

of capitulation are said to be nearly the same as those granted to the garrisons of Condé and Valenciennes.

The French have passed the Maese; and, as they seem determined to force their way further into Holland, an engagement with our troops, dispersed in the Bommel Country, and in the Province of Nimeguen, appears unavoidable.

On Tuesday 19 chests, containing presents from the emperor of China to the King, were received at the Queen's house.

The emperor has issued a proclamation forbidding all kind of intercourse between his states and France.

The last accounts from Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean, mention that he had returned in the Victory to Corfica, in order finally to settle, with Sir Gilbert Elliot, the arrangement of the government of the Island.

The same accounts state, that rear admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. in the St. George, of 98 guns, with 7 other men of war of the line, and 4 frigates, were returned from Leghorn to their station off the Bay of St. John, where the French fleet that came out of Toulon some time since were still blockaded; that service having been performed by a Spanish fleet during the absence of the English.

The following persons were served with printed copies of their indictments for high treason on Monday afternoon, viz. In the Tower, Messrs. Hardy, Horne, Took, Kyd, Joyce, Bonney, Risher, and Thelwell. In Newgate, Messrs. Baxter, and Holcroft.

The other three persons included in the same bill, viz. Richard Hodgson, Matthew Moore, and William Wardle, are not yet in custody.

At the time of delivery they were respectively informed, by Mr. White, that on Saturday evening they would be had up to be arraigned, and that their trials would commence at such time as the court should then appoint.

It is supposed that the trials will begin on the Monday following.

The list of the jury delivered to the persons now confined in the Tower, consists of 28. A list of their names has been delivered to every prisoner.

On the 13th inst. a respite was received at Edinburgh for a month, from the 15th current, for David Downie. All the parts of the sentence against Robert Watt are remitted, except hanging and taking off the head. The place of execution is to be the west end of the Tolbooth.

The transportation of the seditionists to Botany Bay, has had its proper effect in Scotland. The people now perceive, that to be happy, is to obey, and preserve the laws of their Constitution.

#### BRITISH HEAD QUARTERS. NIMEGUEN, October 12.

"The position of our Army remains nearly the same as when I last wrote you; the principal body of our troops are encamped within a distance of a mile and half from hence; and at present there is no immediate prospect of the change of our position, as the duke of York is fortifying this city in the strongest manner that the time will admit of; the Hanoverians and Hessians are employed night and day in throwing up new batteries, and constructing *chevaux de frise*. The fortifications were originally good, but having been neglected many years, are much out of repair; there are some very fine bras cannon on the inner ramparts, but the outer works are not so well provided.

"We were not more surprised than chagrined to learn this morning of the surrender of Bois-le-Duc, which renders our situation here more critical; as should the French find means, to get further into the country, either by the cowardice or treason of the Dutch Jacobins, who, I am sorry to say, are very thickly scattered in almost every town and village, we might run some risk of being cut off in our retreat into the province of Utrecht; whether I suppose our march will be directed, in case we should find it necessary to move.

"As a proof of the evil disposition of the Dutch peasants in many places, a few days since a Sergeant of the Regiment, and a Private, being thirsty, on their march towards Tiel, knocked at the door of one of their houses, and asked for a little beer.—The farmer looked out of his window, and without hesitation shot the Sergeant dead on the spot. His house was immediately entered by some of our troops hard by, and searched; and as the man could not be found, his house was set fire to. The farmer, however, soon came forth, begging for mercy; but he was instantly hanged, as an example to such ungrateful wretches.

"A very fine bridge of boats has

been constructed across the Waal near here, for the passage of our army, in case of a sudden retreat. It is now quite finished; and a very large body of troops might cross it in a very short space of time.

"This morning the Duke of York attended divine service, which was performed by his Royal Highness's Chaplain. After church, he rode round a distance of 8 miles to reconnoitre; but no French were to be seen. The Duke lives here in the house lately belonging to the Count de Byland; which is very pleasantly situated."

It was yesterday reported, that fort St. Andre, which had been evacuated by the Dutch officer who commanded it, without any orders for that purpose, has been recovered by General Abercrombie, without the loss of a man.

#### ROTTERDAM, October 12.

"Yesterday the news reached us of the surrender of Bois-le-Duc to the French on Thursday last, which with the capture of Crevecoeur, and Fort St. Andre, which had been previously evacuated, that the artillery and stores in it might not fall into the hands of the enemy, gives them an uninterrupted possession of the whole Barony of Bois-le-Duc; and facilitates their irruption into the Province of Nimeguen.

"We do not precisely know the cause of the surrender of this important fortress, as it was amply supplied with stores and provisions. The garrison, we understand, were allowed the honors of war, and the same terms of capitulation as were granted to the garrison of Crevecoeur. We also learn, that the surrender was accelerated by a mutiny in the town, some of the inhabitants of which were no doubt sent in long ago by the French, as spies, and to take advantage of circumstances, insisted on a capitulation. There is every reason to believe, that nothing but treachery could have thrown this fortress so soon into the hands of the French, who could hardly have been able to continue the siege many days longer, as well on account of the inundation, as the heavy rains which have overflowed the country, and must have been mortally destructive to the besieging army.

"We have this day learnt that the French had passed the Maese; but we know nothing of their further proceedings. The Island of Bommel is every where fortified, and a very numerous English garrison has been sent to Thiel, to defend the passage of the Waal near there.

"We have yet no particulars of the late unfortunate defeat of Gen. Clairfayt's army; nor have we heard any thing of that wing of it commanded by General Latour, which is said to have suffered most.

"We are sorry to learn that the beautiful city of Dusseldorff has been almost wholly consumed by the fire of the enemy from the opposite banks of the Rhine. It is said that scarcely a house is left standing. The French have advanced to Cologne, where Gen. Jourdan has established his headquarters; but General Clairfayt, previous to their reaching that place, had the bridge destroyed. The French have likewise taken possession of Bonn. The Electorate of Juliers and Cologne offer the French vast heaps of plunder. The churches and convents in these two countries are many of them immensely rich.

"A proclamation has been issued by the Stadtholder, that whoever is in the service of the government, and shall quit his post, shall forfeit it, and his goods be confiscated.—Many persons have, however, quitted Holland to go to Hamburg;—and many more are packing up their goods to set off. But I have not the least apprehension that the French will be able to make any progress into Holland this campaign.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Decem. 24.

The conduct of the army on the late expedition, has been the subject of praise in the Legislative and Executive Departments of our Government. A Report made by Major General Irvine, (who commanded the division of the Pennsylvania Militia) to the Governor, dated Carlisle, December 9, contains the following additional testimonial:

"From Pittsburgh to the Chestnut Ridge, the troops experienced severe weather, and extreme bad roads; but the mountains which we dreaded most, were uncommonly good for the season, occasioned by hard freezing for several successive nights.

"The march was performed to this place in a short time, and in tolerable order, considering the anxiety that pervaded all ranks to reach home. They have been favored with very remarkable good health; and it is with extreme pleasure I assure you

that, so far as has come to my knowledge not a single instance of injury, or insult, has been offered to any citizen. General Chambers's brigade were kept together to Strasburgh—Proctor's with the artillery, marched from Carlisle on the fifth instant, they will separate at Downing's Town—Murray's marched this morning, and will separate at Harrisburgh and Reading."

Extract from Dr. Williams's Election Sermon, preached at Rutland, (Vermont) in Oct. last.

"Whatever may be the opinion of particular persons, respecting the measures of government, when all things go well, the body of the people will discern and feel it; and they will naturally and very justly conclude, that the government, which tends to render them prosperous, happy & flourishing, is a good one; and that the rulers, which promote these ends, are men of capacity, integrity and application, & ought to be supported. And no conclusion can be more just or proper; for peace, order and prosperity are not the effects of chance or error; but of wisdom and virtue. The body of the people will never be discontented with such rulers. The murmurers and complainers will be found among the corrupt, the intriguing, the disappointed, and those who wish to force themselves into office by falsehood, slander, defamation, & other kinds of vice. But while such kinds of politicians, are full of their foolish clamours and remarks, the great body of substantial citizens will remain attached to their government and rulers, and render them a firm and steady support.

#### By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.  
By the British Packet.

#### N U Y S, October 5.

It is now certain that the French have entered Gulik. On the 2d they formed an army of 18,000 men at Kufsel. The Commandant of Venlo sent a patrol to reconnoitre the enemy, but it was too weak to venture far: they however made some prisoners, and learnt that the French had entered the province of Gulik. A column of 20,000 French are marching towards the country of Kulik. The motions of the French are so various that the allies cannot tell where the enemy mean to direct their attacks.

#### EMERICK, Oct. 8.

The Rhine has been shut since yesterday, and all the vessels have been obliged to retire either to Arnhem or Wesel.

General Clairfayt's army is at Mulheim, on this side of the Rhine.

#### RHEINBERG, Oct. 6.

The rapid retreat of the Austrians from Roermond has enabled the French to make themselves masters of Nuys. This day they have sent patrols along the Rhine, and have taken some vessels laden with effects.

#### LONDON, October 14.

The Elector Palatine of Bavaria has signified to the Assembly of the Rhenish States on the Upper Rhine, that it would be expedient to open negotiations of peace with France, and to deliberate speedily upon the means of attaining that end.

All the Church plate is to be converted into specie in Spain, by virtue of a Royal Ordinance.

M. de Beaumarchais lately arrived at the Hague, where he soon after received an order to quit Holland.

#### October 16.

The letters by the mail from Holland yesterday bring accounts of the combined forces, particularly those under the Duke of York and the Dutch, centering towards the Seven Provinces, in order to prevent the French from entering by the way of the province of Guelderland, &c. Part of the English occupy the lines of the Grebbe, which run from Reenan to Naarden; and the country thereabouts will be inundated, to make them the more secure. The French are in possession of the Duchy of Cleves, and most likely will soon enter Nimeguen. The grand stand will be made on the borders of Utrecht and Guelderland, the inhabitants of which provinces will it is said, rise en masse, under the command of Prince Frederick of Orange: which if they do, they will from the local situation of the country, be able to keep the enemy out.

By the French papers just received we learn, that no fresh commotion has occurred in Paris up to the 8th. Every day was bringing to light fresh instances of the shocking cruelty of what is now called Robespierre's system, and aggravating the detestation in which his memory is held. His partizans, or agents, appear to have been numerous; and since his death they have exerted all the frantic activity of despair, to screen

themselves from punishment by throwing every thing in confusion. Their efforts have not been altogether without effect. Many of the popular societies dread, or affect to dread, that the new system of moderation will relax the energy of the revolutionary government, suffer aristocracy and fanaticism to revive, and expose the patriots to persecution. The great body of the people are of a very different opinion, and the table of the Convention is daily covered with addresses and counter-addresses.

The committee of public safety acknowledge that the war of La Vendee still exists, but adds that a new system of vigour, combined with lenity, has been adopted, and is now in action to put an end to it.

The war of invective between Collet d'Herbois, Billaud Varennes, and Barrere, on the one side, and their former accusers on the other, is still kept up, both in the Convention and the Jacobin Club. On the 3d instant, Lecointre's charges were revived, but with no better success than when first brought forward. The majority deprecates and restrains these personal disputes, and the people are too much elated by the victories of the Republic, to interrel themselves much about individuals.

None of the old members are chosen into the committee of public safety.—On the 6th Carnot, Lindet and Prieur of the Cote d'Or, went out by rotation, and were succeeded by Prieur of la Marne, Guyton de Morvaux, and Richard.

On the 27th September, the number of prisoners in the various houses of arrest was 4,900; on the 5th of October, 4,600.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm dated September 23.

"Yesterday evening the sentence against the accomplices in the conspiracy was published. The garrison at the same time received orders to hold itself in readiness for the following day. Yesterday at 10 in the morning, the ci-devant Secretary of the Privy Council Ehrenstrom having his beard extremely long, as he had suffered it to grow during the last six months, was conducted under a strong escort to the place of execution, where he stood in the pillory above an hour. The people seemed greatly incensed against him on account of his firm behaviour.—He was afterwards reconducted back to prison where he will remain to the first of October, on which day he will lose his hand and head.

"The sentence of Baron Armfeldt was read on the above place, whereby he is declared infamous and proscribed. Then the executioner affixed on the post the following inscription:—"Gustavus Maurice Traitor to his Country, put out of the protection of the law throughout the whole kingdom of Sweden, and the countries belonging to Sweden."—The sentence mentioned Baron Armfeldt only by his baptismal name, on account of a privilege enjoyed by the Swedish Nobility, that no noble criminal can be condemned by his family name, which he is considered to have lost the moment he is found guilty. At first the name of Magnuslohn was substituted for that of his family, because his father called himself Magnus; but as there are several citizens of the same name, the Court has ordered that henceforth every noble criminal shall be simply described by his baptismal name.

"An hour afterwards the Countess of Rudenskiold, maid of honor to the king's aunt, was put in the pillory. She had been sentenced to remain there an hour, and afterwards to suffer death; but the last part of the sentence has been commuted by the Regent to imprisonment for life, as an infamous person. Although the prisoner was attended by a physician, she found herself so ill on the scaffold, that it was necessary to convey her in a carriage to the place where she is to be confined.

"Colonel Aminoff has also had his life granted, and has been removed to the fortress of Carlstein near Gothenbourg for the rest of his days; but he hopes his sentence will be mitigated. Rosled, the butler, and the Chamberlain Mineur, are imprisoned in the Castle of Malmoe."

From the Whitehall Evening Post, of October 11.

#### ABRIDGEMENT of the State of POLITICS for this Week.

In France, the grand centre of all political motion, there seems to be at present something like a tendency to greater moderation than has prevailed in that distracted country since the beginning of the present troubles. It is said that this show of moderation is not the result of milder sentiment, but of mutual fear on the part of the contending parties; and that whichever party shall think itself strong enough to exercise tyranny over the other, will not delay to exercise it one moment.—This is not improbable. All that can be said is, that a little time will show how this matter stands, for the French are not a slow people; their

designs are suddenly conceived and quickly executed.

In the vigorous prosecution of the war, however, they seem still to be pretty unanimous. They advance with rapid strides on

#### Holland,

for the safety of which the apprehensions of the Allies, and indeed of all the Neutral Powers, are now become very serious. Another levy of troops, or what they call a requisition, is on foot in France. The armies under

#### Piebagra and Jourdan,

it is believed, are to be increased to the number of three hundred thousand men.—A force that must penetrate into Holland, since they have so far changed the mode of war as to leave fortresses behind them without hesitation, in spite of all the efforts of the Confederates, if the Dutch will not rouse themselves into action, and rise in a mass for their own defence. But in the

#### United Provinces,

we are sorry to hear, from all hands, there are great divisions and discontents, and an universal sapor of lethargy, which the advancement of the enemy rather increases. There is a party that wish well to the cause of the French, notwithstanding the conduct of those plunderers in Brabant and Flanders. One would have thought that nothing could be dearer to a Dutchman than his money; but there are stronger and livelier passions, it seems, than even a love of money.—A hatred of the Stadtholderian party, and a recollection of what they call the Prussian invasion, inclines a very great number among the inhabitants of towns to the principles of the French. Emigrations from Holland, as might be expected, are very frequent. It is with difficulty that Government can restrain the emigration of men in sacred and civil offices. What is very singular, all the Papists in Holland wish well to the French. There are among the Papists in this country, England, a few who affect to associate and make a common cause with grumbletonian Dissenters; but the generalities of the Papists, particularly men of family and fortune, are zealously attached to the Royal Family and to Government. It is only a few atrabilious Priests soured by monastic habits, and other poor creatures, that wish for innovation.

#### By all accounts the affairs of

#### The Poles,

prosper greatly under that patriot hero Kosciusko, in whose success no friend to humanity but must rejoice. It is even said, and believed, that the Prussians have evacuated Poland.

#### The Danes

have made an arrangement with this country, whereby they are to be permitted to carry on their trade with France unmolested.

Fresh accounts confirm the reports we have had of disturbances and insurrections in the back settlements, and of very general discontents in

#### America.

A spirit of restlessness and discontent seems to pervade the world.

#### Bills of Indictment

have been found by the Grand Jury against ten or twelve individuals in the county of Middlesex, who must now be tried for treason. It must be owned that there is an invincible necessity of making some examples. The luxury and supineness of the French government, in suffering the first cabals and intemperate language of the Jacobins and other Clubs in France, was the procuring or predisposing cause of the French revolution.

#### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### Tuesday, Dec. 23.

A report was read from the Committee appointed to consider and report what further measures are necessary to be adopted for the promulgation of the laws of the United States.

This report proposes printing 3 thousand copies of all the laws passed since the commencement of the present government, to be distributed in the several States, & that the same number be printed of laws which shall be passed in future.—That a number of copies shall be printed in the German language,—that the laws be more extensively published in the Gazette, not to exceed two in one town, for which the Printers to receive 2 dollars. This report was twice read and ordered to be printed.

A report was read from the committee appointed to enquire how far the Post-office Law had been carried into execution.—Letter from the assistant Post-Master-General accompanied this report, which states that in one instance only there had been a temporary failure in the transportation of the mail on a southern route owing to the inexecution of a contract.

To be continued.