

years, prior to 1776—and tho many, who were considered as wise and good men, and friends to their country, shrunk from the mighty question—yet there were minds, who combined the past, present and future, in their comprehensive view—and justly appreciating the genuine principles which governed the majority of the descendants of those intrepid sons of freedom, who crossed the Atlantic to secure and enjoy an asylum from civil and ecclesiastical tyranny—took their ground, and resolved that the *Time was come*, when America should cast aside her leading strings, and take her station in the rank of nations. Many of the Citizens of Philadelphia can recollect the eloquence, the learning, the heroism that fixed their attention in Congress on that great occasion. The Patriots of that day, shall live forever in the grateful remembrance of every friend to the liberties of America and mankind. They declared the United States free, sovereign and Independent—and eighteen anniversaries have borne testimony to the wisdom of the measure. This year the celebration of the day has been attended with unusual splendor—this year a general recurrence to first principles affords the happiest pledge and assurance, that civil and religious freedom, shall be perpetuated in this highly favored country so long as men exist to enjoy the bounties of him who made them free.

From a London paper of the 20th May.

Mr. East, the messenger, arrived yesterday with dispatches from the Duke of York, dated Tournay, May 16. By these dispatches, it appears that the Emperor, in person, has joined the Duke of York with 25,000 men, and relieved him from the very imminent situation in which he was placed by the increasing numbers of the enemy. General Clairfait, who had, in his last fatal affair of the 11th, in which, before he ran away, he had conquered, lost more than 4000 men, had since fortunately collected a number of scattered battalions and squadrons of horse, a thing which (after a total rout) was thought impracticable.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 9.

Further corroborating Particulars of the Duke of York's Defeat.

Tournay, May 17.

A general attack by the allied army at this place having been concerted for this day, a column, consisting chiefly of British and Hanoverians, marched last night towards Lannoi, where they arrived about midnight, and lay all night on their arms.

Early this morning they attacked the French, who, after a short resistance retreated in confusion. The British troops pursued them through Lannoi to Roubaix, where a masked battery was opened upon them, which did considerable mischief—they, however, maintained their ground, with more bravery perhaps, than prudence—and altho' they found Roubaix strongly defended both by horse and foot, they pushed on to several other villages, and took the post of Mouvaux.

The left wing of his Royal Highness's army was equally successful for some time. The main body of them obtained possession of Watlaw, while a large detachment proceeded to Moudron. This last post is of great importance. It was the loss of it, that laid the foundation of all Clairfait's disasters. The possession of it by the allies would probably have enabled them to cut off the retreat of the French army. It commands both Courtray and Menin. Its value appears to have been well understood, as the French defended it with great obstinacy, and baffled our attempts to take it.

This night the British troops keep possession of all the posts they have taken, altho' they have suffered very severely, particularly from the masked batteries at Roubaix. We have taken three pieces of cannon, and the Austrians on our left have taken a considerable quantity of artillery.

Sunday Evening 18th May.

From the following detail, there is great reason to believe, that the French permitted the column under the command of the Duke of York to advance yesterday further than force could have carried them, and to have allowed them to obtain possession of several posts, which only tended to intoxicate our troops, and to render them the more easy victims of the disasters which have taken place this day.

The British army, elated with their successes of yesterday, obstinately retained possession this morning of all they had conquered, and were prepar-

ing to proceed toward Turcoin. During last night, however, the French poured out an immense quantity of troops from Lille, who endeavoured to turn our left flank, while a large detachment of troops from Courtray, actually passed our right—a very strong body also faced us in the centre, so that in the forenoon we were nearly surrounded. The British troops, however, intoxicated with the successes of the day before, were not fully aware of their situation till its peril was considerably increased. The Austrians and Hanoverians on their left were kept in check by incredible hordes from Lille, while the numbers which poured down from Courtray on the right threatened for some time to make our whole body prisoners.

In this situation the British army found themselves compelled to ensure their retreat by fighting their way thro' the enemy. This they accomplished in the most gallant manner, though with a melancholy loss, both of men and officers.

The Hanoverians were the first to retire. They created the greatest confusion; for the cavalry not only destroyed our foot, but put the whole army into such disorder, that they became a helpless prey to the pursuing enemy. Their conduct proved more fatal than the hostility of the French.

The enemy retained all their posts, excepting one or two of considerable value. Towards evening General Otto led up several Austrian battalions, who checked the French and even took several pieces of cannon.

The 3d regiment of guards lost one stand of colours; and about 20 pieces of artillery was taken by the enemy.

The defeat of the detachment under the Duke of York has struck great consternation into the inhabitants of this town many of which are retreating with precipitation.

The following proclamation is just published to quiet the minds not only of the people of Tournay, but also of the allied armies.

By the Provosts and Jurats, Mayor and Sheriffs, forming the Council and State of the city of Tournay.

"The extensive combination of a grand manœuvre preventing all the corps of an army from acting together in a close and intersected country, one of the divisions of the combined army has been obliged to retreat, on account of the great superiority of the enemy's forces, and to fall back to the camp of Marquain.

"This retrograde march ought not to inspire any terror, for the greater part of the combined army, yet untouched, will serve as a point of re-union; so that we shall be enabled to give battle to the French, and drive them out of Flanders. All the inhabitants of Tournay are hereby requested to remain calm and tranquil, as they have nothing to fear: Their sovereign, now within their walls appreciates, as he ought, their zeal, attachment, and energy. This monarch, full of sensibility, has deigned to give us the following intelligence.

"Given in Council, May 18, 1794. (Signed) M. P. FOURTRIN, Sec'y.

Monday forenoon, 19th May.

The defeat of yesterday is by no means to be considered as a defeat of the whole army at this place. Of the column under the Duke of York, indeed the defeat was complete; but when they fell back on the grand army, consisting chiefly of Imperialists, they were perfectly protected, inasmuch that they have this day been enabled to move two miles forward towards Courtray, there to take up their position, while the Emperor with the grand army occupies the ground on which the Duke of York was encamped.

The unfortunate affair which has happened to the Duke of York, will not much affect the general operations of the army. At the same time it must be observed, that the very severe loss of British and Hanoverian troops, is likely to prevent the allies from forcing the French from their present position so soon as was expected.

It has been this morning whispered, that a misunderstanding has for some time subsisted between the Duke of York and the Austrian commanders, particularly Clairfait. It is said, that this jealousy has prevented the Imperialists from giving proper support to his Royal Highness, of whose successes near Landreey, they were not a little envious.

It is supposed that the whole of the allied army will again attack the French in a few days.

LONDON, May 24.

Col. Craig, Adjutant Gen. to the army of the Duke of York, arrived in town yesterday, shortly after some let-

ters of a later date than those in the Gazette, reached town from Flanders; from which we have the satisfaction to learn, that Gen. Clairfait has obtained an advantage over part of Pichegru's army, which far more than recompenses for the check; so bravely, tho' disadvantageously sustained on the 18th.

Whitehall May 20.

A letter of which the following is an Extract from his royal highness the Duke of York, dated Tournay, May 16, 1794, was yesterday received by the right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

"When I sent my last letter, the enemy had succeeded in forcing the passage of the Sambre, and had consequently obliged General Kaunitz to retreat, and to take up a position between Ronseray and Binck, in order to cover Mons, in which, the French having attacked him the day before yesterday, he had the good fortune to repulse them completely, and to drive them beyond the Sambre.—The enemy's loss is computed at five thousand men, and three pieces of cannon.

"This success having perfectly secured that part of the country, his Imperial Majesty immediately determined to march to my assistance, and arrived here yesterday himself, leaving his brother the archduke Charles to conduct his army to Orchies."

May 21.

Yesterday at two o'clock the Privy Council met at the Council Office in the Treasury; when Warrants were delivered, for conveying the bodies of the different persons in their custody to the Tower charged with treasonable and seditious practices, viz.

The Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, John Thelwall, John Richter, John Lovatt—a hair dresser; Rev. John Horne Tooke and John Angelus Bonney.

The Messengers delivered their prisoners into the custody of the Deputy Governor, at 4 o'clock.

Messrs. Adams, Hardy, and the Norwich Secretary (Saint) are still in custody of the different Messengers, and were not examined yesterday.

The prisoners were conducted to separate apartments. The Reverend Mr. Joyce is in the house of the head Porter, guarded by two wardens, and two soldiers outside of the door; and no person, on any account, is suffered to have access to him. Mr. Tooke is in the house of the head goaler, with the same guard. Thelwall was sent to the apartments formerly occupied by the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. Lovatt and Richter were put into different apartments in the White Tower. Bonney was conducted to an apartment in the East Wing, with the same orders and guard.

It is said, "Mr. Tooke was in high spirits, and expressed his thanks to the executive government, for the care they took of the health of him and his companions, in providing them with country lodgings. Bonney was also in good spirits. Joyce and Richter were feverishly and sensibly affected, and wept bitterly. Lovatt was confused and stupid. Thelwall was particularly riotous and impertinent, braving every thing and treating every person with contempt."

On Sunday evening the Rev. Isaac Hunt, was taken into custody, for seditious expressions, used by him on the same evening, at the Swan tavern, the end of Westminster bridge.

HALIFAX, June 26.

This morning returned from a cruise, his Majesty's ships Hussar and Blanche. They have brought in with them the American India ship Pigou, bound from the Isle of France to Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

Yesterday arrived the French privateer ship Liberty, commanded by citizen Laurent, from a cruise, with the English ship Mermade, of 16 guns, laden with 80 pipes of Malga wine, and 300 cases of Castile soap, and the Spanish polacre De la Virgen, laden with sugars, prizes to the above privateer. The Liberty, we are informed, took, during her cruise, six prizes, four of which are safely arrived—another, which is a brig from Antigua, bound to London, is expected up in a few days, and the sixth it is supposed, is retaken.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

By late arrivals at Boston, from France, Paris papers to the 26 Floreal (16th May) which are full of accounts of the successes of the French troops in various parts, are received. The official accounts of the victory over the Spaniards, is dated Ceret, 12 Floreal, and signed by Millaud, Dugomier, and Saubran. About 200 cannon and shells were taken, and 2000 prisoners. The y inform that several Spanish Generals were killed, but the number of men they had not ascertained. The accents from the North and Italy, are equally

favourable. The most active measures are pursuing for furnishing the army with every necessary, and the manufacture of warlike implements, was prosecuting with the utmost vigor.

The Thorn, Capt. Wilson, from Havre de Grace, arrived at Boston, has brought over as passengers, four of the daughters of the late admiral De Grasse.

Extract from the logbook of the snow Pallas, arrived at Boston, from Bourdeaux: May 24, lat. 45. 59, long. 26. 54, Meridian, spoke a French fleet of 112 sail from Virginia, bound to Brest, out 36 days; They had captured a number of English ships, among which were the ship Blandford, Capt. Morris, from Port Glasgow, taken 24 April; the ship Harriot of London, Capt. Strong, from Charleston for Cadiz, with rice; brig Stag from Pool, for Newfoundland with bread and beer. The Suirveillance put on board a boy by the name of Hugh M'Pherson, son to Daniel M'Pherson of Norfolk, Virginia.

Note—Brest, the port to which the French fleet is supposed to be bound, lies in longitude 4, 26 W. of London, latitude 48, 23—so that this fleet had made about two thirds of its passage.

PARIS, May 13.

Execution of Madame Elizabeth.

The Revolutionary Tribunal having determined to bring Madame Elizabeth to her trial, the Public Accuser was ordered to make out an indictment against her, and she was removed on the 10th from the Temple, to the Conciergerie.—

Before the departure of this unfortunate female from the Temple, she took leave of the two children of Louis XVI in the most affectionate manner.

Yesterday she was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. Her execution took place this day. She died with great fortitude, aged 30.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18th Floreal.—(8 May.)

Roberpierre, in the name of the committee of Public safety, made a very lengthy report on the Institution of National Festivals; at the conclusion of which, he proposed the following decree, which was unanimously adopted.

Art. 1. The French People acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul.

Art. 2. They acknowledge that a worship worthy the Supreme Being is to practise the duties of men, and they class among these duties, the detestation of treachery and tyranny—the punishment of tyrants and traitors—the succouring of the unfortunate—respect for the weakness of men—the defending the oppressed; the doing to others all the good we are capable of, and injuring no one.

Art. 3. They will institute Festivals to recal men to the remembrance of the Divinity, and to the dignity of their Being.

Art. 4. The names of the festivals shall be taken from events the most glorious in our revolution, from virtues the most cherished and the most useful to man, and which have produced the greatest benefits to his nature.

Art. 5. The French will celebrate every year, the festivals of the 14th July 1790, 10th of August 1792, 21st of January 1793, and 31st of May 1793.

Art. 6. They will celebrate on the days of Decadi, the festivals which follow:

- To the supreme being, and to nature.
- To the human race.
- To the French people.
- To the benefactors of mankind.
- To the Martyrs of liberty.
- To liberty and equality.
- To the republic.
- To the liberty of the world.
- To the love of country.
- To the hatred of tyrants and traitors.
- To truth.
- To justice.
- To chastity.
- To glory and immortality.
- To friendship.
- To frugality.
- To courage.
- To fidelity.
- To heroism.
- To disinterestedness.
- To stoicism.
- To conjugal faith.
- To paternal love.
- To Maternal Tenderness.
- To Filial Piety.
- To Infancy.
- To Youth.
- To Manhood.
- To Old Age.
- To Misfortune.
- To Agriculture.
- To Industry.
- To our Fathers.

To Posterity. Art. 7. The Committees of Safety and Instruction, are charged to present a plan for the organization of these festivals.

Art. 8. The National Convention invite those who have talents worthy to serve the cause of humanity, to the honor of concurring in this establishment, by hymns and civic songs, and by all the means which shall contribute to its embellishment and utility.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship Brothers, Farle,	Hamburg 58
Therisa, L'Anson,	London 56
Alexander, Strong,	Charleston 8
Brig Norfolk, Art,	Do. 8
Sea Nymph, Paden,	Dunkirk 63
William, Oaks,	Liverpool 49
Schr. President, Carhart,	Bourdeaux 51
Sloop Trial, Bird,	N. York 4
Nancy, Denicke,	Virginia 14

Captain Paden, on his passage met with the following interesting occurrences—On the 13th of May (after leaving Dunkirk,) was brought too by 3 British cutters.

On the 21st, fell in with the Sanspareil of 84 guns, in company with two other line of battle ships, and three frigates in long. 16. This Squadron had been cruising 41 days, and had captured that number of prizes, 21 of which they had conveyed safe into Brest eight days before. The remainder were then in company, and were just captured—four of them while Captain Paden was on board the Commodore, viz. a large ship from Jamaica to London, 2 brigs loaded with provisions bound to Barbadoes, and a Dutch ship.

A correspondent is happy to observe that a second benefit for several meritorious Actors of the New Theatre is announced, and doubts not, that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to reward those uncommon exertions which Mrs. De Marque and Madam Gardie have repeatedly made to entertain a generous public.

The first benefits for these performers our correspondent has been assured, were unproductive; some unexpected circumstances occurring, prevented so numerous an attendance, as would otherwise have undoubtedly taken place.

London papers of the 21st May, contain a republication of the resolve of Congress for laying an embargo.

NEW THEATRE.

The last night but One of the Company's performing here this Season.

Mr. Bliffett's, Mr. De Moulins's, Mrs. De Marque's and Mad. Gardie's Night. On Wednesday Evening

JULY 16. Will be Presented, A TRAGEDY, called *The Gamester.*

Beverly,	Mr. Fennel
Stukely,	Mr. Wignel
Lewison,	Mr. Cleveland
Jarvis,	Mr. Whitlock
Bates,	Mr. Green
Dawson,	Mr. Moreton
Waite,	Mr. Demoulin
Mrs. Beverly,	Mrs. Whitlock
Charlotte,	Mrs. Francis
Lucy,	Mrs. Cleveland

After which, a new DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis, called

The IRISH LILT; OR, *THE MERRY REAPERS.*

And the Comic Song of "Four and Twenty Fiddlers," will be sung by Mr. Bates To which will be added, a FARCE, in two Acts, called

THE SULTAN;

OR, *A Peep into the Seraglio.*

Soliman,	Mr. Moreton
Osnyin,	Mr. Harwood
Elmira,	Mrs. Francis
Elmire, (with "Sweet Bird,)	

Accompanied on the Violin by Mr. Gilbigham, and Mrs. Broadhurst Roxalana (with Songs) Mrs.

Oldmixon With a Characteristic DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis.

* Tickets to be had of Mr. Bliffett, at Mr. Spooner's, White Bear, North Eighth-Street—Of Mr. Demoulin, at Mr. Powell's, opposite the State-House—Of Mrs. De Marque, No. 35, North, Fifth-Street—And of Madame Gardie, at Mr. O'Eller's Hotel, Chestnut-Street.

* Mr. Bliffett, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie, respectfully inform their friends, that in consequence of the ill success of their former Nights, the Managers have indulged them with the opportunity of offering the above Entertainment to the patronage of the Public.

* The Entertainments of the Theatre will positively close for this Season, on Friday the 19th instant.