

Bachelor has been released and a guard given him for his protection.

BRUSSELS, June 26.
From the Haerlem Paper.

We hear from the army of Gen. Clairfait, that after the said army had retreated to Deynse and Peigham, the French immediately took possession of their position at Thiek, and on the 23d attacked Gen. Clairfait at Deynse, and forced him to retreat to Ghent.

The army of the Duke of York is also broke up, and on the 24th had their headquarters at Oudendale.

From the Leyden Gazette.
Same Date.

The alarming accounts follow one another here with such rapidity, that we hardly ever enjoy any repose for two days successively. General Clairfait having retreated from Deynse to Ghent, and established his headquarters there on the 23d, was attacked there the next afternoon at 2 o'clock by the French, who had followed him closely; after having driven back a strong corps of Hanoverians, posted there for the defence of the canal of Bruges; but Gen. Clairfait detached a corps of cavalry, which arrived in the moment when the French were about forcing their way into the city thro' the gate of Bruges, and made a terrible carnage amongst them. In the evening the French were driven two leagues the other side of Ghent, and it is even reported that Clairfait has resumed his former position at Deynse. In the mean while, at least one fourth of the inhabitants of Ghent have fled in the utmost confusion.

When the news arrived here that the enemy were at the gates of Ghent the emigration recommenced stronger than ever; they continue to pack up the effects of the court, and government will in all probability remove to day.

Yesterday the baggage of the army of the Prince of Cobourg went thro' this city: the military chest is likewise arrived here, and the treasury of the English army has been sent to Antwerp.

HAGUE, July 1.

The combined army, for the purpose of relieving Charleroi, advanced in 5 columns on the 25th of last month, and on the 26th at break of day attacked the French in their entrenchments in the neighborhood. From the short account of the Prince of Cobourg of this affair which is arrived and has been published here, it appears that Charleroi had been obliged already to surrender to the French, on account of their superior force, and that the combined forces had lost thereby about 1500 men, but no artillery; but the French lost one howitz and one standard; and that the retreat of the combined army was made in the best order as far as Morbais, where they had their night quarters on the 26th and from whence they were to march the next morning for Nivelles, in order to cover the country as much as possible and to support Namur.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from Charleston, received this day, [Saturday.]

"The French have obtained two victories over Clairfait—Clairfait is mortally wounded.

"Captain Crofs, from Bourdeaux, in 37 days, brings news that the Sans Culottes have conducted the King of Sardinia and his two sons to Paris—Courtray, Menin, Furnes, Ghent, Ypres and Newport, are all taken by the French."

[Diary.]

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of the City of New York, on Wednesday the 20th day of August 1794, and in the nineteenth year of our independence—it was resolved that the following should be published as a declaration of their sentiments—

1. It is the opinion of this Society, that the present situation of the United States is critical and alarming, and that it is the indispensable duty of every citizen to use his utmost exertions to preserve public liberty the first of all blessings and to support the Constitution of the United States, which has been adopted by the choice of the people.

2. This Society disapproves the conduct of their fellow citizens of the western part of Pennsylvania, in resisting with arms and violence, the execution of a constitutional law, which however odious had been enacted by a majority of the representatives of the people; because we conceive that a recourse to arms should only be the last resort in those melancholy times when the memorials and remonstrances of a majority

of the people have proved ineffectual or been treated with contempt.

3. It is the opinion of this Society, that every lenient and conciliatory measure consistent with the welfare of the United States, should be used with our western brethren before resort is had to that most dreadful of all alternatives which can never be justified but from principles of imperious and urgent necessity—that of spilling the blood of the citizens by the hands of each other, an alternative that must endanger the existence of all good governments and be pleasing to kings and tyrants only.

4. This Society most highly approves of the prudent measure adopted by the Executive of Pennsylvania, in appointing persons to confer with our fellow citizens of Pittsburg, hoping that by their timely intervention all inquietudes may be removed from the minds of our western brethren, and general harmony fully and firmly re-established.

5. It is the decided opinion of this Society, that the mode of collecting public revenues by means of excise is oppressive and dangerous to civil liberty, because among a number of evils they are partial in their operation and productive of innumerable vexations, oppressions and acts of violence in their collection—because they have generally been destructive to the internal tranquillity of those communities in which they have been established—because they create a dangerous and pernicious influence in government by unnecessarily increasing the number of its officers and subordinate dependents—because they tend to alienate the affections of the people from the government, and to excite those alarming jealousies and dissensions which can only end in opposition and resistance on the one part and violence and oppression on the other—and lastly, because in these United States we have every reason to believe they are immediately contrary to the wishes of the people whose authority in every free country only can be supreme. And this Society while they pledge themselves to use their unremitting exertions by every constitutional mean in their power to obtain a repeal of those "immoral, oppressive and expensive laws," do most earnestly recommend to their western brethren, an immediate and unanimous return to that state of order and tranquillity which it is the duty of all good citizens to preserve.

By order of the Society,
DAVID GUNSTON, President,
JACOB DE LA MONTAGNE, Sec'y.

ARRIVED.

Ship Washington, Randall, in 147 days from Canton.

Brig Diana, Barker, St. Croix
Mary, Cassidy, Lehigh
Charlotte, Fitch, Liverpool
Sloop Clarissa, White, Kingston

The Washington was stopped three days ago by a British frigate, the Captain of which ordered Captain Randall on board of him, with intent to send the Washington into Halifax; but Captain Randall informing him that he sailed from the East-Indies with a British convoy, and warning him of the consequence of detention, he permitted Capt. R. to proceed.

The Blanche, a British frigate, has captured the following American vessels on our coast and sent them to Halifax, viz.

Brig Prudence, of Chatham in Connecticut, Nathaniel Done, Master, from Martinique, bound to New-York.

Ship Portland, of New-York, Thomas Robinson, Master, from Cape Nicola Mole, bound to New-York.

Brig —, of Philadelphia, Stoaks, Master, from Philadelphia, bound out.

Brig —, of Philadelphia, Bassett, Master; and another brig, commanded by Captain Coffin, where owned we could not learn.

On the 13th inst. Captain Barker spoke the brig Polly, of Philadelphia, bound to St. Thomas's, out 42 days, in great distress.

On the 21st, saw at a distance three ships of war.

Yesterday arrived at the Watering Place, the British frigate Huzzar, Capt. George, in 10 days from Halifax. Gen. Bellegarde, and his two Aid-de-Camps, which were taken in the fleet from the Delaware, bound to France, and sent into Halifax, came passengers in the frigate.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information in Falmouth (England), to his friend in this town.

"The French fleet have had a complete beating—lost 8 sail of the line—but they have thereby got in their American fleet. The French fought desperately—one ship the Venger, a 74, sunk close along side the Marlborough, from which ship our crew fled the Ven-

geur sinking—in this situation the Frenchmen retired from the under deck and fired the upper deck guns, and as soon as that was under water, they retired to the poop and there fired their musquetry, and then went down, crying VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!!

By land the French are successful every where—Ypres is taken with 7000 men and 130 cannon, and perhaps the French are at Ostend by this. The grand army dares not stir from Tournay, as the French are still in possession of Courtray, and a strong army investing Charleroi, from which place they have been driven three or four times across the Sambre—but always returned again almost immediately with increased numbers.

Things look dismal on the continent. The Emperor is certainly about to abandon all Flanders.

Prussia has enough to do with the Poles. Kosulsko was beaten, but rallied again, and it is said has completely beaten the Prussians—though headed by their wife king. It is said that Mr. Elliot has arrived from the Hague with some important intelligence relative to Prussia—also a messenger from Madrid—it is said the Spaniards are about making a separate peace—Such is the alarm at Ostend and Brussels that the former is nearly deserted and at the latter they are packing up. Earl Moira has sailed for Ostend about the 25th with 8000 men to defend that place—it is expected he will arrive too late. People begin to wish for a peace—though Lord Howe's victory rather strengthened the attachments of the aristocrats—but all allow we shall never reduce them.

HALIFAX, July 31.

On Saturday last the pleadings on the Trial of the ship Pigeon, before the Court of Vice-Admiralty, being ended, the Court was adjourned to Monday, when the cargo was adjudged to be French property, and condemned to the Captors; excepting the private adventures of the Captain and such of the crew as are Americans. The determination on the ship was adjourned to a future day.

August 12.

On the Halifax Station.

Resolution	74	Admiral Murray
Argonaut	64	Capt. Pender
Africa	64	Almer
Beaujeu	40	Home
Adventure	44	Riou
Thetis	38	Buller
L'Oiseau	36	Cochran
Cleopatra	32	Ball
Blanche	32	Faulkner
Quebec	32	Rogers
Alarm	32	Carpenter
Terpsichore	32	Bowen
Thifbe	28	Hardy
Huffar	28	Com. George
Alert	16	Capt. Smith
Zebra	16	Vaughan.

GLOCOW, IN GALLICIA,

June 10.

An Austrian officer is just returned from the frontiers of Poland, where he had been sent to save some of our boats on the Vistula loaded with corn, which had nearly fallen a prey to the Russian vengeance, mistaking them for the Polish. This officer was almost an eyewitness of the battle which happened on the 6th instant, between the combined Russian and Prussian armies, and the Poles. It seems that the intention of the Polish general was to attack the Russian corps under Denilow, about eleven thousand strong, besides the Cossacks, before their junction with the Prussians, but his plan failed; as on the 5th, the Russians had effected their junction with the Prussian army, consisting of near twenty thousand men, commanded by the King in person. The Poles had then no alternative, but to change their plan into a defensive one, and expecting to be attacked by an enemy of far superior force they prepared to receive him. The position for their army was masterly chosen, and all the villages in flank were guarded by small detachments and field pieces. The combined armies began the attack at eight in the morning: the Poles defended themselves with courage without losing an inch of ground, and even the peasants armed with pikes, dared to advance within fifteen yards of the Prussian batteries. The battle was obstinate and bloody till about two o'clock; when the Prussians, after repeated attacks, succeeded to drive the Polish detachment, with four field pieces, from a village, where they established immediately a battery, which annoyed so much the flanks of the Polish army, that they gave way and began about three o'clock to retreat, leaving some cannons dismounted. Their retreat was conducted with so much judgment and coolness, that the victorious armies could not take any advan-

tage on their rear, not even make any prisoners, except those who were left wounded on the field of battle. The loss of the Poles may be computed to about 1500, and 12 cannons, besides a few of the flying artillery; some of the guns had Russian arms upon them. The loss of the combined armies must be double; three Prussian officers have been killed, and a great many wounded. The King of Prussia had a narrow escape; two of his Aid-de-Camp had their horses killed by his side. His son, Prince Louis, shewed so much bravery to the perfect satisfaction of his father, that he has been made Lieut. Gen. and knighted with the order of the Black Eagle on the field of battle. The Russian General Denilow, and two Prussian Generals, received the same orders. Many officers have been rewarded with promotions, for their gallant behaviour, and strict execution of his Majesty's commands. The Polish General Grochowski, who formerly has been in the guards of his Prussian Majesty, was killed in this action. The Austrian troops are daily increasing in this country, in order to guard our frontiers.

LONDON, June 26.

NAVAL ANECDOTE OF THE FIRST OF JUNE.

Captain Trowbridge, captured in the Castor frigate, was on board the Sans Pareil, in the action of the 1st of June, standing near the arm chest with the French Commander during the whole action: so severe was the slaughter in this ship, that her decks were totally cleared twice during the action, and at last the survivors refused to come up to quarters.—Capt. Trowbridge seeing the abandoned state of the ship, and the extreme distress of the Captain's mind, entreated him to permit the colours to be struck, to prevent the further unnecessary effusion of blood;—to this the French officer replied, "they should not be struck so long as he had life."

The Queen Charlotte at this instant was ranging up along side to pour her whole broad-side into the Sans Pareil, when Capt. Trowbridge, taking up a trumpet, called out, "Is Lord Howe well?"—Astonished to hear such a question in English from the enemy's ship, Sir Roger Curtis asked from whom it came, and on being informed, desired to know where the Castor's crew were. "Here on board," was the reply. "Take immediate possession, then, of the ship," said Sir Roger Curtis.—"That is impossible," rejoined Captain Trowbridge, "for I am only a spectator here on my parole of honor." You are commanded to do it by Lord Howe," said Sir Roger Curtis, "to save the lives of his Majesty's seamen, as well as those of the enemy." On this Captain Trowbridge, turning to the French Commander said "You have heard, Sir, the orders, which I dare no longer resist: you have done every thing becoming a gallant officer; therefore permit me to save the ship and her crew, by taking possession of her in the name of my Sovereign." The French officer at length bowed assent—the Castor's crew were released from under the hatches, and the British colours instantly hoisted over those of the Sans Pareil.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.

FINE ARTS.

Le sieur FLAMOUR, Engraver from Paris, proposes to publish by Subscription, deliverable the 15th September next, a Print, a la maniere noire, 20 inches in height by 30 in width, which will represent the massacre of 771 French men, murdered the 7th July at Fort Dauphin in the Island of St. Domingo. Subscriptions at one Dollar are received by the Editor of the Courier Francois, No. 85, Vine-Street, who will deliver the Engravings.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship Birmingham, Lockyer, Ham-	Days
burgh	49
Thomas, Gordon, Liverpool	70
Snow Henry & Charles, Chace, Ham-	
burgh	45
Schr. Favorite, Folger, Fredickburgh	10
Arrived at the Port on Sunday	
Ship Henrietta, Houston, Antigua	
Schr. Liberty, Vilette, Grand-terre, G.	
Sloop Sally, Heds, Baltimore	
All to perform quarantine, being from the West Indies.	
Captain Chafe of the Snow Henry and Charles informs that on the 27th in lat. 54 long. 21, 30 he spoke the brig Minerva, capt. Clark of and from Boston out 36 days bound to Amsterdam all well.	

Carriages for Hire.

GEORGE GREEN,

In Pine street, No. 123, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

HAS FOR HIRE.

BY THE DAY, the newest fashioned Carriages, as COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTS and LIGHT WAGGONS, with two or four Horses, and careful steady drivers. The terms reasonable, and all favors gratefully acknowledged.
August 26, 1802

From the Columbian Mercury.

THE MODERATE, No. IV.

There never was a form of government established, but it is had its opposers. Even our free, republican, representative, federal system, and those whom the people have chosen to administer it, have met with the most violent opposition, and have been branded for Aristocrats and political Heretics, by many of the Democratic Societies. Is it then to be wondered at, that the great body of the community, who revere that constitution, who with gratitude contemplate its beneficial effects, should spurn with indignation & resentment at the men who would not only by dark and calumnious insinuations, but also by the most pointed and malignant animadversions, induce the people to believe that the operations of the government are a series of venality and corruption! Such has been the object of the Democratic Societies of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and several other places, which is but too plainly proved by their inflammatory resolutions, which have been published with all the fancied superiority of an intriguing cabal.—And that the object of nearly all Democratic Societies is a dissolution of the federal system, is a fact of which no doubt can be entertained.

RICHMOND, August 20.

The Richmond troop of cavalry, commanded by Captain Hicks, the Richmond company of artillery, commanded by Captain Quarrier, and the Richmond company of light infantry, commanded by Captain Richardson, have offered themselves to the Major General, and been received by him as volunteers to perform the first tour of duty under the act of Congress requiring a portion of the militia of the United States to hold themselves in readiness for any service on which they may be ordered. It is believed that so patriotic an example will be followed by many other companies throughout the state.

ANECDOTE.

FOUR Negroes were carrying a Corpse to the grave at a place where it was a custom to give the bearers gloves, but these four were not presented with any. About middle way from the house to the church-yard, Cuffee turned sily round, and then accosted his fellow bearers, "Cuffee, you got a gruv?" No, says he, ase Cato.—"Cato, you got a gruv?" No, says Toney.—"Toney, you got a gruv?" No, I claim a gruv, says he. "Well then," says Cuffee, "fring he down, an let he go!"

For Amsterdam,

THE SHIP

HOLLAND,

Christopher Franklin, Jun.

Master.

AS a most excellent accommodation for passengers, will sail with all convenient speed, having the greatest part of her cargo ready to go on board.

For freight or passage, apply to the master on board,

PETER BLIGHT,

Or

PRAGERS & CO.

Aug. 26

LANDING

From on board the Birmingham Packet, Lockyer, and the Henry and Charles, from Hamburg,

HEMP,

Peterburg's first quality
BAR IRON, Sawdust, assorted
TIN, in plates, do. do.
GENEVA in bbls.
BAGGING, German assorted
GLASS TUMBLERS, and
Black Quart Bottles,
DEMIJOHNS, Window Glass

Feathers of superior quality,

MATTs, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & John Kettland,

Aug. 26

Fine Liverpool Salt,

To Be Sold

From the Ship THOMAS,

The second wharf below Pine-Street, to

ply at said wharf, to

Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

Aug. 26.

Just Arrived,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

The Cargo of the Schooner John, Capt.

SULLIVAN from Jamaica,

Consisting of 110,000 lbs. Coffee

80 Hogheads,

30 Barrels,

400 Bags.

Also For Sale,

PORT WINE

In Pipes, Hogheads and quarters,

Madeira do. and a Cargo of

St. Ubes SALT,

Just arrived about 6000 Barrels,

Aug. 26.