

tion that covers a great part of the fur-
rounding country; on the bravery of
our garrison, and the intrepidity and
talents of our Governor, Major-General
Salis.

Camp near Thourout, May 27.

Our position, as well as that of Major-
General White's brigade, which to-day
has been joined by about 500 recruits
that were left behind at Oskend, is still
well protected by a considerable body
of troops. The Republicans have left
their camp at Moorvelles, and seem on
the point of repassing the Lys with
their whole force, without giving us the
trouble of attending them home. Count
Walmoden's camp is at Oudenarde,
and General Clairfayt continues at
Thourout. Both Generals have lately re-
ceived strong reinforcements; but the
operations for which they are destined
have not yet begun. The night before
last Major-General Hammarlein, who
commands our brigade, returned from
Thielt, where he had a conference with
Count Clairfayt. In all probability our
stay here will not be long.

BRUSSELS, June 6.

On the 3d inst. at break of day, the
army under the command of his Imperial
majesty, attacked all the French posts on
this side the Sambre, and after an action
of several hours, entirely routed them.
By this action Charleroi is completely re-
lieved. At the same time the Austrian and
Dutch infantry drove the enemy from the
forest of Hutte. The Emperor, at the
head of the cavalry, marched from Nivelles
to Fleurus where the French had col-
lected their principal force. In the after-
noon his majesty entered Charleroi, and
after inspecting the fortifications, proceed-
ed in pursuit of the enemy.
The column commanded by General
Alvinzi was equally successful, and formed
a junction at Morlin de Jumet with the
former column. The General next pro-
ceeded to Marchiennes-au Pont, scarcely
giving time to the French to bury their
dead. In the environs of Grosfiefs, the
cavalry cut in pieces a great number of
French; and by three in the afternoon, the
enemy fled on all sides.

May 27.

The signal victory obtained by Count
Kamitz, was equally due to the military
talents of that General and the bravery of
his troops. On the evening of Friday, the
3d inst. the Count made a feigned retreat
towards Mons; and the better to persuade
the enemy that this retreat was occasioned
by the terror of the Republican troops, he
employed his people in digging entrench-
ments. The French fell into the snare,
and took no further precaution against any
future attack. At day-break on Saturday
morning, the Austrians surrounded the
French advanced guard, fell unexpectedly
on the main body, and had defeated the
left wing before the enemy had time to rally.
The Carmagnol cavalry had not even
an opportunity to saddle their horses, in-
so-much that each of the Chasseurs de Mahoni
carried off with him either one or several
French horses. All the pontoons were
either taken or destroyed, and 52 guns,
and as many artillery waggons, fell into
the hands of the conquerors. Besides the
French who fell in the action and pursuit,
1455, who were surprised at Binche, were
obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of
war.

We this moment learn that Count
Kamitz yesterday obtained a new advan-
tage over the Carmagnols, who lost their
baggage and 16 guns. We have as yet
no precise accounts of this affair, but learn
that the 5000 French who had sought re-
fuge in the woods, had been attacked in an
endeavor to retreat, and that two bat-
talions had laid down their arms.

June 3.

The night before last the Emperor
left Nivelles, and reached Fleurus
yesterday. Our troops stationed on the
banks of the Sambre, are superior in
number to those of the regicides; not-
withstanding the latter have received
large reinforcements from West Flan-
ders.

Yesterday all the French posts be-
tween the Sambre and the Meuse were
attacked, and after some resistance car-
ried. And this day an attack is to be
made from Maubeuge to Charleroi.
Our troops are now advancing towards
the enemy in five columns; and Gen.
Beaulieu is to take them in flank. The
siege artillery which was at Mons, is
now on its way to Maubeuge, inasmuch
that it is presumed the latter place will
be besieged, as soon as the Carmagnoles
are driven to the other side of the Sam-
bre. At the camp of Rouffi, in which
the whole strength of Maubeuge con-
sists, they have no troops, having been
obliged to call them off from thence, in
consequence of the losses their army on
the Sambre has sustained.

The Emperor has announced his
departure from the Netherlands; the
States having previously notified to him
their wish to grant the levy of men de-
manded, and agreeable to the mode they
had heretofore objected to. It is
thought, however, he will not finally
depart the country until some signal
success shall have been obtained by the
allies; and West Flanders be evacua-
ted.

May 31.

The French, on the 26th instant, un-
der cover of the woods of Alce, situated

on both banks of the Sambre, contri-
buted to cross that river in three points,
and are now nearly in the position in
which they were defeated. On the
side of Charleroi they have pushed their
advanced posts to Gasseilles, so as to
prevent a direct communication with
that city. Our troops are advantage-
ously posted in front of the enemy, at
the same time that the high road to Ni-
velles is protected by a considerable body
of troops.

PARIS, May 28.

The National Convention have lately
decreed the formation of a Military School
in the plain of Sablon, near Paris.
The heads of this decree are: That
there shall be sent to Paris from each dis-
trict of the Republic six young citizens
from the age of 16 to 17 and a half, to re-
ceive, by a Revolutionary education, all
the knowledge and habits of a republican sol-
dier. They shall come to Paris on foot,
unarmed, and travel as the defenders of
the Republic. The National agents of the
district shall take such measures that the
Elèves of their vicinity shall march ten
days after the receipt of the decree. The
Elèves of the military school shall be cloth-
ed, armed and fed at the expence of the
Republic. They shall be exercised in the use
of arms, the manœuvres of infantry,
cavalry and artillery. They shall learn the
principles of the art of war and fortifica-
tion; they shall be trained to fraternity, dis-
cipline, frugality, good manners, love of
their country, and a hatred to kings; and
be under the immediate inspections and
management of the Committee of
Public Welfare.

MANHEIM, May 18.

The advanced guard of the Imperial
army has crossed the Rhine. The army
commanded by General Kaltefleiter is to
be augmented to 25 battalions and 40
squadrons.

May 22.

The camp near Schweitzingen is daily
augmented, and was yesterday re-in-
forced by 3 regiments, besides a large
train of artillery, and several ammuni-
tion waggons. It is to consist of 49
battalions, and 32 squadrons, which
with the artillery, will form an army of
41,400 men. The corps of Conde has
reached Raftadt; and in eight days the
Austrian army will cross the Rhine.

On Sunday last the enemy carried off
from Oggersheim all the bells and iron
materials belonging to the churches and
the Elector's palace. Eight French
deserters, among whom was an officer,
arrived here yesterday, with an account
that the Republicans were about to cover
Sarre-Louis with 60,000 men, and to
station 10,000 on the heights of
Bils.

TOURNAY, June 6.

About the middle of this day, Lord
Cornwallis left this for Brussels, where
there is to be a council of war held to-
morrow, and where all the powers are
to send commissioners.

WARSAW, May 12.

On the 8th instant a circumstance
occurred which caused much conversa-
tion here. In the afternoon, the king
took his ordinary walk and crossed the
river Wickel towards Prague. A re-
port immediately prevailed that the king
had not soon driven back to Balleul and
wished to escape. As soon as his ma-
jesty was acquainted of it, he returned
to this place.

A report prevailed at the same time,
that the Russians and Prussians were on
their march hither. In half an hour
the whole town was armed, and cannon
drawn out of the arsenal. It was how-
ever soon discovered that the rumour
had been spread abroad by persons who
were known to be attached to the Rus-
sian interest. Among these were Count
Auckwitz, and Gen. Zabiello, who,
with several others were instantly ar-
rested. The people wished to hang these
persons instantly; but on being assured
that they should be tried the next day,
and punished if found guilty, the mob
was appeased.

On the morning of the 9th, the Pro-
visionary Council assembled at the Se-
nate-House, when the marshal of the
court, Ozarowski; count Auckwitz;
Koslawowski, bishop of Liefsand, and
count Zabiello, were brought forth and
made acquainted with the charge laid
against them. In the afternoon, after
a trial of four hours, they were all hung
on four different gallowses. Kaskow-
ski was executed on a gallows erected
before a convent; and it is said, he re-
quested to be first permitted to receive
the sacrament, but this grace was re-
fused him. The mob, both men and
women, testified great joy. Under each
gallows were inscribed these words:
*Punishment for the Traitors to their
Country.* During the execution, the
streets were filled with people under
arms; there was no disturbance what-
ever. The bodies hung till 11 o'clock
at night, when they were carried out of
the town, and buried in the same man-
ner as is usual with other prisoners. It
is hoped that the people will be satis-
fied with these executions.

The Prussian minister Von Buck-
holtz has been recalled by the king, and
has obtained a pass from the council.

THOUROUT, June 2.

All the troops in our neighbour-
hood are in motion. Three columns of
Carmagnols, proceeding from Menin,
Baikal and Furnes, each about 800
men strong, marched early this morn-
ing against Knoque and Dixmude, and
attacked both places. The former
was defended by a small detachment of
Hessian troops, and 1000 Flemish vol-
unteers, commanded by Capt. Hack-
of the Austrian regiment of Clairfayt;
an officer, who united every talent re-
quisite for such a command; and the
latter by some Hanoverian troops. The
Republicans have been repulsed; but
in case they should return with a strong-
er force, the garrisons of both places,
are reinforced by the legion of La Char-
tre, and a part of General Hammar-
lein's brigade. The destination of the
other troops encamped near our place is
not yet known.

The Republicans have also last night
and this morning, made incursions into
Awelkinghen, Bussinghen, and other
villages near Ypres and seem now de-
termined to invest the latter place. None
of them have been seen to-day at Roul-
selaer, and their patrols on that side
have pushed no further than Bofelaer.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.

The army under the Earl of Moira
have begun to pitch their tents on Shol-
ing Down, near Itching ferry, about a
mile from this town.—There are about
six regiments on the ground, and many
more from Ireland, Scotland, Guernsey
and Jersey are daily expected. It will
when complete, be the largest camp
ever formed in England, consisting of
from 25 to 30 thousand men. It is ex-
pected they will cover all Sholing Down
and part of Barseledon common, an ex-
tent of near four miles, an excellent
piece of ground and well supplied with
water, in a most convenient situation for
embarkation.

LEGHORN, May 15.

The *Leostoffe*, an English frigate ha-
bro't in here a French prize, laden with
coffee, and bound for Genoa: Several
Sardinian vessels have arrived here with
the Viceroy, and the officers and the prison-
ers holding public employments in that island.
When the insurrection broke out, the
court of Turin had dispatched another Vic-
eroy, who, it is thought, will be obliged to
return.

OSTEND, June 6.

The Carmagnols succeeded the
night before last in erecting two batter-
ies against Ypres, near a Chateau, called
the castle of the seminary, on the side
of Flamertinghen, & began to fire upon
the town. Their whole battering train,
however, consisted of two mortars and
two 24 pounders. They cannot enter-
tain the least hope by attempts like this
to reduce that town the garrison of
which was yesterday reinforced by two
Austrian regiments of foot detached
from General Clairfayt's army; but
they may destroy the houses if they are
not soon driven back to Balleul and
Commines, from whence they came.
The convent of the Grey Sisters is by
their bombs reduced to a heap of ruins
and about 50 houses have been damag-
ed. None of the inhabitants have yet
been killed.

DUBLIN, May 31.

Our accounts from Cavan, respecting
the late disturbances, are of a dreadful
nature. A letter from one of the militia, quar-
tered at Cavan, states, that, by the nearest
computation, from 100 to 120 of the de-
fenders were killed, with a loss on the
other side of but one killed and three
persons instantly; but on being assured
that they should be tried the next day,
and punished if found guilty, the mob
was appeased.
On the morning of the 9th, the Pro-
visionary Council assembled at the Se-
nate-House, when the marshal of the
court, Ozarowski; count Auckwitz;
Koslawowski, bishop of Liefsand, and
count Zabiello, were brought forth and
made acquainted with the charge laid
against them. In the afternoon, after
a trial of four hours, they were all hung
on four different gallowses. Kaskow-
ski was executed on a gallows erected
before a convent; and it is said, he re-
quested to be first permitted to receive
the sacrament, but this grace was re-
fused him. The mob, both men and
women, testified great joy. Under each
gallows were inscribed these words:
*Punishment for the Traitors to their
Country.* During the execution, the
streets were filled with people under
arms; there was no disturbance what-
ever. The bodies hung till 11 o'clock
at night, when they were carried out of
the town, and buried in the same man-
ner as is usual with other prisoners. It
is hoped that the people will be satis-
fied with these executions.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 10.

We are glad to find, by the last ar-
rivals from Africa, that the situation of
the Siere Leone settlers is much im-
proved; both in an amended climate
and securing a regular supply of live-
stock of every description. The quan-
tity of ground that has been cleared
and drained is so considerable that the

inhabitants are no longer exposed to the
effects of those exhalations which at first
proved so fatal, and the European cat-
tle, poultry, &c. have bred in great
abundance.

PHILADELPHIA.

A person arrived in town from Pittsburg
the night before last—the intelligence by
him is substantially as follows: That the
meeting proposed to be held in Braddock's
Field last Friday week, took place—that
between 4 and 5000 persons, in arms, were
supposed to be present—that the whole
body marched from thence to Pittsburg;
that they sent a deputation to Major Butler,
commanding officer of the continental
troops in the garrison there, to inform him
that the movement of the people toward
Pittsburg was merely to see their friends
and that they had no hostile intentions re-
specting the garrison or the public stores.

That Major Butler informed them
he was under no apprehensions but if
they meant to keep out of danger, they
must not come within reach of his
cannon—that the whole body took a
circuitous, distant route by the
fort—entered, and marched through
the town and dispersed.—We are fur-
ther informed that Major Isaac Craig of
Pittsburg, has been proscribed by the
rebels—but is safe within the fort—
we further learn that Messrs. Findley, Sm-
ith and Gallatin are indefatigable in the
exertions among the people to restore
peace and good order.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, August 8.

THE PIGOU.

Yesterday arrived in town from Hal-
ifax, via Salem, in 5 days, Capt. Lew-
is, late commander of the ship *Pigou*,
American Indianan, carried into Hal-
ifax by the *Blanche* and *Huffar* frigates.
The cargo of the *Pigou* had been whol-
ly condemned, before Capt. Lewis left
Halifax; but decision had not been had
on the ship. 25,000 dollars of this car-
go had been insured in this town, a
bona fide American property—a specie
of weighty evidence that was not known
at her trial, and which might possibly
have materially effected the sentence.
Capt. Lewis rather declines conversa-
tion on the affair; and makes but few ob-
servations on his treatment, the trial, &c.
He was promised the relinquishment of
his own adventure; but had not procu-
red it when he left Halifax.

An Embargo had taken place at Hal-
ifax, on all vessels bound to the United
States before Capt. Lewis left there;
and he came to Salem in a small boat
with which he and others eluded the
embargo.

The *Argonaut*, of 64 guns, and
L'Oiseau, of 38, of Admiral Mur-
ray's squadron, had arrived at Halifax
convoying in 14 sail of the French pro-
fition fleet.

The *Beaulieu*, 40 guns, the *Alarm*,
32, the *Quebec*, 32, and the *Zebra*,
16, had sailed on a cruize off the Amer-
ican coast.

A report prevailed, that there had
been an action in the English channel,
and that eight French ships of the line
had been taken, and four sunk.

It is with great pleasure that we com-
municate the following intelligence to
the public, viz.

That the New North Congregation,
and the Congregation in Brattle-Street,
have generously and without solicitation
raised the salaries of their Ministers
three dollars per week, on account of
the very high prices of the necessaries
of life.

The following is an exact copy of a print-
ed advertisement, posted in the streets of
Newbury-Port, a few days past.

TO mankind at large—to in Corege
the finding out A white Devel, or
lack one or coper one or blou Devel in
his hellish world, Twenty Dolers Re-
warde that broke said Dexter's win-
dows—If this is Equality, Damn Equal-
ity; good by, N. Port for me to pay
one Dolor A Day to support my par-
son and Cant Ride without so much
grinning * fare you well

Timothy Dexter

* The meaning of this is supposed to be
that he has seen people laugh when he has
been riding in his new carriage.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIA BOSTON.

LONDON, May 28.

Accounts from Paris announce the con-
demnation and execution of 31 farmers-
general on the 8th for mal-practices. A
number of ci-devant nobles were guillotined
on the same day.

The Imperial Government has been
out in possession of several important
acts thro' the flight of Monsieur Mon-
gallard, a Member of the National

Convention, who foretelling that Ro-
bespierre was about to hand him over
to his sanguinary Tribunal, made his
escape from Paris on the 6th inst. and
had the good fortune to reach the Au-
strian Netherlands in safety. This gen-
tleman states, that thro' the whole ex-
tent of France there are Four Hundred
and Fifty Thousand Persons in a state
of imprisonment! that 600 millions of
livres (upwards of 28 millions sterling)
in specie are deposited in the National
Treasury. He further asserts, that seven
ninth of the property of that kingdom
are at the disposal of the Committee of
Public Welfare, in consequence of the
seizure of the effects of the Clergy, the
Emigrants and other persons either guil-
lotined or imprisoned; and that Robes-
pierre exercises a despotic authority over
the Convention, which in his hand, is
become merely a cypher.

Government have also received cer-
tain intelligence, (probably by Captain
Douglas) that a short time ago Mr.
Hamilton Rowan landed near Brest.
At first he was arrested as a spy; but
on finding who he was, and what was
the occasion of his flight, the Muni-
cipality received him with the greatest
honors, and he was drawn to the Town
house by horses, decorated with ribbons,
&c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

May 20.

Mr. Secretary Dundas took notice of
our West-India possessions. He advert-
ed to the state they were in at the con-
clusion of the last peace, and observed
that the advantage of our late acquisi-
tions must be very great in a commercial
and other points of view; the whole of
the sugar-trade in the world would soon
be expected, be in our hands; for much
of this, under the will of heaven, we
were indebted to the glorious exertions
of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis,
and the officers and men under their
command, to all of whom he paid the
warmest compliments for their patri-
otism, exertions, and courage. He beg-
ged to take to himself no other share in
the merit than that of having had the
good fortune to select and recommend
to his majesty's service, men who had
gained to their country such signal ad-
vantages, and to themselves immortal
honor. Having specified the merits of
the officers and men, he concluded with
moving, "That the thanks of the
house be given to Sir Charles Grey,
Knight of the Bath, for his noble, gal-
lant, and meritorious conduct in the
West-Indies—the same to Sir John Jer-
vis; and also to all the officers under the
command of both—to be transmitted to
them from the speaker of that house;
the approbation also of the house of the
conduct of all the non commissioned of-
ficers—also of all the men employed—
to be transmitted to them by their dif-
ferent Captains."

Mr. Sheridan did not oppose, but
highly applauded these motions; but
observed, that the Secretary of State,
at the time he bestowed on these gallant
commanders, officers, and men, laurels
which they deserved so well, took care
to reserve to himself a pretty bushy twig
of the tree, at the very moment he would
seem to decline accepting it. He had
hinted also at the advantage we had
gained since the conclusion of the peace,
seeming to insinuate that the peace was
imprudently concluded; he should
have been a little more tender on his
own connections, for a right honorable
friend of his was in administration at the
conclusion of that peace. He thought,
therefore, that those extraneous topics
might have been spared; he knew not
with what view they were introduced,
unless by way of a set off to what hap-
pened in the Mediterranean. Having
said this, he must again repeat that he
approved of all the motions themselves,
and the more so, as they included the
common men, who had as much claim to
our approbation as their superiors in sta-
tion; he felt himself not a little pleased
in reflecting, that most of the common
sailors in the affair were Irishmen; they
had behaved bravely, and excited our
admiration; and this, he hoped, proved
there was no danger to the public cause
in putting arms in the hands of Roman
Catholics.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said he did
not, in any thing he said, mean to de-
tract from the merit of any of the offi-
cers or men.

Mr. Sheridan admitted he had not;
he only seemed a little eager to share of
the laurels; and by an allusion to the
former peace, and that we had gained
great advantages since, he might convey
to our allies in this war, an idea, that
they too may have some interested mo-
tives, independent of the great, good
and glorious, common cause of restoring
to the world, order, morality, and reli-
gion.

* * The poetry sent this day, is defici-
ent in several requisites.