

Petersburg will determine their ultimate destination, which is for Poland, unless affairs change in that country.

The king's retinue is very small, and consists only of a secretary and a few officers of rank. The royal equipage and saddle horses have already left Berlin.

The workmen are busy day and night to prepare the field equipage.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.

The Dutch army to the amount of 15,000 men, arrived here in three columns, with the Prince of Orange at their head, yesterday the 2d inst. and encamped on the heights beyond the gate of Anderli height. It is impossible to conceive any thing more disinclined to the cause in which they are engaged than these troops. Not merely the private soldiers, but the officers complain of the service. The privates say that they are destined to Bouterie, to the slaughter-house, for it is impossible for them to meet the multitudes that the French pour forth for liberty. The officers are tinged with the same spirit. They ascribe their misfortune in their late retreat entirely to the conduct of Gen. Beaulieu, who did not support them and to such a length have they carried their accusation, that the States General have taken it up, and demanded that Gen. Beaulieu shall be tried for his conduct on the occasion, adding at the same time, a significant hint, that unless he shall be brought to trial, they will not reinforce the army, which they nevertheless, *ad interim*, agree to furnish, nor go one step further in the concert unless their requisition shall be complied with.

Last night an officer of the regiment of La Tour arrived here, with dispatches from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, to the Hereditary Prince of Orange, directing him to march forthwith towards Mons, together with some battalions of Austrian troops that arrived here last night from Louvain. Accordingly, this morning, the 3d, the Dutch camp was raised, and are now on their march.

The second attack has been made by the Prince of Saxe Coburg on the entrenched camp of the French at Mauge, and with as little success as his first attempt. He lost about 180 men, and killed, as we believe, about 300 of the enemy, but without gaining any advantage worth the blood.

Gen. Beaulieu is recalled from his command, and is expected here this day. He is to be tried by a council of war, before which he is to account for his conduct on the occasion of the flight of the combined armies in Flanders. Hard fate for a veteran!

Jourdan, who succeeds Houchard as General of the North, arrived on the 1st inst. in the evening, at the French army, with a reinforcement of 4000 cavalry, of which the republicans were in great want.

LONDON, October 5.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 2.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonel, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, to be Major-General in the army.

General Bourmonville and the National Commissioners are confined in the fortresses of Spielberg, near Brinn, in Moravia, to which place the two ministers, Semonville and Maret, have also been conducted.

RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

BY the accounts just received from Bristol, we are informed, that the dreadful riots which raged to so alarming a degree last week in that city, are now entirely subsided. At the same time it is much to be regretted, that so many individuals have suffered in an affair (respecting only a few hundred pounds toll) which appears trifling when compared with the importance of the dissolution of one human being. The accounts which have been reported by various newspapers, and letters, assert, that near twenty persons have lost their lives, and about forty wounded (some dangerously) in these melancholy commotions.

From the Goshen Repository.

MR. WESTCOTT,

I HAVE observed in your last paper that our chairman hath published an account of our important and interesting meeting lately held in this town; which I think was proper and judicious for him to do; and in order to induce the Republican Citizens in the neighboring towns and country, to elect deputies to represent

them at our next meeting, and give them some idea of the business that will ingross their deliberations so that men of corresponding sentiments may be sent forward. I take the liberty of inclosing to you for publication in your next paper, a set of resolutions which I intend to bring forward at our next meeting, which are as follows, viz.

Whereas, the President of the United States, in his late speech to Congress, hath intirely neglected (for reasons best known to himself) to mention the long, shameful, and daring detention of the forts on our western frontiers, by one of the combined tyrants of Europe,

Therefore resolved, that proper measures ought to be taken to humble the pride of the British nation, and teach them a sense of their duty by immediately requiring those posts to be given up as well as restitution to be made for their illegal depredations and captures of our vessels on the high seas, or else they may expect to feel the weight of our hottest displeasure.

And whereas, the important waters of the river Walkill, run through this town, which has communication with the Atlantic Ocean:

Therefore resolved, that where the said river is navigable, suitable armed cutters be built (as soon as our exports will admit) for the preservation of our eel wares, (from which are derived our principal exports and staple produce) and where the river is not navigable, that proper places of defence be built on the shores for the purpose above-mentioned, and thus agreeably to the President's speech "be placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence." And in order to convince the combined despots of Europe that we disapprove of their tyrannical system, that we are Revolutionists, and avow the principles of Republicans and supporters of the Rights of Man and the cause of France,

Therefore resolved, we have a desire to become the eighty fifth section of France, at least as much so as is consistent with the allegiance we owe the Republican form only, of the government we live under.

A Montgomery Sans Culottes.

Montgomery, Dec. 20th, 1793.

From the WESTERN STAR.

[Published at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.]

A Correspondent wishes to inquire the reason assigned by the Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth for his silence on the late impudent Protest against the proceedings of the Executive of the United States, by Citizen Dannery. The communication of the Citizen's performance, to him, has been made public, not only in this state, but throughout the Union.—Silent contempt of Citizen Dannery's conduct (continues our correspondent) is not sufficient—the insulted dignity of Americans, at this period, when foreigners are boldly attempting to controul the measures of our Government, requires something more. Can the Lieutenant Governor possibly be influenced by electioneering motives, and, by remaining neuter, promise himself a general support?—Surely no! this cannot be the influencing principle, with such an object in view. The great majority of the people of this commonwealth are federalists and they look for federalism in their public servants; their attention, it is hoped, will ever be directed towards those who have wisdom to plan, and firmness to execute. In the sheltered situations of life, an equivocal conduct may sometimes be available in the promotion of an hoped for object—but on that theatre where the public eye can fully survey the actions and the dearest interests of society impel men to ken the motives of those acting under their authority. open integrity, and a decided conduct, are the surest means to obtain the confidence, and rivet the attachment, of a free and enlightened people.

HONORIUS.

From the American Minerva.

To the honorable Legislature of the United States,

THE PETITION of the antient PARTICIPLE STRICKEN,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner was formerly a servant of the English nation, during a long course of time, and in his station demeaned himself with sobriety, and great fidelity. For several hundred years your petitioner was never accused with having stricken a fellow servant or of any crime

whatever. But your petitioner, growing old and well stricken in years, was discarded as an infirm, worn-out domestic, whose ugly aspect disgusted all good company; and for the many good services rendered the nation, your petitioner had a place assigned him by common consent of the nation, in one corner of a majestic building which was new covered and shingled with English wood, in the reign of James I.\* In this venerable place, your petitioner has ever since spent his time, associating and conversing with a few old friends, who occasionally visit this antiquated structure.—Your petitioner, happy in his retirement, is very unwilling to be summoned from his tranquil abode, and again called into service; especially as his place is well supplied with a more convenient servant, the participle struck, who is better acquainted with the modern fashions and manners, and can much better wait upon company than your old, grey haired petitioner. Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that he may no more be called upon to wait upon gentlemen, but that he may be struck off the list of your honors' domestics, and suffered to rest in peace in his venerable mansion.

(Signed,)

STRICKEN.

\* The Bible translated into English.

The following is the report of the Select Committee on the Petition of Andrew Fraunces:

The committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, consisting of Messrs. S. Smith, Giles, Findley, Coffin, and Dayton, presented the following to the House, on the 29th ult.

The committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Andrew G. Frauncis, with the accompanying papers, have proceeded to take the same into consideration, and to examine the late Treasurer, and several officers and clerks of the present department, respecting the same; and, as the result of their inquiries, make the following report:

That about the month of May last, the Memorialist became possessed of two warrants, drawn by the late Board of Treasury; the one for 3,500 dollars, the other for 2,000 dollars: That in consequence of an estimate for appropriations for the year 1789, certified by the Register of the Treasury, an appropriation of 190,000 dollars was made for paying warrants of the description of those in possession of the memorialist: That these warrants were not, however, particularized in the estimate: That payments of sundry warrants, of the same description, were made, pursuant to the appropriation, from Nov. 1789, to Nov. 1790, amounting, in the whole, to 157,630 dollars 94 cents; after which time, only two small warrants, amounting to 183 dollars 33 cents, have been paid; which warrants appeared to the officers of the Treasury not to have been of doubtful character: That no other warrants of the same description were presented for payment, at the Treasury, until the autumn of 1792; about which time several were presented: That some time after November, 1790, in the course of examining the proceedings of the late Board of Treasury, and the modes of doing business practised by them, together with some other circumstances falling within the knowledge of the accounting officers of the Treasury, doubts were entertained at the Treasury how far these warrants, and others of the same description, constituted a good claim against the public; and in consequence of the information, thus obtained, payments thereof were, from that time, suspended. The committee have thought it expedient not to detail the particular circumstances attending this description of warrants, which caused the determination of the Treasury officer to suspend payment, and refer the House to certain documents attending this report, for full information relative thereto. It appears, that the warrants presented by the memorialists, for payment, had been previously presented for payment at the Treasury, by some other person, and that payment had been refused, but the presentation acknowledged in the following words, written in red ink, on one of the warrants, "Presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 26th of December, 1792, by Jasper Mardock." It appears that the Secretary of the Treasury refused to pay the warrants to the memorialists, who presented them for that purpose, in the month of May last; and that he has been uniform in his refusal from that time to

the present. The committee are of opinion that the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, for refusing payment of the warrants, are fully insufficient to justify his conduct; and that the Secretary of the Treasury, and other officers of the Treasury, merit applause for their conduct in the whole course of this transaction.

At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the committee have likewise proceeded to examine the charge made against him, relative to the purchase of the pension of Baron de Glaubach, and are of opinion that it is wholly illiberal & groundless.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

Arrived here yesterday, the brigantine Sarah and Elizabeth, Edm. Luce, master, from Nantz, which place she failed from the 22d October. Capt. Luce informs us, that on the day after he failed, he was brought too and boarded by an Algerine cruiser from Guernsey, and altho' he had no French goods, nor any French passengers on board, was detained seven hours, wantonly insulted, and plundered of water, cabin stores and a number of valuable articles.

(The English, as a nation, particularly in their marine, pique themselves much on their honor; and no doubt the officers of King's ships have every pretension to it—but their suffering part of the nation to act as a nest of pirates, must be laid to their charge, and taken into the account. By this conduct they are laying up a store of wrath in the minds of our seamen, which should a rupture betwixt us unhappily take place, may be productive of bitter consequences.)

On the 25th Oct. he saw a small squadron of French ships of war cruising off Ushant. One of them, the Semillante, boarded him, but did no more than examine his papers. The French officer informed Capt. Luce, that they had taken 4 Guernsey privateers, or rather pirates, and one English frigate. The latter had had a severe engagement with a French frigate, from which she separated in the night, and the day following fell in with this squadron, and after firing a few shot struck her colours, being quite crippled in her engagement with the other frigate.

On the 5th Nov. spoke the ship Anne and Catherine of New York, in lat. 41, long. 14, bound home from Bristol with a number of passengers. She was 14 days out all well.

On the 25th Dec. he spoke the Schr. Nancy of New York, in lat. 35, long. 68, four days out, bound to St. Bartholomews.

On Sunday the 30th, spoke the sloop Garland, Capt. Garland, from New Castle, to Martinique, in lat. 33, long. 69, 3 days out. Capt. Garland generously spared part of his provisions to Captain Luce, of which he began to feel the want.

On Friday the 3d inst. spoke a sloop belonging to Newport, bound from Point Peter, to Alexandria in long. 74, lat. 36 30, thirty days out.

The Sarah and Elizabeth was bound to Baltimore, but obliged by contrary winds to put into this port.

Yesterday a sloop outward bound, with a number of French passengers, men, women and children, was overset in the East River, opposite Governor's Island, by running against another vessel, and a negro boy drowned.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 18.

The committee from both houses of the legislature appointed to make enquiry into a report that, a contagious fever was raging in this town, (as mentioned in our extract from the journal of the house of Commons) have reported, that they have made enquiry respecting the health of the place agreeable to the resolves of both houses, and find there is no ground for the report of such a fever, or any infectious disease prevailing in this town.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 23.

DIED] On Monday last, at her plantation in Burke county, Mrs. MARY HALL, relict of the late Hon. Lyman Hall, Esq.

— On Thursday last, Col. JAMES WILLIAMS, attorney at law.