

WHEN a few men in one of our principal Cities lately formed themselves into a Society for the sake of Superintending the measures of Government and preserving our Liberties, inviting people in the several States to form themselves into Societies for similar purposes, it was natural to suppose that the object of those public Guardians was more extensive than they had been pleased to avow. Men who had chosen themselves to be the guides and governors of other men, who had been chosen by the people at large, must have been men of superior knowledge and virtue; from such governors great things were to be expected. Know thyself is the golden precept that was said to have descended from Heaven. This patriot band knew themselves to be fit to rule the rulers of nations—they took their seats accordingly, and they have with a severe and steady hand been correcting the Executive and guiding the opinions of the nation. In this select corps we have been favoured with a new fashioned Aristocracy unknown to antiquity. They were not as in other countries chosen by the sovereign nor by their fellow citizens, nor were they distinguished by the public opinion concerning their talents or their fortunes, not by any other circumstance except their consciousness of superior wisdom. Though they knew themselves to be the true Aristocracy of the nation, that is to say, the wisest and best, and though they published their edicts as such, yet they assumed to themselves the humble name of Democrats.

Difficult as it may be to govern well we observe that in all countries there are a sufficient number of men who are willing to take care that the commonwealth shall suffer no injury. Hence it was that in a few months small Democratic Aristocracies were formed in every state in the union, and small dictatorships were formed in town and county, under the wings of the parent Society.

These Societies, strange as it may seem, have been formed in a free elective government for the sake of preserving liberty. And what is the liberty that they are striving to introduce? It is the liberty of reviling the rulers who are chosen by the people and the government under which they live. It is the liberty of bringing the laws into contempt and persuading people to resist them. It is the liberty of condemning every system of Taxation because they have resolved that they will not be subjected to laws—that they will not pay any taxes. To suppose that Societies were formed with the purpose of opposing and the hope of destroying government, might appear illiberal provided they had not already excited resistance to the laws and provided some of them had not publicly avowed their opinions that they ought not to pay any taxes.

Lest there should be any doubt on this subject, I shall transcribe the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Resolves of a large Society in South-Carolina, they are as follows, viz.

- Resolved, That the collecting of taxes, or other duties to be paid in money, in these remote counties, is oppressive and unjust; for it must be well known, that no article of our produce will discharge its own freight to market, whereby money is to be obtained. And therefore.
- Resolved, That under these circumstances the seizure of property, and the sale thereof by the sheriff, is highly injurious and destructive to the laborious and honest farmer and his family
- Resolved, That it is the inherent right of every free man to vote and to elect the officers who are to command them in a military character; and he who dares to attempt a contravention of this right, forfeits all protection from his country, is a tyrant and a despot, and an enemy to the people.
- Resolved, That citizen Madison, and the real patriots of the present Congress, are entitled to our just praise and to our warmest thanks; and on the contrary, that we abhor and reprobate every character who may have endeavored to establish monarchical principles, or be influenced by private interest.
- Resolved, That the foregoing resolves be made public through the channel of some of the gazettes of this state, to shew the fixed and determined opinion of the Republican Society of Pendleton county; and also for the purpose of convincing those infamous characters, who lost to all fear of shame, and prompted by some evil spirit, have attempted to overturn and destroy the rights and privileges of the people, that their proceedings are disapproved of, and that the people will persist in the support of their liberties.

Citizen Samuel Lofton, Chairman.
Citizen Edw. Tate McClure, Secy.
Citizens John Burton, James Sterris,
Major Liddle, Thos. Lofton,

Eliab Moore, Joshua Sexton,
Standing Committee.
N. B. The Society consists of four hundred members.
A friend to the Law and the People.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ship ACTIVE, Captain BLAIR.

GALLICIA, May 23.
The Poles have discovered the secret of diminishing the number of the enemy, and increasing that of their own troops. Every deserter receives six golden ducats in hand, and becomes entitled to a small estate in land, at the end of the war.
The privates who shall signalize themselves are to be ennobled. Kosciusko has granted patents of nobility to two gallant soldiers, who have distinguished themselves by their intrepidity, and he has no less than 370,000 Polish florins in the Ruffian purse for the encouragement of the Ruffian and Prussian deserters.

BRUSSELS, June 22.
Yesterday morning a column of the enemy, amounting to 15,000 men, among which were six regiments of cavalry, appeared near Gemappe; and owing to their superiority, forced our posts to retreat to Mont St. Jean. The regiments of Demas and Beons disputed the ground inch by inch with great bravery.
We learn this day, that the enemy have evacuated Gemappe; but this news has not been able to satisfy the fears of the inhabitants, who are flying hence in all directions.

Dispatches received this day from the Banks of the Sambre, completely contradict the assertions of those who assured us that the French after their defeat on the 16th, would not again attempt to cross the Sambre.
On the 18th they passed that river in two strong columns, one of which took the road to Binche and Nivelles, and the other pushed forward to Sombref, a village three leagues and a half to the Northward of Charleroi. As soon as intelligence was received of these operations, General Alvinzi made a movement to the right for the purpose of checking the columns that had taken the road to Binche and Nivelles, and Generals Spigeli and Beaulieu were ordered to defend the Chateaux of Namur and Nivelles. A heavy cannonade was heard yesterday morning on the side of Charleroi to which it is said that the French have again advanced to lay siege.

We are informed that the Prince of Cobourg has removed his head quarters from Tonnay to Esfezanville, and that the head quarters of the Duke of York are at Pettes.
LONDON, June 12.
It now appears, that the Squadron of nine sail which chased the Audacious, was a distinct squadron from the main fleet of the enemy; and they joined the French admiral after the action of the 29th, who sent off five sail of the line that had been much damaged in the action of that day, and substituted five ships from the squadron that had joined him. Thus Lord Howe's fleet, in fact, composed in the different actions 31 ships of the enemy.
Never since England had a navy has there been an action better contested on both sides, or which terminated with such honor to the British flag.
The defeat of the French fleet by Earl Howe, is a blow so decisive as France will not be able to recover for years to come, and will deter them from again attempting to vie with British valour by sea.
The French had thirteen ships dismantled at one time; and at the same moment the Marlborough and Defence were in a like crippled state.
To the honor of the subscribers of Lloyd's Coffee House, notwithstanding the late severe losses they have met with by the deprivations of the enemy's ships, in the capture of vessels in the merchant service, which, on a moderate calculation, amounts to near one million sterling, they, with the liberality that will ever distinguish that very respectable body of men, in less than one hour subscribed a thousand guineas, for the relief of the widows of petty officers who have fallen in the glorious action with Earl Howe, on the 28th ult. and 1st inst. and which has since increased to 3000 guineas.

LONDON, June 12.
The Polish army consists already of 177,000 men. The army of Lithuania, is composed of 50,000, that of Warsaw of 40,000, and of the Ukraine of 11,000 men. The Woy-

wodship of Rawa, situated in the Prus. before the court was, "Whether the the persons exercising the powers of government in France, and for preserving the property thereof for the benefit of the individual owners thereof." All persons residing or being in Great Britain, are forbidden under the penalties of high treason during the present war, to pay, lend, supply, or deliver, or cause to be paid, sent, supplied or delivered either in France, or in any other country, either by payment or remittance of any bill of exchange, note, draught, obligation or order for money, or in any other manner whatsoever any money to or for the use of any person or persons who, on the 1st day of January, 1794, were or are, or at any time since, have or has been, or who, at the time of such act done, should be within any of the dominions of France, or any country, territory or place which was on the first day of January, 1794, or which should be during the said war, and at the time of such act done, under the government of the persons exercising, or who should exercise, the powers of government in France.—And all persons, residing or being in Great Britain, are also prohibited under the pains and penalties of the statute of provision and premonition, during the said war, to send, supply or deliver, or cause or procure to be sent, supplied or delivered, either in Great Britain, or in any country or place whatsoever, to or for the use of any person or persons who, on the said first day of January, 1794, were or was, or at any time since had been, or at the time of such act done, should be within any of the dominions of France, or in any country, territory or place which was, on the said first day of January, 1794, or which should during the said war, and at the time of such act done, be under the government of the persons exercising, or who should exercise the powers of government in France; and all persons residing or being in Great Britain are prohibited, under penalties, and forfeitures specified in the said act, to pay or furnish in any manner during the said war, any bill of exchange, note, draught, obligation or order for money, in part or in the whole, which since the said first day of January, 1794, has been, or, at any time during the said war, shall be, drawn or accepted, or indorsed, in any manner negotiated, or in any manner sent from any part of the dominions of France, or any country, territory or place which was, on the said first day of January, 1794, or at any time during the said war, and at the time of such act done, shall be under the Government of the persons exercising, or who shall exercise the powers of government in France, or drawn, accepted or indorsed, or in any manner negotiated by, or for the use of, or upon the credit of; or upon the credit of the effects of the persons exercising the powers of France, or of any person or persons who, on the said first day of January, 1794, were or are, or at any time since, have or has been, or who, at the time of such act done, shall be, in any of the dominions of France, or in any such country, territory or place as aforesaid; and all persons residing or being in Great Britain are prohibited, under the penalties and forfeitures specified in the said act, to pay or otherwise satisfy, deliver or part with, any monies, bills of exchange, promissory notes, draughts, obligations or orders for money, securities for money, goods, ware, merchandizes or effects whatsoever, of or belonging to persons exercising, or who should exercise, the powers of government in France, or to any persons or person who, on the said first day of January, 1794, were or was, or at any time since have or has been, or who, at the time of such act done, shall be, in any of the dominions of France, or in any country, territory or place which was, on the said first day of January, 1794, or at any time during the said war, and at the time of such act done, shall be, under the government of the persons exercising, or who should exercise, the powers of government in France. 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stances, the principal witness for the captors of the town of Liebat, in spite of the remonstrances of the Ruffian Consul, who swore that the vessel was sold and seized all the cannon, and about 10,000 pounds of gunpowder, for which they paid in ready specie.
June 18.
An article from Maelricht says, that a battalion of their garrison left that place on the 6th of June, with three pieces of cannon, and the necessary ammunition for the express purpose of suppressing an insurrection in the country of Liege. It was generally believed that the Prince Bishop had taken refuge at Maelricht.
From Constantinople it appears that six commissioners from the French convention are arrived there, four of them are said to be engineers. Though provisions are dear, the treasury is said to be in a better state than ever; and the greatest activity prevailed in increasing the force by sea and land. The Republic of 40 guns, had sailed from Smyrna, for Toulon, but the rest of the French vessels were supposed to have gone to meet a Dutch convoy.

Accounts are received from Lord Hood, dated on the 2d of June. He was about to attack Calvi. The English fleet had taken the Mozelle frigate, and several boats laden with provisions.
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June 26.
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Extracts of a letter from Plymouth Dock,
June 27.
"Since my last, sailed his Majesty's ships Stately, of 64 guns, Admiral Sir R. King, for Portsmouth, and sailed last evening for Newfoundland. Likewise sailed the following ships, under the command of Admiral Cornwallis, with the East-India fleet under convoy.
Excellent 74 Capt. Finch, Admiral Cornwallis.
Hector, 74 Capt. ———
Alexander 74 Capt. West.
Arrogant 74 Capt. Whitford.
Bellona, 74 Capt. Willson.
Granges, 74 Capt. Truscott.
Thebeus, 74 Capt. Calder.
Minotaur, 74 Capt. Lewis.
Colossus, 74 Capt. Poole.
Hebe 38 Capt. Hood.

"The ships in harbor under the command of Admiral Graves, from the assiduous exertions used to refit them, will be ready for sea in the course of the week. We are happy to inform the public that the Admiral is much recovered from his late misfortune.
June 28.
General Kosciusko's account of the action between the Polish troops and the army of the King of Prussia, received by the Dutch Mails, differs very materially from that given in the Berlin papers. The loss of the Poles amounts to 600 men—that of the enemy is much more considerable; some reports state the loss of the Prussians at 500 killed and wounded, and that of the Ruffians at 400.
Yesterday Mr. Jay, the American Minister, had a private interview with Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing-street.

Letters received in town yesterday, of mention, that a squadron of gunboats had sailed from different ports Holland, to join Sir Sydney Smith's expedition against the coast of France, consisting of near 60 sail.
The ship Dragon and Cargo, alleged to be American property, were claimed by the British captors to be good and lawful prize.
It appeared that the ship was laden with provisions, and sailed from Boston to Senegal, and was afterwards destined for Old France.
The ship and cargo were claimed by persons who stated themselves to be American proprietors, and the question

was, "Whether the the persons exercising the powers of government in France, and for preserving the property thereof for the benefit of the individual owners thereof." 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BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ. LAST DAY.
Being the 148th day of the seventh year.
Monday Mr. Burke, at a little after two, addressed their Lordships, and returning them thanks for this other day they had granted him to finish, took a retrospect view of the British and Mahratta wars, of the presents Mr. Hastings had accepted, and of the means his counsel had adopted to subvert the evidence, by endeavoring to prove that those parts in the impeachment, which the managers for the sake of brevity, had omitted, ought to be construed as not supportable by the managers, and therefore favourable for Mr. Hastings.
The Hon. Manager then, in a very solemn tone of voice, beseeched their Lordships, as they revered the glory and honor of that happy constitution under which they lived, to look to what their ancestors had done in cases similar to the present.—He cited many of them, but more particularly pressed that of the impeachment of Lord Macclesfield, as a guide for their conduct on the present occasion. He reminded them, that by neglecting to punish great delinquents, constitutions were overturned, and kingdoms laid waste. Here he drew a lively picture of the miseries to which France had been brought, from the tyranny of Robespierre, wherein a departure from virtue, honor, and justice, and an adoption of tyranny, robbery, and murder, had ruined one of the finest kingdoms in the world; inhumanized its inhabitants, and unfertilized its plains. He hoped the Almighty would avert such evils from this realm, and inspire their Lordships with those principles of equity, on which the permanence of states could only be supported; for constitutions were subjected to mutability, and every day afforded fresh proofs of the necessity there was to punish delinquency, in order to preserve national happiness. He had therefore only to add his fervent hope, that their Lordships' judgment, in the present instance, would be conformable to that which surpassed every other consideration—the principles of justice.

At half past four the proceedings were thus concluded.
It is understood their Lordships will pronounce sentence next year, at the bar of their own chamber.
From the London Gazette.
At the Court of St. James's the 13th of June, 1794.
P R E S E N T,
The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.
WHEREAS, by an act passed in the present session of Parliament, entitled "An act for preventing money or effects, in the hands of his Majesty's subjects, belonging to or disposable by persons resident in France, being applied to the use of

the persons exercising the powers of government in France, and for preserving the property thereof for the benefit of the individual owners thereof." All persons residing or being in Great Britain, are forbidden under the penalties of high treason during the present war, to pay, lend, supply, or deliver, or cause to be paid, sent, supplied or delivered either in France, or in any other country, either by payment or remittance of any bill of exchange, note, draught, obligation or order for money, or in any other manner whatsoever any money to or for the use of any person or persons who, on the 1st day of January, 1794, were or are, or at any time since, have or has been, or who, at the time of such act done, should be within any of the dominions of France, or any country, territory or place which was on the first day of January, 1794, or which should be during the said war, and at the time of such act done, under the government of the persons exercising, or who should exercise, the powers of government in France.—And all persons, residing or being in Great Britain, are also prohibited under the pains and penalties of the statute of provision and premonition, during the said war, to send, supply or deliver, or cause or procure to be sent, supplied or delivered, either in Great Britain, or in any country or place whatsoever, to or for the use of any person or persons who, on the said first day of January, 1794, were or was, or at any time since had been, or at the time of such act done, should be within any of the dominions of France, or in any country, territory or place which was, on the said first day of January, 1794, or which should during the said war, and at the time of such act done, be under the government of the persons exercising, or who should exercise the powers of government in France; and all persons residing or being in Great Britain are prohibited, under penalties, and forfeitures specified in the said act, to pay or furnish in any manner during the said war, any bill of exchange, note, draught, obligation or order for money, in part or in the whole, which since the said first day of January, 1794, has been, or, at any time during the said war, shall be, drawn or accepted, or indorsed, in any manner negotiated, or in any manner sent from any part of the dominions of France, or any country, territory or place which was, on the said first day of January, 1794, or at any time during the said war, and at the time of such act done, shall be under the Government of the persons exercising, or who shall exercise the powers of government in France, or drawn, accepted or indorsed, or in any manner negotiated by, or for the use of, or upon the credit of; or upon the credit of the effects of the persons exercising the powers of France, or of any person or persons who, on the said first day of January, 1794, were or are, or at any time since, have or has been, or who, at the time of such act done, shall be, in any of the dominions of France, or in any such country, territory or place as aforesaid; and all persons residing or being in Great Britain are prohibited, under the penalties and forfeitures specified in the said act, to pay or otherwise satisfy, deliver or part with, any monies, bills of exchange, promissory notes, draughts, obligations or orders for money, securities for money, goods, ware, merchandizes or effects whatsoever, of or belonging to persons exercising, or who should exercise, the powers of government in France, or to any persons or person who, on the said first day of January, 1794, were or was, or at any time since have or has been, or who, at the time of such act done, shall be, in any of the dominions of France, or in any country, territory or place which was, on the said first day of January, 1794, or at any time during the said war, and at the time of such act done, shall be, under the government of the persons exercising, or who should exercise, the powers of government in France. 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