which we behold a neighbouring nation, the conduct of which it forms to be their leading object to imitate and adopt.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE HOUSE of COMMONS-May 16.

Commisses of Secretion Treefmable Prattices THE Chanceller of the Exchequer brought up the Report which, being diffindly read, he faid, that the House had already heard the bufiness in amply flated in the Report of the Committee that it would hardly be necessary for him to do more than recapitaliste the general obfer-He then entered into a most masterly and

eloquent detail of the proceeding of the Committee, fo far as they had gone, and faid that they had in the Report which now lay before the House, opened to their view the general outlines of a picture of which the more minute circumflances fill remain-ed to be invelligated; but which, from the observations they had been able to make would be found altogether to compole a Plot of most structions and alarming usture against the State ; not existing n in idle theory or impotent menace, but digefted, matured, avowedly declared to be acted upon, and in confiderable forward ness for execution. This plan, it appeared from the Report, was, to form a Convention; which Convention was to assume to itself all the characters and offices of gov ernment, to usure the whole delegated au thority of the Nation, and to arrogate to it felf the whole legal jurisdiction of the country. In confideration of the fabric, he faid it would be for the boule to de-cide, whether the Convention proporfed to be fermed, originated in the fame spirit, was profecused by the same unwarrantable means, and pointed to the same practical corclufum, namely, that the object of i was the total inbutriion of the Co the annihilation of Parliament, and the de Gruction of the King himfelf; and then if fuch aplan did appear not only in agi tation, but in a great degree of forward nels towards execution, the House would fee that there was not a moment to be lost to arm the Executive Power with every means which the Parliament could delegate, toffor the further progress of the plot theffe is final even

In confidering the fubject, he faid the House could not but remark the extraordi-nary manner in which the Societies varied their plans—formetimes acting undifguifed audactions hofility, fornetimes putting on the militof Reform, and affecting the utrandt wai for the preferration of the Con-titution—" We fee, (faid be) in their let-ter to the Society at Norwich a plain ater to the Society at Norwica a plant, "vowal of the olject at which they aim, or ed; and an Appliegy for deigning to applied to the polyment; and a candid, for " care confession, that, not to Parliam or not to the Executive were they to look proposed to erect, and to thenselves; but afterwards they recommended perfect fevering in pessioning for Reform to be used as as as factoring in design, which they were to throw off when time ferred, and a period propriation to their times flouid arrive. Happing for this country, and the back world (fight he) they may of for the whole world (faid he) they prematerely thought that period at hand,
and threw of the mail; just when the na-" tion unanimorfly united with Govern "ment in rigilance and care for its pro-

their efforts."

He therefore moved for leave to bein in a Bill to empower his Majefly to fecure and detain all fuch persons as shall be fuf-

petied of Conspiracy against his Crown and the Government, &c.

Mr. Fox rose, and at some length oppofed the motion. He observed, that with respect to the report just made, he was ne-ver more surprised; as inflect of whith the had been led to expest, by what had pulled relative to the business in the House, there came out a recital of what was long fines dom, through the medium of the public prints, and had been very frequently ad-verted to in that House: the right of affembling in any number was one of the dearest rights of a subject, and which had been often exercised by assemblies, of which Members of chat House formed a part; peritions were received from fuch bodies Parliament scknowledged fach With respect to the deligns charged on these Societies, he could not think that they harboured any such. But were they mad enough to do fo, he thought that committals to Bedlam, instead of state priions would be the proper punishment. He was well convinced, that in the prefent was well convlaced, that in the pretent temper of the great body of the people, which was rever more affectionate or log-al to their King and Confliction, well one hundred in the whole Kingdom; fact an attempt would therefore held up its ac-

there only to ridicule and chaffifement. Imperial Majohy's intention of making a But even were there any apprehensions of fuch an evil, he would much rather risque than incur the real and pernicious evil now proposed by the Right Hon, Geotle-man, which was, ineffed a complete furan, which was, inclient a complete fur inder of the Confitution, and of the per mal liberty of the fubjett to the mercy the Minifer; he, must therefore relia inch
a measure to the minest of his power.
Mr. Marrin professed bimfelf distair-

fied with the report when compared with the mighty facrifice proposed. He was attached to the Constitution and though that any person attempting to destroy it ought to be panished; but he could no confeat to the entire forrender of the li berty of every man in the kingdom upor fo trifling an excuse.

The question was now loudly called for

Mr. SHERIDAN declared, he could no Mr. SHERIDAN declared, he could not give a filent voteon an occasion of fo unprincipled a measure as the prefent, being brought forward. It was to tell the french, that danger and rebellion were prevalent in this Country, and that the Confliction was to be delivered up to the King. It was neither illegal not criminal to fit in meetings; and he had a right to believe that the owner given by the corfect but that the power given by the prefent Bi

Mr. Burke faid, the greatest inflitu-ions in the world, the most flourishing closedoms, and the most splended wealth tions in the world, the most flourithing kingdoms, and the most flourithing kingdoms, and the most flourithing kingdoms, and the most fpleaded wealth have been deflroyed by Jow obfeure perfons; and therefore the danger to be apprehended on the prefent eccasion was great, because likely to come from mea of that description; and there were perfous of most and the come from were perfounded to the contract of the c of rank and fortune who would be foon found to head them. It had been faid, that liberty of speech would be definited by the Bill; just as much as it had been on for-men suspensions of the Habeas Corpusact. That suspension he now conceived absolutely necessary, in order to prefere the lives, liberties and properties of she people f this country.

The House then divided on Mr. Pitt's

For the motion

39

Majority 162
The bill was then brought in, and Mr.
itt moved, that it he read a first time,

which was accordingly done.
On the (econd reading there was a divi-fion.—For the bill—186—Against it, 29— Majority 157.

British Official Accounts of Occurrences with

the Combined dray.
WHITEHALL, May 14.
The dispatch, of which the following i a copy, was this morning received from bis Royal Highards the Dake of York, by the Right Hon, Henry Dandas, his Majef-ty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Topenar, May 11, 1794.

The enemy having attacked me yeffer The enemy naving attacked me yeller, day in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men. I have the faitalation to in-lorm you, that after a finary engagement, which lasted five hours, we reposled them with great loss, having taken from them 13 pieces of cannon, and above 400 pri-

The attack began at day break, when the enemy attempted to turn my left flank, but were driven back by the Austrian regiment Kaunitz, which was pasted in a wood o over us on that fide.

The enemy then directed their next ef-

The enemy then directed their next elforts against my cente, upon which they
advanced, under a heavy cennousde, with
great refulution; but a favourable opportunity prefenting itleft, of attacking them
on their rightfales, which did not feen to
be protefted, Lieut. Gen. Harcourt was
dispatched for that purpole; with facters
foundtown of Bridft, creaters and two of fquadrons of British cavalry, and two of Austrian hullate. Gen. Harcourt having fucceeded in gaining their flank, attacked them with to much refolution and intrepidity that they immediately began to retreat, in course of which they were from broken and fufficial confiderable loss.

Whill this was paffing in the corps un-

der my particular command, that of the Hanoverians on my right was attacked with equal vigour: This, however after a fewere contest, terminated to the advantage of the Hanoverians, who maintained their poft, and repulfed the enemy with

I am, &c. (Signed) FREDERICK.

DUKE OF YORK'S DEFEAT.

Whiteball, May 23.
A dispatch, of which the following is copy, was this morning received from the Dake of York, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department,

Tearney, May 19. SIR

general ettack with his whole force, in or-der by a joint co-operation with the troops noder the command of Gen. Clairfayt, to

compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.
On the 16th at night, the army moved forward, for this purpose, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the pallage of the Marque, an by a vigorous attack on the enemy's poffs along the River, to cover the operations of along the River, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns; these were defined to force the enemy's posts by Ron-baix, Waterfoo, and Maucron, thus to fa-wour Gen. Clairfayt's parsing of the Lys, and then by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the columnication between Life and Courtray. Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the referee of the Miles.

left forced the passage of the Marque so late, and were so much satigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accomplish the remainder of the proposed plan, while the column on the right, under Gen. Busche, finding the ene t Moucron in much greater number had been expected, was under the ne ceffity of retreating to its former politic

at Warcoing.
Licutement General Otto proceeded with his column through Leers and Waterloo, from whence, after fome refiftance, he drove the enemy, and pashed on to Tour-

My column confifted of feven battalio of British, five of Australess and two of Hessias, with fix squareous of light dragous, and four of Hussas. We moved torward from Templeure to Landoy, which fort cannonade, in which I had the mi fortune to loofe Major Wright, of the Roy al Artillery, a brave and deferving officer. Having left the two Heffian hattalion

Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, who found the enemy in great flrength both roportionably fronger, but equally one valing, as the enemy food found themfelves compelled to retire, which they did toward

Having this time no intelligence o the two columns on my right and left, not withflanding I had made every effort to ob tain it, I did not think it prodent to ad-vance any further, but was refolved to have left my advanced guard, under the comleft my advanced guard, under the com-mand of Lieut. General Abercromby, a Roubaux and, with the remainder of m corps to have taken a position on the height behind Lannay. The orders for this per behind Lannoy. The orders for this per-pofs were given, but having acquainted his imperial Majethy, who had advacced to Lannoy, with my intention, the needflity of co-operating with General Clairitys, induced his Majethy to direct that I thould proceed to the attack of Moureaux, I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieut. General Abertroniby, with

made by Lieut, General Aberreomby with the four battalions of Guards. He found the enemy firoigly entrenched, but having cannonaded at for fome time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guard who advanced to florm it with the utmo order, supported by the first battalion, &

feededed by the feventh and fifteenth Light Dragoons, ander Lieut. Col. Churchill, Compelled theeneny to retire with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and of a conderable number of men, who were cut down by the Light Dragoons in the purfuit, which was continued as terms Branderes. Upon maturely confidering the nature of our fination, I directed Lieuteaut Grader and the conderable of the conderable of the conderable of the cut but allows of gainst a Moureaure with the four but allows of gainst a Moureaure with the four but allows of gainst a manufacture of the conderable of the co Mrs in General Fox, to take post on my left, on the great road leading from Lists to Roobaix. The cavalry was divided left, on me great the cavalry was divided with these several corps, for the purpose of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other use. My advanced pola, communicated with those of General Groy on my right, who I now found had be possible to of Turcoling.

I now found had been confirmed in a company of the on my corps, which took place foon after, and by fo doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to fecure a point which was of the utmost confequence to

us.
At this period a very confiderable column
of the enemy, which we have fince learnt
amounted to 15 000 men, appeared advancing from Liffe, whilst another corps having forced its way through General Otto's position, by Waterloo, attacked at rear. The few troops that terained me, from gave way before fuch L. nbers, nor was it in every effort I could use, affilled by every citort I could use, athited by the the officers who were about me, to a them. At that moment the advanced tree of the column from Lifle, flewed in tree of the column from Lifle, flewed in ties of the column trom, Luie, the wednesselves also upon the road between Robbit and Moureaux, and I found it impact to fucceed in the attempt which I make join the brigged of guards.

Thus circumflanced, I turned my make the column of the

Thus erroumhanced, I turned by and tion to join General Fox's brigade, is upon proceeding to Roubsix for the papers, I found it in the policinos of the

Thus completely cut off from esery of my corps, nothing remained for me Ono, and to concert measures with him free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a

This J effected, accompanied by a to dragonate of the 16th regiment, with per difficulty; but the project of much oppor Lanney, to which General One of constanted, as a measure which would put by facilitate the restreat of my corp, being the constanted, upon finding that the Helm had been obliged to abundon the plat. I found mysleff under the painful meeting form that with General One's colonate of the plat of continuing with General One's column a community of the day.

Previous to this, I had fear column to this, I had fear column to the column to

Gen. Abeticromby to retire from Mouran to the heights beyond Roubaix, when it was my intention to have affenhed it original and the Coldfream batulian be centrally and the Coldfream batulian be centrally and the Coldfream batulian be been posted to cover the communication the effected his retreat. In confidence of the effections, Gen. Abertrouby beganned directions, Gen. Abertrouby beganning directions. his retreat, and on his arrival troudhis retreat, and on his arrival growing his retreat, and on his arrival growing heights as Roobaix, finding bindid in tounded upon all fides without a publish of affembling the corps, determined mentione it to Langoy. This he diffided said the greated stracks, of the enemy, the pourced-topo, him frompall parts. Conkbeter, which is a solded the tarriy marched. From the under a very heavy marched, from the under a very heavy marched. From the under a very heavy marched, from the column with came from Lifle, began his retreat alle, the did not be the column with came from Lifle, began his retreat alle, the did not be the column of Licated the march of on the ullipted grantly, and Langoy occupied by the column of Licated the march of on the ullipted grantly and Licated the column of ullent. Gen, Otto.

1 exclude you are train of our loft year this occasion. I regret that it to grantle when the nature of the action it coulded ed, and that it was conducted in a construction.

ed, and that it was conducted in a conenemy that they could have within in, while their perfect knowledge of this parts enabled them to take every advance of it, it might have been expected to him been fill more confiderable. From the hadness of the roads, the loss of the bade, and the timidity of the drivers, the leving part of our artillery became inevitable

Iam to defire that you will affure History, that the officers and men the said he firmnels and refolution on this occasion that could be expected from them ; and it would be an injuffice due to the rest to the tingith any particular corps. The shirties and coolines with which Lieus Gasral Abercromby and Major General For conducted their different corps under the tring circumstances, require, howers, that I fhould particularly notice them.

It is a premiar confolation to me that the column under my command execute to the full extrot their intended perofits operation; and that in the check which they afterwards foliained, the condact of the British troops has entirled them to the

warmen experimons of gratiend, and admension on the part of his Imperial Mijelling In a cc. FREDRICK.

Right Has. Henry Dandas, Technology.

Surgeon, A fregants, and 55 miss.

Singleon, A fregants, and 55 miss.

Singleon, A fregants, and 55 miss. Surgeon's Mate, S' fergeant, one dim-mer, and 185 tank and file wounded; t Officers, 17 fergeants, 9 drammer, \$5 rank and file million—47 horfer billed, 32 horfer wounded, 117 horfer million. N. B. Some of the men milling are built coming in

| LONDON, May 24-Private Account of the Duke of York's Defeat.

A general Attack by the allied Anny A general Attack by the allied Army a this place, having been concetted for the day, a coloum, confifting chiefly of Bobb and Hanoverians, marched laft night to wards Lanzei, where they arrived abort midnight, and lay all night on their arms.

Early his morning they stacked de French, who, after a hort relitance, to treated in contuston. The British model purfued them through Langui to Reside, where a marked battery was opened upon

er, maintained their ground more bravery, perhaps than p and Roshai Rrongly and although they sound Rosekai. Grongly defended both by horfe and toot, they print on to feveral other villages, and

ask the poli of Mercana.

The left wing of his Royal Highness's The left steg of the renyal Plighnets's new was equally faceofiful for fome time. The main body of them obtained policifion Waris, while a large detachment while Moctron. This last post of Warlaw, Maccron. This last post is or ended to Maccron. It was the last of i that laid the foundation of all Clairfayt catha are foundation or all Clairlays's differ. The poli-float of it by the Al-les sould probably have enabled them to has wanta proussory, nave enances them to one of the retreat of the French army. It commands both Courtray and Menins, Its refer appears to have been well understood, note French defended it with great obtain-

nthe Present descended it with great obdi-ncy, and beilled our attempts to take it. This night the British troops kept pos-felion of all the posts they have taken, alfebruary have fuffered very feverely, panicularly from the marked batteries open-ed at Rochaix. We have taken three piecan canon, and the Austrians on our

Sunday Evening 18th May. Sandar Evening 1810 2167.
From the following detail, there is first reins to believe that the French permitted the column under the command of the Date of Yark to advance yellerday forder than force could have carried them. and to here allowed them to obtain posses-fin of several posts, which only readed to implicate our troops, and to render them he more only with ms of the difatters which

the meteoly vitting of the ditatters which has the place this day. The British army, closed with their foreign of yellerday, oblitioately retained prismo this morning of all they had congood, and were preparing to proceed to with Turcoin. During last night, howe-se, the French poored out an immense ser, the French poored out an immense enoused to turn our left flink, while a large detachment of troops from Countray, Sully palled our right—a very flrong boly all faced us in the centre, fo that in the famoon we were nearly intromoded,— The philip Tromps, by Wever, intoxicat-el with their faceoffers on the day before, were no felly aware of their function, till inged was condiderably interacted. The Actions and Hunscetting on their let-werteria check by intractible hordes founding, while the numbers of the poored down from Courtray on the mened for fome time to make our

ebilebody prifotiers, bein frustion the British Army found Is the freation the British Army found dundles compelled to enforce their returely history accomplished in the angular manner; though with a melandry list, both of men and efficers.
The thousement shough the first orturn. They created the greated confuding a further readily not only defluyed our fan, but throw the whole army justo fach

army into fac difuderthat they became a helplels prey to the porting enemy. Their conduct prov-ed non-fatal than the boffility of the

The enemy regained all their poffs, extriling one or two of inconfiderable va-ter. Towards evening General Orro led or friend Austrian barralions, who checkid the French, and even took feveral pieces

The 31 Regiment of Goards loft one had of colours; and about zo pieces of hallers were in all taken by the enemy. The deleat of the detachment under the Die of Your has flruck great couffernasion are retreating with precip

Monday forezon 1916 of May. Monday foregon 1910 of many.

The defeat of yellerday is by no means a be confidered as a deteat of the modele in a this place. Of the column under to be of York, indeed the defeat was superity but when they fell back on the and Army, confiling chiefly of Imperi-inst, they were perfectly protected, info-act that they have this day been enabled me two miles forward towards Cour-mere two miles forward towards Cour-or, three to take up their pufition, while a Expettor with the Grand Army occu-mine ground on which the Duke of York

zungte affeir which has hapto the Dake of York, will not much the General operations of the Army. the fame time it must be observed, that y ferere lofs of the British and Hano troops, is likely to prevent the Al-tom forcing the French from their at polition, fo food as was expected. as been this morning whifpered, that indeplaceding has for fome time fubbureen the Dake of York and the It is faid, that this jealoufy has preit is is a, that this jealousy had the Imperialists from giving pro-forpart to his Royal Highness, of at faceties near Landreey, they were

h is sepposed that the whole of the Alli-

which did confiderable mifchief ; ed Army will again attack the French in a few days

Extra@ of a letter from Toning, May 21 Extract of a latter from Yaming, Aley 21.

An account has just been received here that Gen. Clairlays that french completely yellerally higher Courray. He is faid to have taken 2.4 fleets of cannon, to have killed at leaft two thou and neo. He drove them into Courtray in the greatest confusion. This account though not official, I think may be depended on.

"Another letter from Tournay gives the following particulars of the narrow e-feape of his Royal Highness the Duke of York: who was feveral times exposed to a ferere fire from the enemy, and was with-

in a few paces of them.

On the 18th, when it was discovered that the column of the troops under his Royal Highness was formunded by the French, and that the only means of fafety was by flight—the Duke accompanied by was by flight—the Duke accompanied by an Auftrian general, and two other genule-tions only, reached a village which had been the preceding day taken from the enemy, fuppologgis fill in the hands of the Alliest. They were riding in full gallop when turning one of the firetest rather though, they different day the Village was in the hands of the French, and a Column of the react, facility them, the lum of the enemy facing them; the lat-ter, supposing that the Dake was heading a body of troops, at fift fled, after having fired avolley on them, which killed the Au-farian general at the Dake's fule.—Recovering however, from their error the parties of the Dike and his com-panions outli they came near a five. The Dike threw himfelf off his horfe, and so did another geatlman, and waded through the River; the third took the water with his horfe. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a fix pounder to hear on them. On the other fide of the River the Duke fortunately met a led hoefe of Capt. Morray's which he mounted, and thus arrived in fafety at Tournay. In other parts of this day, the Dake and indeed all the officers were much exposed. The Duke's Secretary had his but that through, and an orderly Seriegar. hat that through, and an orderly Serjeant, close to the Dake, was killed."

The following is copied from the Potswina Guardian.

MARTINSBURGH, Jone 16. Stubbern Fact !
" By a gentleman from General Wayne's

camp, who may be depended upon, we have the following very interesting particu-"That about the roth of January, a dep

utation from the hoffile tribes of Indians had arrived at head quarters, with over tures of peace; they left the grand council at Auglaze on the 2d of the fame month, and in their speeches they acknowledged their errors, and charged the failure of the treaty laft fall, to Brandt, who they say treaty ism rail, to Brandt, who they lay wore two faces, and fooke with two tongues. The M-ffengers returned with Gen. Wayne's foech about the 15th, in which the nation were defined to bring in all prifoners, and to be at Fort Recovery (late St. Clair's Field) on the 13th of Feb. rosry by which Route slone, they were per

mitted to approach us, "That this affair had excited various t "That this affeit had excited various o-pinous and fenfations in the army—fome thinking it a max cover, others an hone-defign—fome being for peace and others for war—the latter inclination feemed to prescall and was rather favoured by the General, who caprelled his forms at the arrival of the peace supplicants, the old gentleman being as mad and sanguinary as ever; and very much bloated with ideas I his military prowels, wants to be dealing

in blood.

"That nothing remarkable occurred from the return of the deputies, until the 6th of Feb. when mad Anthony began to be alarmed at the proferct of peace. He but of real when that Hitsony began to be slatted at the prospect of peace. He then ordered out Capt. Hartshorn, with a felect party, to open a waggon mad, thirty five miles, on a course very different from that by which the Indians were ordered to come in, and by the most direct roote to-wards their fettlements. The Captainfinflied the buliness and returned to camp or on the 12th, and if we may judge from ap-pearances, the measure has answered the purpose intended, as nothing had been seen of the enemy, as late as the first of March, except finall reconsoluting parties, which have not, however, offered to injure citizen

or foldier.
"That to back the road cutting feheme the General had projected an expedition to march immediately after the time appointed for the Indians to come in, had expired and for this purpose, the light-horse had been ordered from Kamucky, and large supplies of stores, provisions, and forage, had been ordered to Grenville, at a vatt expense, where the light hosse, after a tra-vel of 170 or 180 miles through mad, belly deep, arrived on the evening of the 19th, with many hundred pack borfes, and im-mented from of fwine and believes. "That after keeping all things together for two days, and feafing himfelt on thefe evidences of his omnipotence, mid Anthony different that the feafun of the year

tony citicovered that the feasure of the year was improper for the purpose, and the coun-try was under water.

"That in consequence of this discovery, which required a predigious effort of his genius, be determined to eat the provisions at Granville, and fend back the light horse and pack horses to their former flations.— Our informant observes, that the General bes an exclusive right to the whole merits of this expedition, and as the event has not disappointed any person of comm not dilapointed any perion of common fenfe, and the expense may not receed recently the figure of the complaint as it might have no cause to complain, as it might have terminated much worse.

"That snoethis affair, nothing rematk-

"That ince that amar, nounting remands had had happened, and that the general had refuned his bofines of war making, and discovering which way the water ran from certain points, a circumstance which the same properties and confinence of the property of t has caused him great perplexity and confofinn of ideas.

" Our informant flates, as matter of faft, that the diffcontent, the drinking, gambling, quarrelling, fighting, and licen-faction of almost all ranks, exceeded all ioninels of almost all ranks, exceeded all caxample. He adds, that these melaocholy roths have becoproduced in a great measure by the conduct and example of the general, whose minumers are despose, whose judgment is feeble, intim, and full of prejudice —whole temper is crafible and violent, whole language is indecent and abolive, & whole conduct to his officers, is expricious and irregular, being at one time childifuly familiar, and at another tyramical and o verbearing.
"That inflead of reftraining excelles by

his authority; inflead of reprehending the diffolate, and cultivating the meritorious officers, he makes no diffindings but in fa-"That acting above all laws divine and

homao, he alligns the falbeth for extraor-dinary fatigues, and overturns, without reason, of suppresses in violation of law,

the proceedings of a general court martial.

That to the shame and diffrace of his cloth, he has confounded all ideas of infamy and bonor, by permitting an officer, who had been regularly cashiered by a general court marshal, for "Fraud and Forgery," to refign a commission, which he

with honor.

" That foldituting for law, and private referement for judice, he has arrefled men refectment for justice, he has arreited men of rank and worth, on vertations presences, and has kept them in confinement, and de-nied a trial for months, whilft at the fame time, the has foremed his pimps and parafites from justice, and has refused them to the

law.

"That fuch things should exist is humerable, that they do exist is too time to be deated, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to forestel what will be the ead of a military corps, thus confinited and thus conducted.

" Let those whom it concerns moft, look

to the confequences,"

A lift of relignations, cashiered officers duels, &c. which have taken place in th Western army, will be in our next,

PHILADELPHIA, July 4 PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Paris, May 6. We think we ought to
give our readers fome further details of
our forceffes in the manitume Flanders,
We expect they will read with pleafure and pride the tollowin Metter from head quar ters, to the citizen Gunvolor, con ing at Done Libre Dake, the 11th Flo-

real. ... After an engagement of 8 hours, the "After an engagement of 8 hours, the enemy, to the number of 62,000,attacking in the three columns, has been entirely routed by an equal force; we cut off hisroyears, and made 13,000 printers; we cut off hisroyears, and made 13,000 printers; we cut off and one wonded 4 thousand men; the Hanoverian General, and 32 efficers, are fallen
into our hunds; the enemy, was purfued to.
Sc. Leges, a league and an half from Tournay. The enemy's plan was to forceant
us at Courtary, and give forceasts to Menin,
which was in a reflectable flat of defence;
but Menin furrendered at 6 celebrit in the but Menia furrendered at 6 o'clock in the but many of the 11th Floreal; we many morning of the 11th Floreal; we many 1100 priloners, took & pieces of cannon, and put to the fword 200 Emigrants. This is one of the most important victories, as the contact of the most important victories, as the contact of the most important victories, as the contact of the most incomplete in the contact of th

French papers; one printed at Bourdeaux of the 8th May, contains an official detail of a total defeat of the Spaniards, by Dugommier, on the 18 of May, in which 200 perces of stillery, magazines, &c, fell in-to the hands of the French, who took near 2000 priloners. The French army was purfuing when the account came away.

NEW-YORK, July 7. By letters from Canada, we learn that the Solicitor General has been diffratched by the Governor, Lord Darchester, to

Montreal, for the purpose of potting in force the Alien Bill, which was lately passed at Quebec by the legislative attempts; and that all those who should refuse swearing allegiance to his Majefty KingGeorge, fhould either be imprisoned or leave his Majefly's province; in conf-quence of which feveral hundreds were about to leave the

Yeflerday arrived in town from Niagara, a Mr. Pierce, a gentleman whole vera-city may be depended upon, who informs, that the British forces intended to aft in opposition to General Wayne, have been recalled from their flation; and that part of hem had arrived at Niagara, previous to Mr. Pièrce's leaving that place, which was four weeks ago. Mr. Pierce also informs, that a large number of Indians were, be-fore this, collected, who intended to join the British; but that they had all dispers-

The above orders were sopposed to have

The above orders were supposed to have been sidued by Lord Dovebeur.

NORTHAMPTON, July 16.

The Swedes and Danes have formed an Armed Nourality to check the piratical depredations of the British nation. Its force is to be composed of 16 fail of the line, befides frigates in proportion. In Battony therefore the cause of liberty has gained friends; and in America the British faction are finking into contempt and Jerislan.

and derifion,
DIED—at Euflampton on Thursday last,

Mils ESTHER CLARK, Daughter of Mr. Oranian Clark, in the 31ft year of her

ge, The Toats which were given at Weft Springfield on the 4th inft. are, with feveral other matters, which were prepared for this paper, unavoidably omitted muil

To THOMAS DWIGHT, Efq. one of the Juffices of the Peace for the County of Hampfhire, in the Commonwealth of Maffachoferre.

Mailacholerts.

WE the Subleribers, three of the Members of the corporation, entitled, The Proprietors of the upper LOCKS & CANALS, on Connecticut Rivers, in the Locking Council von hungary was become the council was become County of Hampfbire, request your honour to grant a warrant, whereby the faid Pro-prietors may be notified to meet at the hande of the Proprietors of Locksand Canonic of the Proprietors of Lockseand Ca-nals, on Councilient River, in South-Had-ley, at the South end of the Canal, on Wednelday the fixth day of August next, it to o'clock, A. M. to aft on the follow-

ing articles : 1ft. To Chapfe a Prefident, Clerk, Treaforer, and every other officer or officers o

2nd. To determine what expenses have been already incurred, respecting faid

Locks and Canals.

3d. To determine on the mode of calling future Meetings of the corporation and
where the fame thall be holden.

4th. To raife all fuch monies as may be necessary towards defraying expenses already incorred, and carrying on furnic operations.
5th. To transact all such other matters

5th. To trantact all toen orner matters relpeding the Propriety, as fault then and there be deemed expedient. JONA. DWIGHT, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN HOOKER.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS
L. S. Hampfhite II.

L. S. Hamphire fl.

To JONA'HAN DWIGHT, Efq. one
of the Pertitioners, and one of the propricest aforciald.

This above petition being preferred to
me the Subferiber, one of the Juliaes of the Peace for the County of Hampfire—You are bereby required to motify and warn the Proprietors aforciald, to
meet as the chims and Place, and for the tify and warn the Proprietors aforefaid, to meet at the time and Pixee, and for the purpose abovementioned, for which, this fiall beyour warrant. Given under my hand and seal, as Springseld, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794.

THOMAS DWIGHT, Justice of Peace.

To the Proprietors abovementioned. PURSUANT to the above warrant, you are notified to meet at time and place, and for the purpoles abovementioned.

JONA. DWIGHT. LIS I'ot Letters in the Post-Office, Northampton, July 1ft. 1794.

OHN Allard, Monfon-Zenzs Field Whatley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—William Bowman, Northampton, 2—Si-meon Hawks, Northampton—Rev. Levi Hodge, Birnardilon—Gad Smith, Whatrionge, airnarolion—Gad Smith, What-leys—Jonathan Brewfler, Worthington— Jerse Pameroy, Southampton—InbhWalls-er, Hadley—Oliver Sprage, Weftampton—Meff, Oris & Fabies, Camington—Maj, Dwid Dickinfon, Dernfid—Joasthan Cables, Weftfield—David Sputding, Plain— field—Lacius Davillus, Newhorth field Lucius Doolinie, Northfield Me.F. Silas & Arad Brown, & Co. Estl. ampton—Spencer Whiting, Worthington
—James Morfe, Chefferfield—Jofish Jillet, Hatfield,

IOHN BRECK, P. M.