

LONDON, July 2.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Mohawk, states to us the following:—"From the prevailing opinions when we left London with respect to the termination of the war, we perhaps have some reason to suppose, that a peace may shortly be proposed between the allied armies and the French Republic."

It was also currently reported, that it had been proposed by the Ministry, (as a direct application cannot be made from them agreeable to their past declaration) that America, in their Representative, Mr. Jay, shall be the Mediator—but this I relate only as a report."

A gentleman who came passenger in the Mohawk, informs us, that Cracow was taken by the Prussians. Kosciuszko had placed himself between Cracow and Warlaw. The Russians had entered Poland by way of Lithuania and defeated the Poles before Chelm.

### Passengers in the Mohawk—

Mr. Law,  
Mr. Duncanson,  
Mr. McKinnon,  
Dr. Hofack,  
Dr. Troup,  
Mr. Borridale,  
Mr. Prager,  
Mrs. Reeder,  
Mr. Ellice,  
Mr. Hunter,  
Mr. Pafehe.

With a number of Mechanics of various professions, and their families, in number 80.

The arrival of the ship Mohawk, last evening, from London, has furnished us with London papers to the 2d July; from which the following articles have been copied:

BRUGES, June 29.

On Thursday last a party of French, consisting of between four and five hundred men, entered this town by the way of Menin. The following submission, printed in large characters, both in French and Dutch, was immediately posted up in different parts of the town.

### SUBMISSION OF THE CITY OF BRUGES.

"The Burgomasters, Elders, and Council of the City of Bruges in Flanders, for and in the name of all the inhabitants of the said city, declare to have submitted, as they do submit by these presents, the city of Bruges, the works and its territory, to the armies and the sovereignty of the French Republic, without any previous condition or restriction whatever."

"Meanwhile French generosity and loyalty are too generally known for the magistracy of Bruges not to flatter themselves with obtaining of the high and puissant Republic, the follow terms and articles."

"1. The maintenance of the individual safety of the inhabitants and their property."

"2. The full and entire liberty of the exercise of the Religion to which every one is attached."

"3. That none of the inhabitants be troubled or marked out for his opinion, or his political conduct anterior to this present submission."

"That those of the inhabitants whom the terror of the circumstances made quit their home, be allowed to return, without being considered as having emigrated, or any way molested or made accountable on this subject."

"Done in the Camp before Bruges, June 25, 1794, in the 2d year of the French Republic."

(Signed) "VANDAME,  
General of Brigade.  
"BEYTS."

"Resolved to be printed, published, and stuck up. Done in the Guildhall, June 25, 1794, in my presence."

"JAMES VAN DE WALLE."

"Promulgated at the Townhouse, June 25, 1794, in my presence."

"JAMES VAN DE WALLE."

On Friday morning, intelligence having arrived that the Earl of Moira was landing his troops at Ostend, the Frenchmen precipitately left that place after having been in possession of it about 24 hours.

General Clairfait is encamped in the neighbourhood of Ghent, which place is putting into the best possible state of defence. The French appeared at the gate of Bruges; but after an unsuccessful attack, were forced to retire.

The Earl of Moira reached this place this morning about ten o'clock. He will immediately proceed for Ghent to form a junction with Clairfait, which he will probably do without opposition.

Earl Moira, with the troops under his command, left Ostend at three o'clock on Sunday morning, and reached the neighbourhood of Bruges at ten o'clock on that day, where he encamped.

Orders came down on Sunday evening for the evacuation of Ostend, in consequence of which every thing was embarked on board the Transports which are to go round to the Scheldt.

It is not quite certain that Lord Moira has joined Clairfait—When he wrote on Sunday, he expected to be attacked between Bruges and Ghent. His army was in the highest spirits; and if he joins Clairfait, it is most likely they will attack the French immediately.

The defeat of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg was by no means a complete one, as appeared from the Gazette of last night. On the contrary, he seems himself to have gained a victory in the first instance, but to have thought it prudent to retreat upon hearing of the unexpected surrender of Charleroi.

Whitehall, July 1.

Renaix, June 28, 1794.

Having received intelligence, on Tuesday night, that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon General Clairfait's position, and that they had detached a corps to attack Oudenarde, I found it absolutely necessary, for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from hence I could, with greater facility, support that place, and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a passage.

The enemy obliged General Clairfait to abandon his position at Deynse, and fall back upon Ghent, on Wednesday, where they again attacked him the next day, but were fortunately repulsed.

This retreat of General Clairfait rendered it impossible for General Walmoden to support himself with so small a body of troops as he had under his command at Bruges. He therefore found it necessary to abandon that place on Thursday, and to fall back to Landmarck, and join General Clairfait's right flank.

The consequences of these last movements, though necessary, are exceedingly unpleasant, as all immediate communication with Ostend is cut off.

Yesterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenarde, which they cannonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the Faubourg; but were driven out again in the night, and have now retired to a small distance.

Yesterday evening I received the disagreeable intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Gosselies and Fleurus, as well as of the surrender of Charleroi.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Report of the action of the 26th of June, 1794, near Fleurus.

Marbais, June 26th, 1794.

Although there was great reason to suspect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy, yet, as no certain intelligence could possibly be procured, the attack, which had been determined upon for its relief, became necessary, to prevent the fate of so important a place as Charleroi being left to chance.

In consequence, the army marched on the 25th in five columns, and early in the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy's entrenched position between Lambusart, Epinies and Gosselies.

The attack, which was executed with great resolution, was every where successful, and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected by strong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived at the principal heights on this side the Sambre.

The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extensive line of redoubts, in which they had brought an immense number of cannon. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's position with fixed bayonets. But the surrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to reinforce themselves with the besieging army, and thus to bring the greatest part of their force against our left wing: this advantage, added to those of their situation, and of the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulse our attack. The troops, nevertheless, formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns, and would have renewed the attack with the same resolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the reports of prisoners, and by several other circumstances, determined our general officers not to expose their brave troops any farther.

They halted to remove the wounded, and to give the infantry time to rest, and then began their retreat, which was effected, with the greatest order, as far as Marbais, where the army passes this night, and will march to Nivelles tomorrow, to cover the country as far as possible, and to protect Namur.

Our loss is not very considerable, and may perhaps amount to 1,500 men.

No cannon have been lost, but a howitzer and one colour have been taken from the enemy.

Whitehall, July 1.

By a letter from lieutenant general the Earl of Moira, dated the 29th of last month, it appears that his Lordship and the troops under his command had arrived at Halle, four miles from Bruges, on the great Causeway to Ghent. It also appears, by a letter from colonel Vyle, dated at Ostend on the same day, that he was then embarking the 8th 33d, and 44th regiments, and the rest of the troops, artillery and stores, intending to evacuate that place.

July 1.

It would be absurd to deny that the Duke of York is in a perilous situation—His position at Renaix is defended by a wood in front, and another in the rear, but his force does not amount to more than 12,000 men, and the enemy in immense numbers are in his front, on one of his flanks and in his rear.

BALTIMORE, August 26.

AUTHENTIC.

A decree of the National Convention, 23d Prairial, 11th June, declares, that every possible effort is to be made for the retaking of the French colonies, and the means to be adopted for that purpose, were referred to the joint committees of public safety and colonial.

On Monday the 18th instant, arrived at Norfolk, five French passengers, who escaped from the massacre at Fort Dauphin on the 7th of July. The American vessel in which they came, was cast away on Cape Haïteras, a few days ago, and five whites and seven negroes drowned.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Aug. 20.

We are informed, that the noted Beverly Allen, having been rescued by a party of his adherents from the gaol in which he was confined since his late capture in Georgia, has lately taken up his abode on the banks of Neuse river, near the Falls thereof, in the county of Wake in this state; where, it is said, he has friends and relations that aid and support him; and that he, with three other armed men, have prepared a strong log-house, where they mean to defend themselves. A party of light horse, of Franklin, have marched to attack him—the result is not yet known, but the respectable character of the Lieutenant, induces us to believe that success will crown his efforts.

### PATRIOTISM.

AMONG the tracts which are occasionally read on the subject of education, in the brief compend given in the Encyclopedia, under the head of a Spartan education, is an anecdote of a citizen, whose example I shall make no apology for recommending to the imitation of any disappointed candidates for offices under the federal government. It is thought the adoption of this example would save the present faithful servants of their country, and the administration in general, from loads of undesired slander and reproach.

"Never," saith the writer, "was any state adorned with more patriotic citizens than those of Sparta. With them every private affection seemed to be swallowed up by the *Amor Patriæ*—The love of their country, was, at least the ruling passion. Pædartes being rejected when he offered himself a candidate among the council of 300, returned home rejoicing that there were, in Sparta, no fewer than three hundred whom his countrymen found reason to regard as better citizens than himself. This was not a seeming joy, assumed to conceal the pain which he suffered from the disappointment; it was heartfelt and sincere."

How happy for us, if all partial views, interests and objects might be swallowed up in the general good! Especially at the present time, whilst foreign danger so loudly presses us to unity, peace and firmness at home!

A REPUBLICAN.

### SHIP NEWS.

The snow Commerce, Capt. Shurtliffe, from St. Marc's, and Hebe, Capt. Flynn, from Port au Prince arrived at the Fort yesterday morning.

Capt. Baird from Virginia, saw a British frigate and a letter of marque sail from Hampton Road a few days ago.

The following includes all the American vessels at Hamburg on the 7th of July, when Capt. Chase in the snow Henry and Charles, failed from that port.

The ship Indian Chief, Capt. Swail,

of Petersburg, to sail to London and from thence to Virginia.

Ship Active Capt. Jenny, of Baltimore, for Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

### Arrivals at Norfolk.

Ship Bethia, Bramble, Bourdeaux 51 days  
Sch'r Richmond, Sampson, Jamaica  
Adeline, Ballard, St. Thomas's

### Arrived at New-York.

Sch'r. Lively, Francis, Jamaica  
Federal, Morton, Turks-Island  
Sloop Mohawk, Allen, London

Capt. Barons, arrived yesterday from Martinico, passed on the 24th inst. under the stern of the brig Nabby of New-London, in lat. 50, long. 70. She appeared as though she had had a deck load, as her stantions were standing: her masts were both carried away, and she was full of water; no person on board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

Extract of a letter from London dated 25th June, 1794.

"Mr. Pitt's assurances are of the most pacific kind both to the Committee here, and to the Deputation from Manchester and Leeds; if the Embargo was removed, I have no doubt but things would go on very well."

Several other letters, received by the ship Mohawk, contain similar opinions and assurances with the above.

The schooner Polly, Smith, from Barbadoes is arrived at the Fort in 24 days—the Capt informs, that on the 4th inst. a violent hurricane commenced which lasted 24 hours.

The ship Liberty, Capt. Beal, was to sail from Londonderry, about the 20th June for Philadelphia, with passengers; and the snow Hero, Wilkes, for New-Castle and Philadelphia, with ditto.

### Treasury Department

Revenue Office, August 27, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue until the end of the fourth day of October next, to furnish by contract the following articles of CLOTHING for the use of the army of the United States in the year 1795:

992 Artillery Hats  
992 Artillery Coats  
320 Horseman's Caps  
320 Horseman's Coats  
4560 Infantry Hats  
4560 Infantry Coats  
9872 Stocks  
9872 Stock Claps  
2348 Shirts  
9872 Vests  
11104 pairs of Woollen Overalls  
11104 pairs Linen do.  
22,208 Pair Shoes,  
320 Pair Leather Breeches  
640 Pair Boots—320 Pair Spurs  
640 Pair Stockings  
11,104 Pair Socks  
1520 Rifle Shirts

The Clothing is to be delivered at the City of Philadelphia, one fourth part of the whole number of Suits on or before the 15th day of February next, one fourth, on or before the 15th day of April next, and the remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The Articles are to be agreeable to such pattern as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered.

22110

TO BE SOLD,  
By THOMAS DOBSON,

A N  
Alphabetical List  
OF THE  
DUTIES

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the United States of America, after the last day of June 1784, distinguishing the rates payable on those imported in ships or vessels of the United States—and the rates payable in foreign ships or vessels; including the additional duties, to which the respective articles are liable.

The Ground Plan  
OF THE  
City and Suburbs  
OF  
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

It is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-shops in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,  
No. 68, Market Street.

April 14. m24th

Mr. Bignall distinguished himself, in a very eminent manner, upon both these occasions, and disengaged himself adorned with the most generous sentiments, and such as would have done honor to any citizen. The commissioners received 362l. 7s. 3d. When he died, they wrote to Mr. Weit a letter, viz.

Dep't-House, August 12, 1794.

SIR,

The Commissioners of the Orphan-house recently regretting the early fate of Mr. Bignall, beg leave most sincerely to console with Mrs. Bignall, and the rest of the family, upon the mournful occasion, and, desirous of paying the last tribute of respect, to the memory of a man they highly esteemed, have unanimously resolved to attend the funeral, and to carry in the procession all the children now upon the establishment. These children will long carry in their minds a grateful remembrance of the favours they have received, at the hands of their departed and much lamented friend and benefactor.

I am, with great respect, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
CHARLES LINING, Chairman.

Mr. Weit returned for answer, that he accepted this tribute of affection with a most grateful heart.

The Commissioners attended with the children accordingly.

## PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 28.

Brigadier General Glascock is appointed by the President of the United States, Marshal for the district of Georgia.

By the ship Mohawk, London papers to the 4th July, and by the ship Prudence from Londonderry, papers from that place to the 8th, and London papers of the 7th are received. Extracts from which may be expected To-morrow.

The following is abstracted from the New-York Journal.

"The Combined Forces, (it is stated in the Courier, a London paper of the 1st July) were beaten in every part on the 26th June, and were forced to retreat with all their cannon to Halle, which is about 30 miles from the field of battle; the French continued the pursuit, and it is said Brussels was left to its fate—that there was reason to believe that the English government had received notice of the evacuation of Brussels—that the Duke of York and his army were in a perilous situation, being almost surrounded—All communication with Ghent and Bruges cut off—That it was a question whether the campaign would now at an end, and whether there will ever be another?"

The ships Mohawk and Prudence, a New York paper says, have brought 120 passengers each.

Letters dated Brest the 6th of July were yesterday received in town, via Portland. We do not learn that they contain anything new. Gen. Ad.

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IT appears from a letter which the Secretary of State has addressed to me, dated the 22d inst. that his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, has complained of unfriendly treatment that the public ships of war and officers in the British service are said to have experienced in the American ports; and he has particularly stated, as instances of inhospitality, the denial of liberty to procure water, and the encouragement of British sailors to desert. A conduct so reprehensible and impolitic has not, I am persuaded, been manifested by the citizens of Pennsylvania; but with a view more effectually to secure to the ships, officers, and crews of every foreign nation their respective rights, and to protect them from any insult—you will be pleased to give special instructions upon the subject to the Captain, Master, Pilots, and other officers of the port—to the citizens at large, a respect for their own character and interests, will, I am confident, be sufficient to guard them from any act that can justify reproach or retaliation.

I am, Sir,

Your most

Obedient servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 6th Aug. 1794.  
To Nathaniel Falconer, Esquire,  
Master Warden of the port of Philadelphia.