for said office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
JOHN BAKER,
estd.

One thousand Dollars REWARD.

Some few Counterfeit Post-Notes of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they probably first issued; to avoid imposition it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may readily be detected.

They have the letter D, for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the Note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters, in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the bills.

The signature William Patterson, is badly done, the strokes of the letters, are stiff and labored, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourishing of the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so the sum may be more or less at pleasure.

No true Post-Notes of the alphabetical mark, above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of One Thousand dollars will be paid to any person, or persons, who shall discover, or procure to conviction, the several offenders, or any of them, of the following descriptions, viz.

The person or persons, who engraved the plate.

The printer, or printers of the said bills. Every person who has acted as principal in any way in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 8, 1794.

N. B. The owners in the neighbouring States are requested to republish the above.