

## Foreign Intelligence.

BERLIN, June 24.

The whole attention of the King is occupied by the Polish war, which he is determined to pursue with the utmost vigor, and is making every exertion for the purpose. Though the opening of the campaign has been unfavorable to the Polish nation, yet our most distinguished officers cannot avoid paying every testimony to the bravery and intrepidity with which they fought. Of Kosciuszko they speak in the highest terms: They equally admire his presence of mind in the action, and his skill in managing his retreat, which was only one league from the place of action, where he took a most advantageous and well chosen position. The Prussian and Russian forces in the late action amounted to 25,000 regular troops; those under Kosciuszko only amounted to 20,000 a great part of whom were peasants armed with pikes and scythes.

ITALY, June 10.

Seven English ships of war under Admiral Elphinstone, are expected in the Mediterranean. The ratification of the capitulation of Bastia is suspended; however, the French garrison has been shipped for Toulon. General Paoli has made a triumphant entry into Bastia, and the town was illuminated at night; he intends to make a descent upon the island of Capraia, in order to deprive the Genoese of it.

The execution of the conspirators at Turin, goes on with increased activity. Five more foreign executioners have been called in. Eight hundred thousand measures of wheat have been purchased for the French at Genoa.

Madam Necker is dead.

Among other well known emigrants M. Moutier is at Bern, acting in the capacity of a tutor. Montequieu, Pechion, Madam Genlis de Sillery, Mademoiselle Orleans, and her brothers, are in the same neighborhood. M. Dumourier is not yet stationary. Parties ran very high in the Bishoprick of Basle. A cordon of Austrian troops has been formed near Bodensee, to prevent the exportation of ammunition and provision to France, by way of Switzerland.

MANHEIM, July 7.

Yesterday Count Heberlein passed through this place to Neerwind, with information to the Prince of Cobourg, that seven or eight battalions of Austrians are on their march between Coblenz and Cologne, to reinforce his army. The Count, who came directly from Vienna, assures us, that the Emperor is levying 130,000 men in his hereditary States, and that this levy will be completed in the month of October. He also says, that the states of Brabant and Flanders have been formally dissolved, on the requisition of the Emperor by a provisional sentence of the chancery of the Netherlands at Vienna; so that if those provinces shall be recovered, the Emperor will be no more embarrassed by states or a constitution.

Two Eschaffettes arrived here yesterday, with orders for the baggage of the several regiments, and the heavy artillery, to join the army; and by two in the morning they were in motion for Trierlant.

It is the sovereign council of Brabant, not the States, that remains at Brussels and acts in concert with the French who are levying troops and contributions, and giving assignments in exchange for all the corn and provisions of the country.

The money belonging to the States of Brabant, stopped at Lillo, instead of many millions, as at first reported, is found to be only 200,000 florins, and the detention of it has been formally disavowed by the minister as the unauthorized act of the military commandant.

The Prince Bishop of Liege still remains there. General Beaulieu has signified to him, that if he quits the place without orders, he shall forfeit his Bishoprick. The emigrations are less numerous than last week.

GENOA, June 17

The contents of Lord Hood's last dispatches to our government have not yet transpired; but we learn that the English complain of the conduct of the Genoese, who at the approach of their ships, force them by cannon shot to withdraw beyond their reach. The English are said to be willing to raise the blockade of our port under proviso, that the British ships should be allowed to frequent the harbours of Genoa, Spezzia, &c. In the mean time the blockade still continues; but the greatest loss which our trade suffers, is caused by the privateers of Paoli.

VIENNA, June 28.

The return of the Emperor has naturally made us expect some fresh measures in the Cabinet, and we cannot but suppose that some pressing motive was the cause of his quick journey. In

this respect we are, probably, not deceived. The presence of the monarch in the Low Countries, the experience he has personally obtained of the difficulties which the present conjuncture offers, and the insight which he must have gained in a far greater degree than what distant report could have given him, have occasioned a determination which may, in a little time, become known—at least a pacification is more talked of now than ever. There is also another circumstance, which may probably influence the determination of the Emperor—but as his motive is not so consoling to the friends of justice and humanity.—If report speaks true, the fate of Poland is really to be lamented. It is said that M. Du Cache, our minister, has quitted Warsaw, where he has so long resided, under pretence of going to the baths, but in fact to make arrangements for acting in concert with the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin, with regard to the Poles.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 25.

The following account was read by a deputy from the department of P'Yonne:

In a farm called les Loges, near Sens, in the department of P'Yonne, three brothers and their sister, with a male and female servant, refused to suffer an account to be taken of the corn on their farm. Four gendarmes were sent to force the doors; three were killed, and the fourth wounded. Six hundred men were then sent from Sens. The inhabitants of the farm, who were well provided with guns and ammunition, resisted for a long time, killed six of the National Guards, and wounded twenty-five fathers of families.—The farm was then set fire to; two of the brothers were killed; and a third threw himself into the flames; the sister and the two servants were taken.

The above account was ordered to be sent to the committee of public safety. A report was presented on Eschafferaux's proposition relative to the harvest and, after some discussion, it was decreed,

"That the produce of the ensuing harvest be placed under the care of the citizens; that grain of all sorts shall be subject to the requisition of the Government; that after the harvest a general account of the produce shall be taken; that every farmer shall, on the 20th Fervidor, and Vendemaire (7th August and 11th October,) deliver a statement of the produce of his farm; that commissaries shall be appointed to examine these statements; that whosoever gives a false statement shall lose the produce of his farm; and that the Municipality shall be responsible for the due execution of this law."

Barrele, in the name of the committee of public safety—"Citizens, while we are waiting for intelligence from the armies, the committee has appointed me to inform you of the result of our maritime expeditions. The Spaniards and the English continue to supply the Republic with provisions. Thirty prizes have entered our ports.

LONDON, July 24.

This morning Mr. Shaw, one of the King's Messengers, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from the Continent, with dispatches from Lord Malmesbury.

Yesterday we presented the public with accounts from the British army down to Friday last. We now give the following communications, to the date, from another Correspondent:

Camp at Konigh, July 16.

Last night the enemy attacked our advanced posts of Hessians in the village of Waelhem, of which they possessed themselves after a slight resistance. The Hessians with the same precipitation which marked their conduct in destroying the bridge at Malines, set fire, in their retreat, to the bridge over the river at this end of the village, to prevent the enemy from pursuing them—a circumstance which will enable the enemy to keep possession of the place, and to annoy our advanced posts on this side of the water, by firing on them from the houses and banks of the river. That the enemy might be prevented from crossing the river at Duffel, three miles from the place, or in its neighbourhood, the Earl of Moira immediately marched thither with his army, where he is now posted.

The enemy, in the afternoon of this day, by a severe fire of Musquetry from the village of Waelhem, forced an Austrian party, posted in a battery at the end of the bridge, with two 12 pounders, to retreat; upon which six British field-pieces, belonging to General Steward's brigade, under the command of Captain Robertson, were ordered for-

ward to within 150 yards of the village, to fire on the numerous riflemen of the enemy, who lined the banks of the river, and the windows of the houses, without a man being visible at which they could fire. The artillery on this occasion behaved with the utmost gallantry, keeping up an incessant fire for upwards of two hours, and, in some measure, silencing that of the enemy, when they were ordered to retire, after having about one third of their men either killed or wounded by the fire of the enemy's riflemen from the windows of the village. On this occasion Captain Robertson received a contusion from a spent shot, which struck him on the shoulder.

Though we succeeded in some measure in forcing part of the enemy to retire from the village, the action was productive of no one beneficial consequence to repay our loss of men, and waste of ammunition; for no sooner were the guns withdrawn than the enemy returned to the village in as great force as ever.

This evening the French also advanced in some force on the village of Duffel, where Lord Moira is posted. His Lordship was however, fully prepared to give them a proper reception; for, on taking post there, he had prudently fortified the approaches to the bridge, which he also laid with combustibles, by which he had the power effectually to prevent the enemy from passing, while at the same time he could maintain a free passage for his own troops to the last minute. On seeing the numbers of the enemy his Lordship immediately detached across the bridge to attack them two regiments of infantry, some field pieces, and about 500 light cavalry, chiefly composed of the 16th and 16th dragoons; with a few of the 8th and 14th.

The French, on seeing our troops advance, began to retreat, so that our infantry had not an opportunity of coming to action with them, but our cavalry pushed forward, without losing a moment, charged that of the enemy, which amounted to about 600 men, with so much impetuosity, that after a severe but short conflict of a few minutes, the French were completely routed, with the loss of about 40 men killed, among whom was the Colonel who commanded them. Our dragoons took a number of fine horses, and pursued the enemy almost close to Malines. Our loss was four killed, and eight wounded.

Last night, the enemy kept up an incessant fire from Waelhem, which killed and wounded several of our troops: among others, Lieutenant Richardson, of the 8th, was killed by a rifle-shot, which struck him on the forehead.

Lord's Moira's army has been perfectly unmoiled all this day; the check which the enemy received yesterday having, as it would appear, deterred them from attempting any thing in that quarter. One of Lord Moira's patrols of cavalry this morning pursued a small party of French Hussars, and took the sergeant of it prisoner, after being severely wounded. He says, that the French army to which he belonged are in general heartily tired of the war, though they have, at the same time, the greatest confidence in General Pichegru, who commands them. After being brought in he underwent a long examination by the Duke of York and the Earl of Moira.

Four Light Infantry companies belonging to the guards which were lately landed at Antwerp from England, marched thence into camp.

The French still molest us by firing from their covers in Waelhem. In the course of this day they killed twelve Hessians.

Friday, July 18.

This morning the enemy were found to have withdrawn the principal part of their force from Waelhem; nor is there any appearance of them at Duffel. We are therefore led to believe that in consequence of being foiled in their attempts to pass at these places, they will endeavor to do it near Lier, to the left of our present position. If they succeed in this we must change our ground, otherwise they may get to Antwerp before us.

Colonel Pead of the artillery, having arrived from England, to relieve Colonel Congreve, the latter will shortly leave this on his return home, carrying with him the regret of the whole army for his departure. The troops are sensible of his value, and of the important services he has rendered them during the two last campaigns. As an artilleryist he has long been acknowledged as the first in Europe.—As an officer, no man in the army possesses a clearer head, or more extensive knowledge of military affairs.

The accounts from the British army, we yesterday laid before our readers, and those given in the preceding communication, announce, that on the 18th the French had made a movement towards the left of the position occupied by our troops, in consequence of which it was expected the latter would be under the necessity of changing their ground, to prevent the French from cutting off their retreat.

By dispatches from the Duke of York, which were received yesterday, brought to Mr Dundas's office, by the hon. Captain Hope, who left the army on Sunday last, it appears, that on the preceding day, the

French attacked the Earl of Moira's army, and that the British were preparing to retreat to Breda at the time Capt. Hope came away.

The direct answer of the Genoese to this Court is not known—it is however stated, that to much concession has been made as goes to grant permission to the British ships of war to enter the harbor, provided the blockade be raised.—The English Consul has been officially informed, that it was entirely through mistake that the fort of St. Marie in the Gulf of Spezzia, fired on the Diadem man of war, as formerly stated.

### MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Lord Hood's Fleet, dated June 20.

We have been cruising before Toulon for some months, blocking up the enemy's ships (or in case they should presume to sail to take them to Corsica) and have experienced a great deal of bad weather.

On the 28th of May we were unfortunately driven much to the eastward, by a gale of wind, which continued for several days, and the Squadron have never regained their former situation since; for although our endeavors were not wanting by beating to windward, before we could reach our old cruising ground, the French Squadron was discovered at sea, making in all 16 sail of square rigged vessels, which seven were of the line, viz. Sans Culottes, of 130 guns; Tonnant, 80 guns; Commerce de Bourdeaux, 74 guns; Censeur 74; Heureux 74; Genereux 74; and Duquesne 74. They were very far to windward of us when first spied, and kept their wind, rendering it therefore impossible for us to bring them to action.

On the 9th Lord Hood joined us in the Victory, making an English fleet of 16 sail of the line. On the 10th a signal was made for a general chase; and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the two fleets were only three leagues from each other. The Dido frigate was the only ship that could get up, and exchanged some shot with the French: who having the advantage of the wind, soon after took shelter under the fire of their own forts in the Bay of Joohan, between Nice and Antibes. They were assisted in their escape by a number of boats, which were dispatched to tow them in. Had we caught any wind that day, the French fleet in these seas would have been totally cut up; but unhappily it fell a still calm: three miles only separated us when they got to an anchor. Now we block them in again; and should they not come out, Admiral Hothan will attempt to destroy them by fire.

### UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.

We are informed, that a vessel has arrived in this town from Hallowell, on the Kennebec River, with a cargo of corn, rye and flour, the latter article having been manufactured at the mills lately erected there. When we contrast this circumstance (which is but a small part of the grain exported from that place the present year) with the great quantities of grain annually imported into that country, and indeed until within three years past, we are happy in making public a agreeable intelligence, as it must afford pleasure to every friend to his country to be informed, of its growth and prosperity, and this can be ascertained, perhaps, in no more certain instance, than when new resources open, and new manufactures are introduced.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) September 16.

Military Inspections.

A general inspection of the companies forming the regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Dwight, of Capt. Bliss's company of Cadets, and Capt. Sargeant's Troop of Horse, took place in this town on Tuesday last. The martial appearance and good behaviour of the troops on the occasion was such, as not only to excite the approbation of the General Officers of Inspection, but was highly pleasing to a large concourse of spectators.

At Brimfield, Col. Morgan's regiment paraded, in company with Capt. Hyde's troop of cavalry. The military ambition which pervaded the several companies inspected on that day, we hear, was highly satisfactory to the Major-General, and the gentlemen inspectors in company with him.

At Amherst, on Friday last, Col. Henry Dwight, of Belchertown, paraded his regiment, for a general review. The appearance of his troops during the day was such, we hear, as must excite the most pleasing emotions in the breast of every freeman, who considers a well-disciplined militia, as the grand bulwark of a Republican system of government.

TRENTON, Sept. 17.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the officers of the cavalry assembled at the General's quarters, and proceeded in procession to the State-House, where his Excellency the Governor and his suit—Brigadier-General Bloomfield—the

officers of the infantry and artillery, &c. were assembled. The following addresses and answers were then delivered.

To his Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Commander in Chief of New Jersey.

SIR,

The Citizen soldiers of the cavalry of New-Jersey, cannot omit the present opportunity of tendering their acknowledgments to your Excellency, for your exertions in support of the honor of this state and the dignity of the union; but, above all, accept, Sir, the grateful effusions of our hearts, duly penetrated with a sense of the honor you have reflected on us, by accepting an active command, and drawing your sword against our internal enemies;—be assured, sir, that, with such an example, we shall consider all our hardships as necessary, and all danger as honorable. It is, Sir, our decided opinion, that law, ought to be the supreme rule of our conduct, and not the will of a few unprincipled individuals, who are neither awed by shame, checked by conscience or confined to truth. Penetrated with this opinion we cheerfully obey the calls of our country, in this tender of our services to support an established government—a government framed upon principles the best calculated to secure to us every blessing; and however painful it must be to a feeling mind to draw the sword against a fellow citizen, yet sentiments of compassion on this critical occasion, we solemnly believe, should yield to the more powerful emotions of duty; emotions which no one can suppress without avowing himself an enemy to our country, and ready to introduce the horrors of anarchy. To avoid these evils and to support the authority of the law, we now, Sir, under the banners of freedom, pledge our sacred honors to your excellency, that while we consider our swords the swords of justice, we will never sheath them, till we have subdued or extirpated the hydra discord from among us.

ANTH. W. WHITE, Brigadier General of New Jersey.

ANSWER

To the ADDRESS of Brigadier General White and the Officers of the JERSEY CAVALRY.

Gentlemen and Fellow Soldiers,

HONORED with the command of citizens in arms, who feel the cause they are engaged in, I confess, I am not unconfident of the dignity of my station; but, at the same time, I recollect with anxiety, how much should be done to deserve it. Devoted, with you, to the best interests of the union, no part was left for me but that which I have taken; and when freemen, who have sentiments and courage to maintain them, thus join me in opinion and promise their support, I feel a pleasing confidence, which triumphs over doubt. The occasion of our appeal to arms I join you in lamenting; and hope that a proper sense of duty will yet penetrate the gloom which envelops our misguided country; yet, even compassion, which adorns the soldier's heart, must at last frown on obstinate offenders.

Your sacred pledge of honour I accept gentlemen. It stands indelibly recorded in my bosom, and under the same banner, and for the same generous purpose, I pledge you my honour in return. Our glorious constitution is the standard by which we rally; surrounded by a band of brothers, it waves terror to internal enemies, and discord shall shrink at the sight. The honour of the state gentlemen, is committed to our care, and, like you I wear it on my sword; but accept if you please, my sentiments of your affectionate address without particular expression, and rest assured, that I shall consider your future satisfaction as my best earned reward.

Rd. HOWELL,

Commander in Chief of the Jersey Militia.

September 16, 1794.

\* Here the governor advanced and embraced the commander of the cavalry.

To His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Commander in Chief of New Jersey.

At a time when we were pleasing ourselves with the most happy consequences of the late embassy to the court of Great-Britain, by which not only the commercial but the agricultural interests of our country, would have been in the most flourishing situation—when we were feeling the blessed effects of the most blessed constitution in the universe, what a cloud has been cast on our happy prospects; what a shock has been given to our political fabric, by a band of vile, abandoned traitors and incendiaries, who, at the same moment that they were receiving every advantage and emolument that could possibly arise out of their local situation, are endeavoring to undermine the very Government which pours its favours into their laps. Men so unprincipled deserve not the blessings of a Republic; they