

## Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the ship *Williams*, in 53 days from Liverpool.

### SWITZERLAND, BASLE, May 8.

The news is at present extremely important. The French are in Piedmont on the one side, and, on the other, they have early, last week, passed the Petit Mont St. Bernard and have taken the town of Aost, which commands the valley of the same name, & is the capital of the principality of Aost; from thence to Turin, there is but fifteen or sixteen leagues distance, along the river Dona Baltea, which joins the Po near Civalco, about six leagues from Turin.—The forts Bard, Tereza, and Civalco, are the only obstacles on the road, of less consequence than the port they have stormed. We have the intelligence from the brother of a Swiss officer in the king of Sardinia's service, who was unfortunately killed in this affair.

There were two attacks by the French in the morning: after an action of two hours, they made a false retreat. At night, the posts were attacked with such fury, that the Piedmontese gave way. The Swiss defended the pass for a long time, till overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to retreat with a considerable loss. Morges and Sola were carried from this place, only distant three leagues from Aost. The French marched forward, and entered pell-mell, according to report, with the Sardinian troops.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION. 20th Floreal.—(9 May.)

The Convention granted 100 livres monthly, during the term of their imprisonment, to those who have been acquitted by the revolutionary tribunal.

A pension of 100 livres yearly was granted to each of the female Citizens who, in the year 1789, repaired to Versailles, to conduct from thence Louis XVI. and his family to Paris, as prisoners.

The Section of La Montaigne announced, that the forced loan had produced 1,700,000 livres in that section. The saltpetre works had already yielded 7,600 pounds weight of that article.

### NAPLES, April 15.

Their Majesties and the royal family are all the time at Caserta—they have lately received deputations from the principal nobility, the magistrates, the merchants and others, who have renewed their professions of attachment and fidelity, and their offers of support in the present circumstances of danger.

It is not said that their majesties are perfectly satisfied—for my part I should not advise them to return to their capital, till they receive deputations from the Sans Culottes of their kingdom.

### LONDON, May 20.

Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, their Majesties, the Princesses, and soon after their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Clarence and Gloucester, and Princess Sophia, came to St. James's palace, where they viewed the colours that lately came home from the West Indies; after which they adjourned to Lady Finch's apartments, from whence they saw the ceremony of receiving the colours by a party of the guards, under command of General Stevens, and which, after coming out of the court-yard, being joined by two parties of life-guards in the van and rear, they bore to St. Paul's cathedral, where they were hung up as trophies of victory, with the usual ceremonies: The musical band, at their removal from the palace, and also at their depositing, playing *Te Deum* and *God save the King*.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Needham, one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary, took into custody in the city, one Edwards, charged with making and having in his custody, a staff of six feet high of wood, mounted with a long sharp piece of iron, about a foot long, made in imitation of a Parisian pike. On his examination, he had made others for one Hilliard, and a foreigner of the name of Rouffell, both members of the different societies in White-chapel. Hilliard and Rouffell were both taken yesterday afternoon, and pikes of this description found in their custody.

The French had advanced to Binch, within a few miles of Mons, and which they threatened with an immediate attack. Prince Kaunitz here attacked them and checked their progress. He is said to have gained a considerable

victory, and to have driven them across the Sambre, with the loss of a great number of men.

The most material part, however, of the intelligence brought by the messenger yesterday, is a confirmation that the Prussians had arrived at Liege, in their way to join the Austrian army. No new engagement had taken place; but the Duke was preparing to march immediately to attack the French at Courtray, having effected a communication with General Clairfait. An action of very great magnitude was expected to take place on the 17th. The allied forces destined to make this attack, amount to 70,000 men.

Letters from Balia, dated April 20th, mention, that the siege of that place is carried on by Lord Hood with great vigor. It is with regret we learn that Lieut. Tupper, of the navy, an officer of distinguished gallantry and merit, had been killed by a cannon-shot striking him in the breast.

Admiral Vandeput is appointed to command at Newfoundland, in the room of Sir Richard King.

May 19.

The mails which were due this morning have not arrived; but we yesterday received letters from Flanders by a private conveyance. There has been no engagement of any consequence since that on the 11th instant, in which Gen. Clairfait's loss was greater than the allies have yet sustained in any action.

Eighteen thousand Prussians have reached the environs of Liege, and 22,000 more are marching as quietly as possible towards the Netherlands.

May 21.

In consequence of the state prisoners on Monday sent to the Tower, very particular orders are given relative to the military guards, and the gates are to be shut an hour earlier than usual every evening.

Accounts from Paris, by way of Brussels, report the murder of the amiable Princess Elizabeth, at the hands of the Revolutionary Tribunal. For the honor of human nature, we wish to disbelieve this for the present, as we never heard of a single insinuation brought against her.

The Americans, as our readers will see by the resolution of Congress inserted in this paper, have laid an embargo on all ships in their ports. Letters from thence state, that notwithstanding this measure, the general wish is, that they may maintain their neutrality, but that a step of this kind was necessary as a measure of retaliation, to hasten the settlement of the indemnity that may be due to them for injuries their commerce has sustained by the capture and detention of their vessels by the English cruisers.

In consequence of information received by the magistrates and sheriff of Edinburgh, several persons were apprehended there on Thursday and Friday night, and after being examined, were committed to prison. In two of their houses some weapons, between forty and fifty, were found; several of them are made after the form of a battle ax, 22 inches long, and having what resembles a small scythe, much curved, fixed across. Others of these instruments are in the shape of daggers, bayonets, pikes, &c. They are all made so as they can be fixed on poles, or used without them. One of the persons apprehended is a blacksmith, who has of late been busily employed in manufacturing them. He refuses to answer who employed him, but says, that hearing that an invasion was intended by the French, he thought the citizens would need such instruments as weapons of defence, and as he expected a good sale, thought it best to have some ready made.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst. a most desperate affray happened at the fair of Kilmelack, near Cavan, the circumstances of which are thus stated in a letter from that quarter:

A number of persons, calling themselves Defenders having come to the fair, declared they would destroy every Scotchman or Presbyterian they should find.—They met at Mr. Bigger's, who had upon all occasions been forward in suppressing such lawless predators, and having cut and abused him in a shocking manner, some humane people got him from the crowd and concealed him from their fury. Word was immediately sent to the Ballyjamesduff and the neighborhood, when a Mr. Blakeley assembled about forty of his neighbors (Protestants and Dissenters) and proceeded on their way to Kilmelack. They were met by the banditti within one mile of the town, who made a shew of opposition. Mr. Blakeley, accompanied with some others, went to them, and stated that they did not come with any hostile intent, but hearing of the treatment Mr. Bigger had received, they were determined to bring him home dead or alive, upon which one, the lead-

ers of the party made a stroke of a sword at Mr. Blakeley's head, which he deflected with a blunderbuss, and had one of his fingers shot off, whereupon the fellow was instantly shot dead; the banditti immediately called to each other to surround Mr. B's party, which they attempted to do, but received a smart reception, that after a short engagement they fled, leaving thirty-two of their companions dead on the spot.

### BRITISH PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 19.

Resolved, that the Commons the bill to empower his majesty to secure and detain such persons as he shall suspect, &c. and that the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the papers of the Society for Constitutional Information, and the London Corresponding Society, &c.

Lord Grenville said, he had two motions to make on a future day: the one was for a vote of thanks of that House to Sir Charles Grey, and Sir John Jervis, and all the officers and troops under their command, for their services in the West-Indies. The other was a committee of nine of their lordships, to examine into the report of the committee of secrecy of the House of Commons.

Earl Stanhope objected to any measure that tended to overthrow the constitution of this country, by suspending the Habeas Corpus act, because it was the strongest pillar of that constitution.

The Earl of Lauderdale approved highly of the intended motion for the vote of thanks; but intimated that he should never countenance any measure that tended to pass the bill brought from the Commons, to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, that being the most alarming measure under the present circumstances, that ever was taken by the government of this country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne approved of the notion of thanks mentioned by the noble Secretary of State. He was glad ministers had thought fit to delay the proceeding on the dreadful and alarming measure of suspending the best act that ever passed to secure the rights of the people of this country; the Habeas Corpus act. He hoped they would make good use of the interval: He was glad to see in them some signs of repentance for the alarm they had already created.

The lords proceeded to ballot for a secret committee of nine, and the following noble peers were chosen:

The Lord Chancellor, Earl of Carlisle, Duke of Leeds, Earl of Chatham, Duke of Portland, Earl of Mansfield, Earl Hardwicke.

### POLISH REVOLUTION.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw.

The Polish insurrection is an event which must attract the attention of Europe, it is of consequence therefore, to afford the public every possible light upon the subject. The general fear is, that this insurrection, though undertaken to deliver the country from a foreign yoke, may degenerate into an imitation of those civil wars of which France has become the theatre. Nothing, however, can be more ill grounded than this supposition. All that has been said in the public papers of the executions, and sanguinary sentences that have taken place, is entirely false. The National Tribunal established in order to decide upon crimes against the nation, has not yet tried one person. The Cardinal law of Poland *Neminem captivum nisi jure victum*, is respected and strictly adhered to. It is true, that there have been discovered, from the papers of the Russian general and ministers which have fallen into the hands of the patriots, proofs of the most scandalous treason on the part of several individuals; but the proceedings, against all persons taken up in consequence of these discoveries, have been conducted according to the established practice of the Court at Warsaw, are there to be decided by the great National Tribunal; a mode directly opposite to that of the French Revolutionary Tribunal. Here the proceedings are not conducted by the Tribunal which condemns, and condemnation cannot be pronounced till after a legal conviction. There the same judges conduct the proceedings, pronounce condemn, not according to evidence, but in consequence of the persuasion which they have formed of the guilt or innocence of the accused, from a mode of procedure so summary.

### A New Invention in Typography.

Upon good authority we can inform such of our readers as it may concern, that, by the suggestion of Professor Wilson, there has lately been introduced,

at the Glasgow Letter Foundry, a very simple but important improvement of the Full Type, by means of which the Letter-press may in future be secured against a certain vexatious source of errors to which it has been liable ever since the invention of the Art of Printing. Mr. Wilson, to whom the thought occurred some years ago, had chiefly in view the perfect correctness of Astronomical and Nautical Tables, which has now become of so much moment, from their subserviency to the lunar method of finding the longitude at sea.

It is well known that, after infinite care and labour have been bestowed upon rendering the proof sheets of such Tables quite correct, yet, during the whole time the work is at press, it is exposed to subsequent errors, by the types being pulled out by the balls, and improperly placed in the hurry of Printing.

Errors thus generated without knowledge, and at different times, renders it impossible to pronounce as to the correctness of any one copy of the same edition, without actually collating it with some standard one.

As a remedy, however, for this evil, the types are now cast so as to lock into one another throughout the whole page, and in such a manner that the balls cannot pull out one type without dislocating the whole—a circumstance which can never happen. This locking is effected by a small semi-cylindrical protuberance formed by the mould upon the body of each type, corresponding to a hollow or nick exactly opposite; and it has been found that such types, with their spaces, &c. can be cast and dressed with all the accuracy of common types.

For printing Classics or other works intended to be very correct, and where the page is not intertexted with black lines so common in Mathematical Tables, there has also been introduced at the Glasgow Letter Foundry, types more simple in their construction.

These are cast with two small semi-circular nicks exactly opposite to one another. By this construction, when the pages are composed, and have undergone their final correction, small brass wires, of a proper size and length, can be lodged in the hollow cylindrical canals between every two lines, which will effectually lock the types, so that none can possibly arise by the adhesion to the balls.

The application of these types will necessarily demand of the compositor a management somewhat different from what is common, and may not perhaps, be quite so commodious. But as they are intended for special and important purposes, any such extra trouble, attending their use, cannot be considered in the light of an objection against the improvement.

### DUBLIN, May 13.

Monday, Miles Dignum, of Cranston street, was found guilty at the court of quarter sessions, before the recorder, of having insulted Capt. Witherington, of the 9th horse, in order to provoke him to fight a duel; when the court sentenced him to be imprisoned in Newgate for 6 months, to pay a fine of 50l. and to give security for his good behavior for seven years. This is the third time Mr. Dignum has been convicted and punished for insulting officers.

May 17.

Extract of a letter from London May 12.

"This morning a shoe-maker in Piccadilly was taken up on a charge of treason, and all his papers seized. His name is Hardy; he was secretary to the corresponding Jacobin Society. Among his papers are some letters from Ireland, which may become of serious concern to the authors.—Mr. Stone is fully committed for trial.—In the course of his examination, it appeared that H. Rowan, was an accomplice. A proclamation appeared next day in the London Gazette by his majesty in council, offering a reward of 1000l. for apprehending Rowan."

The trial of the proprietors of the Northern Star, comes on next Monday in the court of king's bench.—The publication of an advertisement for the promotion of Catholic emancipation, is said to be the alleged libel.

The three last Gazettes contain 35 bankruptcies—but are so bished in celebrating our profitable victories in Flanders, that we have no time to think of commercial ruin and domestic distress!

### The KING v. COX.

May 12.—The Traveller was tried at the bar on an indictment for seducing artificers to go to Boston in North America, and after a trial of three hours, acquitted without going into defence.

He was tried upon a second indictment for a similar offence; but the lawyers for the prosecution have declined any further proceedings, he was of course acquitted.

When Mr. Cox was acquitted of the second indictment, lord chief justice Clonmel, addressing himself to Mr. Cox said, "whatever satisfaction I have in seeing an individual fairly and honorably acquitted, of an offence in its nature highly mischievous to the nation, I cannot but feel some pain in reflecting that

a man to whose talents the public have borne such an ample testimony, and which they have so fully encouraged and rewarded, should even give a preference for such a prosecution. The evils which would arise, if the practice of spinning away artificers was not strongly repressed by law, would be infinite, and would, in a short time, leave this country poor indeed! I shall however, say no more on the subject; but I trust the little I have said will make you Mr. Cox, careful in future, how you give even a preference to any description of men to charge you again with this offence against the laws of a country which has fostered your talents.

### WATERFORD, May 7.

On Thursday, the freedom of this city was presented, in a handsome silver box, to Mr. Cox, the ingenious projector of our bridge.

The Bridge stock sold last week from 110 to 115l. per cent.

From a paper received by the *Maria*, Capt. Green from Bresl.

### PARIS, May 27.

There has been another action on the 21st of May, near Tournay, between the republican army, commanded by Pichegru and the combined armies. These last were forced to cross the Scheldt, after a bloody action which lasted 24 hours. The French lost two pieces of artillery, took seven and made 500 prisoners.

On the 20th May the right of the French was at Binch and was to advance on Mons of Charleroi; their headquarters still at Courtrai, the left extending near Ostend.

The same correspondent informs that an attempt had been made to assassinate Robespierre, by a young woman, 17 years of age. An attempt was also made on the life of another member of the committee of safety, both without success.

The latter attempt was made by a man armed with a double barrel'd gun, who missing his first shot, fled and concealed himself in a house, where he was followed by the member and an officer that chanced to pass just after the shot was fired. They discovered the villain in his hiding place, and received notice from him, that the first person who endeavored to arrest him should receive the contents of his loaded barrel. The member attempted to advance, but was prevented by the officer who declared he had not a right to hazard his life because he belonged to the people. The officer kept forward, then, and received a ball in his shoulder, with one arm, however, he secured the assassin.

The Convention decreed, that a bulletin of the officer's health should be published daily until his complete recovery.

### UNITED STATES.

#### STOCKBRIDGE, July 8.

#### INDEPENDENCE.

On Friday last, the 4th July, a large and respectable number of gentlemen from various parts of the county assembled at Great Barrington, to celebrate the memorable event which gave rank to America among the nations of the earth. At one o'clock they moved in procession from the House of Captain W. Pynchon, to the Meeting House, where the Rev. Mr. Judson, of Sheffield, addressed the Throne of Grace, in a suitable and well adapted Prayer.—After which an excellent Oration was delivered by John Whiting, Esq. commemorative of those great events which led to the establishment of American Independence.—The company then returned to Captain Pynchon's; and, at about 4 o'clock, they sat down to an elegant entertainment, provided on the occasion, under a beautiful Bower, on an adjoining green. After dinner the following Toasts were drank, accompanied with the discharge of cannon:

1. The DAY. (Three Cheers)
2. The PRESIDENT, the Man of the PEOPLE. (Three Cheers)
3. Our Country, and the National Legislature—May its Councils always be pure and enlightened.
4. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
5. Liberty, May it be the first object of Government to secure it against the efforts of faction, licentiousness and tyranny.
6. The memory of the great men who fought and fell in the cause of America.
7. The Vice-President, and the other Patriots by whose wisdom, under the smiles of Providence, America was conducted through perils, to peace, liberty and safety.
8. May this land of Freedom, fertilized by the blood of heroes, never be