

passed through Louvain, on their happy journey back into Germany. In the disastrous actions on the 18th and 23d at Tourmay, the English lost all their artillery, the Austrians lost almost as much in the divisions commanded by general Otto. In consequence of the calamities of war, the University at Louvain is closed, and the students and professors have joined the general flight.

BREDA, July 6.

Another part of the Hanoverian Hospital is arrived here; and all the camp equipage, artillery, baggage wagons, &c. &c. In all above a hundred carriages, and four or five hundred draft horses!—They were on their return to Hanover!

OUDENARDE, July 3.

On Sunday last, a second action took place between the advanced guards of his royal Highness, and the Carnagnols. His Highness always makes fine dispositions, but in this instance, not with the success which he so well deserves.

The effect was, as to any beneficial consequence, but very little on either side. The loss on both sides, as to carnage, and waste of human life, was considerable. The Hessians lost most.

The Duke's army are in tolerable health, and about six or seven thousand English remain.

The Hessians, Dutch and Austrians, carry his returns up to 13,600 men.

The Carnagnol armies continue encamping, and with more madness every hour.—One line extending from Ypres, to Werwick, on the South East:

To Menin and Courtray, on the North and North East;

And so continuing on both sides the Lys, to the forks of the river, where the Canal branches off between Wacken and Deynse.

In the late affair at Oudenarde, they turned the position of the allies, flanking our army, by a sudden and unexpected wheel of their van at Harlebak.

On the Scheldt, from Lille they have another army, hanging on our rear, and harassing very hard upon Renais!

As to Prince Cobourg and the Prince of Orange, they too, are harassed by a vast army of the Carnagnols, who increase every day. A day seldom passes, without some affair or engagement of more or less consequence. The three great actions have been on these dates, June 26, 27, and yesterday July 2. The 25th on the Sambre, the Austrians had some success on one wing. The 27th their loss was considerable. It is said between 3 and 4000 men. And yesterday, the Austrians had another check, the loss is said to be great.

LONDON, July 23.

In the National Convention of France, there are at present sixty-four ci-devant nobles, two of whom are of the Committee of Public Safety.

From the COURIER, a London paper.

MANIFESTO OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY OF FRANCE AGAINST GREAT-BRITAIN.

[The following Manifesto was presented by Barrere, from the Committee of Public Safety to the National Convention, on the 30th of May.]

"Shall the French Republic be always forced to derive her energy only from events? Too long has the attention of France been concentrated on the conspiracies of Danton and Hebert. It is time that she should know that if the traitors were allowed to carry on their criminal projects with impunity but for a few days, France, surrendered to England and Austria, would be nothing more than a pile of cinders.

"At the period when the conspirators first took the veil of patriotism, a system of calumny was adopted at London—a system that has since been rendered permanent. From that period too, projects have been continually formed against the lives of certain members of the National Convention of France.

"A few days only have elapsed since the journals of the foreign Powers asserted; that the poignards of assassins had stabbed all the members of the Committees of Public and General Safety, and that a Revolution had taken place at Paris! A few days only have elapsed since the English newspapers prophesied that Robespierre would soon be no more. Robespierre has escaped the poignards of the Ministers of —; but these Ministers still think, that, at least, he cannot exist under their calumnies, and that, by asserting that his intentions are to make himself the dictator of France, they shall be able to concentrate on his head the combined

detestation of the people of the French Republic.

"In these detestable journals the Republican soldiers are invariably characterized as the *soldiers of Robespierre*—the *soldiers of Robespierre*, it is said have attacked Menin—the *soldiers of Robespierre* have evacuated Ailon—the *soldiers of Robespierre* have advanced towards Furnes.

"We should think that we were guilty of injustice to the power of the people, to the authority of the National Convention, to the unremitting labours of the Committee of Public Safety, to the patriotism of Robespierre, and to the courage of the armies, if we were to condescend to refute such calumnies, which, equally gross and atrocious, are calculated only to amuse the English in their brothels or their taverns. We state them merely to prove the intimate relation that subsists between the calumniator of Robespierre and that English Agent who has so lately sent a new Corday to Paris.

It is these same English who, in speaking of the French armies, express themselves in the following manner:—That *Horde*, the Convention, have adopted such a mode of conduct.—The Committee of Public Safety has issued such orders, as if no national representation existed, and, as if the power of the French Republic were in the hands of one man.

"The English have invariably attempted to mislead the public mind. At the commencement of the revolution they endeavored to produce a belief, that France was contending only for a change of dynasty. In the progress of the revolution they insinuated, that projects had been formed in France to raise a particular person to the dictatorship.—These projects were attributed to the Committee of Public Safety, for the purpose of asserting that Robespierre was to be the dictator.

"This phantom, which the English conjured up, has been made to sit before the eyes of republicans, who have proved themselves to be superior to corruption, and whose mighty efforts, seconded and supported by the invincible courage of the armies, and the gigantic power of the people, must annihilate Great Britain. The English ring in the ears of the people the word *Dictatorship* for the purpose of exciting them to rise up and murder their representatives.

"Are we returned to the time of the *Brissotine* domination when the infamous Louvet scattered his venom against Robespierre? Are we returned to the period of the conspiracy of that animal, Egalité? Must we again endeavor to preserve the friends of Liberty, and the armies of the Republic from these new snares which England has prepared by dispersing her Journals through the frontier departments.

"We have been witnesses to an infamous expression of uneasiness for the safety of the Deputies, and to a proposition for surrounding them with guards, and thereby distinguishing them from the mass of the people. Friends of Liberty, suspect such infamous propositions. Be assured that the authors of them are not sincerely attached to the Republic. The members of the Committee of Public Safety need no guard; their best, their surest protection is the love of the people, the esteem of every good citizen, and the fortitude of their fellow-deputies.

"Five years of revolutionary experience have taught the people to mistrust the exaggerated representations of men who are the natural foes of liberty.

"They are the—who to make us hated, endeavor to assimilate us to themselves, and who speak of the troops of a deputy in the same manner as they speak of the troops of William, or of —. They wish to attach to us the character of tyrants, because they are convinced that all France detests tyranny. Yes, ye speculators, ye dealers in treachery and slaves, ye bankers of crimes we detest tyranny, for we abhor you.—The hatred of Rome against Carthage is revived in the hearts of Frenchmen, in the same degree as the Punic Faith is revived in the hearts of —.

"Not content with letting loose assassins to massacre us—not content with letting loose calumniators to defame us, you wish to make us die a lingering death, and to starve us by seizing the corn which is destined for our support.

"The favorite system of — is to corrupt the human race, and to exterminate one country for the purpose of enslaving another. That system which they best understand, is a system by which murder is organized, and a project of famine carried with facility into execution.

What people, not in Europe alone, but in the globe, we would ask, have not been furnished with ample cause of

accusation against these islands? Africa bids them give her back the sons whom they have sent into perpetual slavery.

"Alas demands from them those possessions which they have laid waste. America points to them, with a reproachful hand, as the cause of her miseries.

"Europe owes to them her corruption.

"They do not disgrace their origin. Descended from the Carthaginians who dealt in the flesh of beasts and slaves, they have not discarded the commerce of their forefathers. Caesar when he landed on their Island, found them a ferocious race, contending with the wolves for the fee simple of the woods. Their subsequent civilization—their civil and naval wars, all bear the stamp and character of their primeval ferocity.

"In Bengal they starved several thousands of the human race for the purpose of conquering a small number, and of procuring an inconsiderable extent of territory. This project was executed with that degree of coldness which is the prominent feature of their national character.—They would rather reign the Sovereigns of a Church-yard, than cease to extend their conquests."

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN.
From a London Paper.

Our government having requested all the European Courts to apprehend that gentleman, if discovered in their dominions and to deliver him up to the custody of the British agent residing at such a court; advertisements from the different courts to this effect have lately been published in most of the continental papers. The following is a literal translation of that published in the Gazette of Breslau in Silesia:—"The British court having requested the arrestation of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, an Irishman, who escaped from prison at Dublin, all magistrates and courts of justice of this department are ordered to exert the strictest vigilance, in order to discover the above Archibald Hamilton Rowan, in case he should seek for shelter within their jurisdiction, to seize his person, take him into safe custody, and give speedily and dutiful information of such arrestation, in obedience to the rescript issued by the Royal cabinet at Berlin of the 2d inst.

"The following is the personal description of the above Archibald Hamilton Rowan:—He is nearly six feet Dutch measure in height, of corpulent and robust appearance, and strong limbs; his aspect and walk military, of a brown and olive complexion, his eyes brown, as are his eye-brows and hair, which he wears cut short behind, but a little bald above the forehead; he speaks no other living language than English and French, and the latter but imperfectly, and mixed with the former.

Given at Breslau, June 11, 1794.
(Signed)
Royal Prussian Supreme administration college."

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

Notwithstanding the low illiberal writer, in your evening paper of Monday, upon the Age of Reason and Thomas Paine, scarcely deserves notice, he shall not pass without some observations from one who is intimately acquainted with that excellent writer, and his works, which will be read and admired when this defamer will be consigned to contempt and oblivion: And I am not a little surprised, that such a jargon of scandal, falsehood, and abuse, against one of our best and most valuable Patriots, should find admittance into an American paper.

He says this Pamphlet the Age of Reason, has been thrown on the public as a bait in the streets, without a typographic dad, or mam, to claim the brat, with an intention to justify the title; this is an impudent and a foolish falsehood, for Mr. Paine avows the brat and has given his name to it.

Mankind have from the first of time been going on in improvement, and of consequence it is to be supposed, that by the *age* end of the 18th century, subjects will be more thoroughly discussed, and better understood, than they were at the *age* end of the 17th.

Instead of then proceeding to make his strictures upon the book, he stops to give you the history of its author, which is a mixture of misrepresentation, and falsehood. Mr. Paine was known in England both as a Patriot, and a writer, before he came to America his publication in behalf of the interior officers of the Revenue, gained him great credit, and many friends, though it cost him any deficiency in his accounts, for he had none, being only a surveyor, that a vile and corrupt government displaced him, and it was Dr. Franklin himself who was the cause of his coming, to this country. The last ten lines of this paragraph contain as audacious an untruth, as ever insulted the public, the truth is Mr. Paine published the second

part of the Rights of Man in London, and remained many months after in that city. He was then elected a member of the National Convention for two places, he chose to represent Calais, and a deputation was sent to Dover, where he embarked publicly at noon day, and the same deputation accompanied him to Paris, where he took his seat.

It is true his fame went before him; it is true he continued his hatred of Kings and tyrants, yet he voted against the death of Louis 16th—but his intimacy with Brissot who translated and read his speeches, and who has since been executed for conspiracy, and treason, was the cause of his arrestation, and of his being confined in the palace of Luxembourg in Paris, and not in the Castle of Luxembourg which I suppose this writer would have us understand; the remainder of this paragraph is too contemptible for notice.

And for the remainder of his piece, with the religion of his fore-fathers, and his church history, the Jews with equal propriety urged the same arguments, at the coming of the Savior, as well as the Catholics at the reformation, and they may continue to be used forever against alterations in church, state, government, or politics. The extract of the letter from Reading bears strong marks of the same pen, and doubtless was wrote by the same hand; he says Mr. Paine's book was wrote to please the reigning party in France, (if so, it was right, the reigning party in France are a very great majority of the people;) and to save his head and get out of prison, this is false; the book was published before he even apprehended an arrest, that it may have been suppressed in England, is very probable and I am convinced a book wrote in favor of Revelation, if it bore the name of Thomas Paine, would be in like manner suppressed.

Upon the whole these dastardly attacks upon Mr. Paine's political character, can do him little harm among a people who remember his exertions in the cause of Liberty, and the good effects they produced, they smell strongly of the Hanoverian rat, and are possibly made by some of the lately imported emissaries, who Mr. Pitt finds it very convenient to distribute annually among us, but who are spies employed not only to watch our motions, but to foment discord in all parts of the union.

TAMANY.

UNITED STATES.

ALBANY, September 8.

Died in London, on the 9th of May last. MR. SAMUEL G. DORR, formerly of Providence, (R. I.) but late of this city.—Mr. Dorr went from this city about two years since, for the purpose of procuring a patent in England, for a machine, which he had invented, for shearing cloth, the ingenuity of which has been highly extolled by all who have ever seen it. It is so contrived, that a boy of 12 years, can do with it, in the same space of time, as much as 30 men, by the common method.—In England, he had procured a patent; exhibited his machine to the principal manufacturers, in whose presence it was tried, and found to answer the most sanguine expectations: and he had now a fair prospect of realizing the well-earned rewards of his ingenuity.—when, suddenly, the *fat* of his maker summoned to the world of spirits, a man, whose loss will be regretted, not only by his more intimate connections in life, but as a son of Columbia, the proof of whose mechanical genius will stand upon record till the latest posterity, he also will feel the loss, and drop a tear to his memory. The situation of Mrs. Dorr, who accompanied him to England, must be truly distressing.

The commissioners appointed to carry into operation the law directing fortifications to be erected on our northern and western frontiers, have fixed on the following places for erecting block-houses and pickets, to wit: on the western frontier—a block-house at Fort Stanwix, at Onondago salt springs, at Canandagua, at Canawages, on Genesee-river, and at the town of Bath; Pickets at Fort Brimont, at Three-river-point, at Geneva, at Mud-creek, at the head of Canandagua lake, and at the Painted post, near the Pennsylvania line.—On the northern frontier—a block-house at Skeenborough, at Williborough, at Peru, at Plattburgh, and at Thurman's patent.

Several of the block-houses and pickets, on the western frontier, are already completed, and all of them in great forwardness. These block-houses are each to be furnished with a piece of cannon, which, with the necessary ammunition, are deposited in the block-house at Fort-Sanwix; as are also 700 complete stand

of arms, for the use of the inhabitants of this frontier. Three hundred stand of arms have been sent into Clinton county for the use of the northern frontier.

† These, with the accoutrements, which are already deposited with them, are the arms referred to in the Governor's letter.

The ditch and glacis of Fort-Stanwix, are said to be in as good a state of repair, as when occupied by the American army in the late war.

By a gentleman from Fort-Stanwix, we learn, that by several persons who arrived there in a boat from Niagara, he was informed, that news had been received at the latter place, from the Miamies, stating that General Wayne, with the American army, had begun his march into the Indian country—that he had defeated the Indians in a battle near the rapids of the Miamies, and on his arrival at the fort erected by Governor Simcoe, at the foot of the rapids, he sent a peremptory order to the British garrison to evacuate the place in 15 minutes—and that in case of their compliance they would be permitted to return to Detroit or Niagara, in peace, but that if they hesitated he would immediately storm the fort. The British not thinking it prudent to dispute this matter with the hero of Stony Point, marched off within the time limited.

Two gentlemen who passed through this city on Tuesday last, direct from Niagara, reported, That the day before they left that place, 3 Indian runners arrived from the Miami country, with tidings of the Indians having been defeated, in an action with Gen. Wayne; and demanding immediate succour from the British; in consequence of which the three companies in that garrison, were ordered to march to the relief of their tawny allies. It is added, the Indians used threats to the commander at Niagara, telling him, unless he complied with their demands, they would desert the British, and make peace with the United States.—Captain Brant was to go with three companies. The militia were called in to keep garrison.

The following letter from his Excellency the Governor, to the Major-General of the Militia of the Western District, was this morning received, by express—and it gives us great pleasure to be enabled thus early to communicate the same to our numerous readers—especially those of the western counties, whose interest is so materially concerned—the prompt and decided measures which the executive has taken, must in a great measure allay their apprehensions, and inspire them with a confidence of being supported in their claims, and assisted with the force of the country, in case they are interrupted in their settlements.

Little Britain, Ulster county, 6th September 1794.

Sir,
A circumstance has lately occurred on our western frontier, which renders it necessary that the arms and accoutrements, for which I transmitted to you an order on the 2d ultimo, should, if not already done be immediately drawn and forwarded, especially the proportion of them destined for the militia of the western frontier, and particularly those for the county of Ontario. If the stores have been incompetent to furnish accoutrements required, you will please notify me of it, in order that the deficiency may instantly be supplied.

For your more particular information, I enclose you a copy of a protest, delivered by a British Lieutenant, at the settlement forming by Judge Williamson, at Great-Sodus. The principle set up in it, and which equally applies to all our settlements west of the former line of property, cannot for a moment be tolerated by our government—and if any attempt should be made on the part of the British to carry it into execution, it will be justifiable and necessary on our part to repel force by force. Under this impression, therefore, I earnestly request that you will exert every mean in your power to keep the militia of your division in the most perfect readiness for actual service.

I take the liberty of inclosing to your care a letter from the War department, and from myself to Charles Williamson, Esq. on public business; and to request that you will be pleased to forward them by express, should the western post not afford a safe and expeditious conveyance. I will cheerfully pay to your order any expense that may occur in forwarding these dispatches. I am, with great respect your most obedient servant,

GEO. CLINTON.
Major General Gansevoort.

PHILADELPHIA,
SEPTEMBER 17.

Wilson Villa Sail Duck Manufactory Pennsylvania.

As every friend to the increasing prosperity of this country rejoices in the success of its manufactures. With pleasure we announce to the public that of the Sail Duck, belonging to the Hon. Judge Wilson on the Wallenpou-