

Latest London Intelligence.

From papers by the Sanson.

THORN, August 30.

Kosciusko is said to have left his advantageous position before Warsaw, after having lost the best part of his artillery, and about 1400 men. When we received our last accounts, all the Prussian heavy artillery was arrived in the camp before Warsaw, and there was nothing to prevent their attack on that place immediately. Ten thousand Russians were expected every day to join the army.

MANHEIM, Aug. 30.

A deserter who arrived a few days ago at Dahlenheim, where the headquarters of the prince of Hohenlohe now are, says, that in a very short time a general attack will again be made on the Rhine as far as Treves, and that the National Convention sent the most rigorous orders to all the generals to accomplish the successes of the French arms, by the total defeat of the harassed German armies.

Last night about 300 French infantry, marched from the district of Wachenheim through Mutterstadt to Schiffersfeldt. This morning about 300 French cavalry attacked the out posts of the combined corps of the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, between Oggersheim and Frankenthal, but the French were obliged to retreat, after one hour's conflict, and the Germans went in pursuit of them. The Hussars of Wolfarth took 50 prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.

The intelligence relating to Valenciennes is now fully authenticated. The following is an extract from a Dutch officer, in Valenciennes, dated the 31st of August:

"After having been shut up in this place during nine weeks, and the garrison having been summoned three times to surrender at discretion, and be sent to France, and the summons being accompanied by the strongest threats in consequence of the decrees of the Convention, we held out till we obtained a capitulation, by virtue of which we should march out on the 30th of August, with all military honors, and being without the fortifications, we should lay down our arms. We keep the horses for our use, and our baggage; the non-commissioned officers and the soldiers are allowed their side arms and knapsacks. The Imperialists return to their own country.—The battalions of Calmette and Pietsberg go to Holland.—They have engaged not to bear arms against France during the present war."

The Court Gazette of the Hague of this day, contains the following article:

"We have received intelligence, that the fortress of Valenciennes has surrendered to the enemy; that the garrison has obtained a free retreat, on condition that, during a limited time, it shall not serve against the French. We wait a further detail of this event." Major Welleflob is arrived here from Valenciennes with the above intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

By a letter from Geneva, dated the 27th ult. we learn, that the late atrocious Revolutionary Tribunal in that town has succeeded a Revolutionary Committee, not less ferocious than the former; that the 98 unfortunate inhabitants, who had been banished either for life or a certain time, and among them the rich and virtuous Magistrate Saladin, near 70 years old, have been conducted out of the town with no more than three Louis in their pockets; and that M. Necker, de Germaine, has not been executed, but discharged, on paying down 100,000 French crowns.

Private letters from the headquarters of Gen. Clairfayt, say that the combined armies are about to recommence offensive operations against the enemy; and that there is no doubt that united as the commanders now are in sentiment and good-will, they will soon repel themselves of those countries, which is at last allowed, were very weakly abandoned by the Prince of Cobourg. Gen. Clairfayt's army will re-cross the Maese, and effect a junction with the Duke of York. The remainder of the campaign will be conducted with the utmost vigour. The combined armies are near 150,000 strong.

The French, we are assured, have a squadron at sea, but it is not of that force which will justify their hazarding an action with Lord Howe; indeed, it is rather to be apprehended that their object has been principally to dispatch such a powerful reinforcement to the West-Indies, as, under existing circumstances, we shall not be able to cope with in that quarter.

A special commission, under the Great Seal, for trying the prisoners in the Tower, accused of treasonable practices, was received in town this morning from the Lord Chancellor, who is now at Weymouth. The following are the Judges, whose names are inserted in the commission: Chief Justice Eyre, Chief Baron Macdonald, Justice Buller, Grose and Lawrence, and Baron Hocham.

The Attorney General leads the prosecution, but he is to be assisted by Mr. Serjeant Adair.

STATE PAPER.

Substance of the Declaration.

Of his Majesty the Emperor and King, delivered by Count Schlick, to the Convocation of the Circle of the Upper Rhine, Aug. 12, 1794.

The most imminent danger, and the period is come, when the most efficacious measures ought to be instantly adopted, if the deliverance of the Germanic Empire is not renounced, or if, even in this campaign, the sovereignty of the Provinces and countries of the Empire, from the sources of the Rhine to its mouth, is not to be given up to French violence.

The Imperial court has signified the extent of this enterprise, and the confined resources of the house of Austria to those states of the Empire, who prayed with so much concern for their deliverance, previous to the explosion, which the said court has delayed as much as possible.

The Imperial court insisted upon speedy preparations on the part of the Empire, at least upon the defence of its own frontiers; but in vain has it insisted! The reintegration of the army of the Empire, which has been contrived with all possible zeal, has not been effected at this moment when two thirds of the campaign have elapsed, and when the enemies are victorious in every quarter.

[After recapitulating fully the manifold and various sacrifices which the house of Austria made for the Empire at large, the following proposal is made, to avert the threatened overthrow of the Germanic constitution.]

The spiritual and temporal communities of the superior and lower classes are still possessed of treasures which remain untouched, but which might be beneficially applied. The people of property of every description have a credit, which they ought to lend to raise great sums of money, to complete that, which the house of Austria, after such an immense influx of money into the empire, only drawn from its own hereditary dominions, is no longer able to afford by itself.

It is only by such an influx of money, that the standing armies, can be supplied with what is most necessary for their preservation, that the fortresses can be put in a proper state of defence, and that the masses who are to hasten to the frontiers will be supported.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary is charged by the Emperor and King, most solemnly to declare in his Imperial Majesty's name, that, if the Imperial Royal Court is abandoned at this decisive crisis, it will not be able to save the Empire; but it will console itself with the idea of having done all that could possibly be done for the country; and that the Imperial court will be obliged to make responsible before God and to Posterity, for all those misfortunes that will then unavoidably crush the Provinces of the Germanic Empire, and for the misery which may then spread infections all over Europe, by the propagation of principles of anarchy; nay, the Imperial court will make responsible those who by neglect, by inactivity, or even by mercenary private views, shall have omitted conscientiously to exert themselves for the general preservation. (Signed)

Count Von SCHLICK.

Done at Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1794.

From the Journal of the Mountain, for September 16.

Decree of the Convention, respecting the festival to be celebrated the fifth and last day of the Sans culottides.

The Convention decrees, That the last day of the Sans culottides shall be celebrated as follows—

The citizens shall collect in the garden of the National Palace precisely at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the national music shall there celebrate the victories of the Republic and the charms of fraternity.

The President of the Convention shall proclaim in presence of the people that all the armies of the Republic have never ceased to deserve well of their country.

There shall then be presented to him for each army one flag, on which shall be inscribed these words—"To the ar-

my of—a grateful country; the fifth day of Sans Culottides, the second year."

The President shall attach to each flag, a crown of laurels, and shall send it back by a wounded defender of his country, one from each army.

The President shall then proclaim the first article of the decree of 24th Brumaire, which accords the honors of the Pantheon to John Paul Marat, the friend and the Representative of the people; and the decree of 5th Fremaire that, on the same day, the body of Honor Riquetti Mirabeau shall be removed from that place.

The people and the National Convention shall assemble at the place where the body of Marat is deposited, for the purpose of conveying it to the Pantheon.

A detachment of the school of Mars and the orphans of the defenders of their country shall assist at this festival.

As soon as it shall be closed, the patriots who have received wounds, shall bear to each army, the colors which shall be entrusted to their care.

The report of the committee of Public Instruction and process-verbal of this day shall be printed and transmitted to all the departments and all the armies.

The committee of Public Instruction is charged to regulate the details of the festival and to superintend the execution of them.

New Potash for Salt-Petre and Soap. The Lyceum of Arts to the National Convention.

Citizens Representatives.

A terrible explosion has just destroyed in a moment, a part of the fruits of the long labours of our brave fellow citizens. We need not excite or support their zeal; their love of their country wants no encouragement; but it is our enemies we must learn that no resource for the republic can be named, which the genius of arts, seconded by liberty will not supply.

The Lyceum of arts hastens to present to the convention a discovery very important upon the wild Chestnut.

After the demand of many committees of subsistence upon the best means of supplying flour for the manufacture of Paile, we have found that the meal of the wild-Chestnut separated from the bitter part, answers all the purposes of this manufacture. We send a specimen of very fine paste board, made entirely with this preparation.

Thus far have we carried our researches. We have burnt the wild Chestnut according to the process described in the memoir, and the result is that twelve ounces and an half of ashes produced nine ounces of fixed alkali or potash of the first quality. The net product is then almost three parts of four. This fruit, which has been regarded as useless, is one of the richest productions of our soil.

In consequence of this discovery, the Lyceum offered a plan of a decree, that should invite all citizens in parts of the country where this fruit is produced, to gather it and suffer none to be lost. The municipality to take an account of the quantity and transmit it to the committee of public safety who shall take measures for their manufacture into potash. All the Chestnuts, growing in the forests, gardens and parks of the nation, to be held in a state of requisition.

The glory of the Lyceum has been, and will not cease to be, to direct the sciences and arts to purposes of public utility.

T. ROUSSEAU.

UNITED STATES.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (M.)

November 4.

It is with affectionate and afflicting sorrow that we mention the sudden death of that zealous patriot and truly respectable citizen, Mr. Robert Elliot, of this town, (one of the contractors for the supply of the army of the United States) who, it seems, after sustaining the heat of the late glorious and well fought action, in which he rendered singular service, was fired at and killed by the savages whilst riding along the road between two of our Western posts, accompanied by his servant only. After he received the fatal wound, and judging it to be mortal, his native tenderness and presence of mind prompted him to desire his servant to leave him and fly for his own safety—which with reluctance the servant did.—But fate decreed he should not long survive his master; for the next day he, with two more of the party who went in quest of the remains of Mr. Elliot, also fell sacrifices to the inhuman savages. The remains of Mr. Elliot, being otherwise untouched by the Indians, were taken

to the nearest garrison, and decently and honorably interred—having laid one night in the dreary wilderness—Strange fate! that a man whose hospitable roof had often yielded shelter to the weary and distressed, should be denied it himself at the moment of sorrow, pain and affliction.

Thus died, in the prime of life, a useful, active, and ornamental member of society, a man of the strictest virtue and honor, of generosity unbounded, and of benevolence universal—whose fate will long be deplored by all those who ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has left an affectionate and amiable wife and children to mourn, more especially, so tender an husband, so kind a father—a loss irreparable indeed!!!

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.

The Answer of his Excellency Governor LEE Commander in Chief of the Federal Volunteers, to the Address of the Washington Committee.

Your declarations of the good intentions of the people of Washington county, who have been pleased to depute you to present to me certain papers containing assurances of fidelity to government, cannot but excite the most agreeable sensations in my breast. To restore happiness to our deluded fellow-citizens of this country, by restoring to them the complete enjoyment of the blessings flowing from the government established by the people of the United States, is the chief object of the advance of the army under my command, and its stay here will depend on the execution of the work.

Those individuals to whom may justly be attributed the awful crisis which has arrived, among the many groundless tales which they have industriously circulated to mislead their fellow-citizens in the pursuit of their wicked and ambitious schemes told them that the excise law was odious to the people, that the administration was corrupt, that British gold and British influence swayed the measures of Congress, and that under this load of complicated guilt it was only necessary to erect the standard of opposition to government, to secure the accomplishment of their mistaken wishes.

Unfortunately for your peace, and our happiness, you believed their assertions, and a species of violence disgraceful to the name and character of the United States ensued: they told you too, that no army could be brought into action against you by the government; and had the audacity to repeat their assertion even after the troops had reached their points of rendezvous.

Such was your delusion, that no counter declaration on the part of government obtained any credit; at length you begin to discern the truth, and know your real good—You see a formidable force suddenly collected in obedience to the law of Congress crossing the mountains at a very inclement season of the year, determined to subdue all who may dare to resist, and anxious to protect all who submit to the constitution and laws.

Hereafter you cannot credit the tales of the vicious and designing, because your experience of their baseness and falsehood is so impressive and solemn as to leave not a doubt in your minds of the perils to which they have exposed their lives and fortunes. Derive wisdom from experience confide not in the man who courts your respect by defaming your government, and be as sincere in your active endeavors to restore order, as you are warm in your professions to do so; then will my task be easy, and your future felicity certain.

Return to your country and assure your fellow-citizens that no man will receive injury either in person or property from the army. Advise them to bring to our camp all the necessaries of life they may have to spare, from which promise them from me a fair price in cash. Tell them it is the pride as it is the duty of all my fellow-citizens in arms with me to maintain, and not to violate the laws of our country, and tell them further that such is the positive injunction of the President of the United States: at the same time mention to all, my expectations that exactions in price will not be attempted by any, because it would not only manifest a want of sincerity in the professions of friendship which have been made on the part of the inhabitants, but would convey a desire to deprive the troops of those articles essential not only to their comfort but to their health, to which deprivation no consideration can induce me to submit them.

Messrs. Findley, Redick, Douglas, and Morton inform the inhabitants of the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Allegheny, that in consequence of their appointment to wait on the President of the United States, they proceeded on that duty—but on their way to Bedford, where it was expected the President might probably be seen, learnt that he had left the army for the seat of government—they, therefore, on consideration, took the right wing of the army commanded by the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, in their way, where they conferred with the Governor, as well as with the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of their mission, and proceeded to the other wing to Governor Lee, of Virginia, (the Commander in Chief) who after receiving the various papers and faithful information which they

could give, presented them with the following letter which they now lay before the people for their serious consideration.

To Messrs. Findley, Redick, Morton, and Douglas, deputies from the people of the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny, and Westmoreland.

Gentlemen,

THE resolutions entered into at the late meeting of the people at Washington's ferry, with the various reports declaratory of the determination of the numerous subscribers to submit to the will of the civil authority, manifest through a change of sentiment in the inhabitants of this district. To what cause may truly be ascribed this favourable turn in the public mind, it is out of my province to determine.

Yourselves, in the conversation last evening, imputed it to the universal panic which the approach of the army of the United States had excited in the lower order of the people.

If this be the real ground of the late change (and my respect for your opinions will not permit me to doubt it) the moment the cause is removed, the reign of violence and anarchy will return. Whatever, therefore, may be the sentiments of the people respecting the present competency of the civil authority to enforce the laws, I feel myself obligated by the trust reposed in me by the President of the United States, to hold the army in this country, until daily practice shall convince all that the sovereignty of the constitution and laws is unalterably established.

In executing this resolution, I not only consult the dignity and interest of the United States, which will always command my decided respect and preferential attention, but I also promote the good of this particular district.

I shall therefore, as soon as the troops are refreshed, proceed to some central and convenient station, where I shall patiently wait until the competency of the civil authority is experimentally and unequivocally proved. No individual can be more solicitous than I am for this happy event, and you may assure the good people whom you represent, that every aid will be cheerfully contributed by me to hasten the delightful epoch.

On the part of all good citizens I confidently expect the most active and faithful co-operation, which in my judgment cannot be more effectually given than by circulating in the most public manner the truth among the people, and by inducing the various clubs which have so successfully poisoned the minds of the inhabitants, to continue their usual meetings for the pious purpose of contradicting with their customary formalities, their past pernicious doctrines. A conduct so candid would partially atone for the injuries which in a great degree may be attributed to their instrumentality, and must have a propitious influence in administering a radical cure to the existing disorders.

On my part, and on the part of the patriotic army I have the honor to command, assure your fellow-citizens that we come to protect and not to destroy, and that our respect for our common government, and respect to our own honor, are ample pledges of propriety in our demeanor.

Quiet, therefore, the apprehensions of all on this score, and recommend universally to the people to prepare for the use of the army whatever they can spare from their farms necessary to its subsistence, for which they shall be paid in cash at the present market price. Discourage exaction of every sort, not only because it would testify a disposition very unfriendly, but because it would probably produce very disagreeable scenes.

It is my duty to take care that the troops be comfortably subsisted, and I cannot but obey it with the highest pleasure, because I intimately know their worth and excellence.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,
With due consideration,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY LEE.

Head-Quarters, Union-Town,
November 1, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,
NOVEMBER 17.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Gen. Wayne's army, dated

"Grand Glaize, Sept. 11, 1794.

"Since my last, (written from this place) no occurrence worthy of remark, has transpired. We have been delayed thus long for the purpose of putting Fort Defiance in such a state of defence as to repel the efforts of British force, should it happen that a war with Great Britain take