

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Monday June 9.

On motion,
The rule was by unanimous consent dispensed with, and Mr. King, obtained permission to introduce a bill, for the more effectual protection of the South western frontiers; and the bill had its first and second reading.

On the question to agree to the first section of the bill, which is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That unless it shall be the opinion of the President of the United States, that a regiment of the troops heretofore authorized to be raised, may, consistently with the good of the public service, be employed for the protection of the south-western frontier, he be, and hereby is, authorized to cause to be raised for three years, unless sooner discharged, within the States of Georgia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, the Territory south of the Ohio, and the State of Virginia, an additional regiment of infantry, consisting of one thousand one hundred and forty non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and solely to appoint the commissioned officers thereof, and to organize the same according to the present military establishment."

It passed in the affirmative, Yeas 15—Nays 4.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,
Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Hawkins, Henry, Jackson, King, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rutherford and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Mr. Brown, Burr, Martin, and Ross, On motion by Mr. Jackson,

To postpone the last section of the bill which is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall be assembled or embodied in arms, upon any land belonging to Indians, out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any State, or of the said territory south of the Ohio, for the purpose of warring against the Indians, or of committing depredations upon any Indian town or persons, or property, shall thereby become liable, and subject to the rules and articles of war, which are, or shall be established for the government for the troops of the United States," for the purpose of substituting the following:

"And be it further enacted, That any militia officer of the United States, of either of the States, conducting, authorizing or attending any expedition over the present boundary line, between the respective States, and any Indian tribe or nation, except in the pursuit of parties of Indians who may commit depredations on the persons or property of the citizens of the United States, for the purpose of attacking their Indian towns, or destroying their persons, or to commit other depredations on their rights, shall, in addition to the pains or penalties the law of the United States now subjects him to, be liable to a trial by a general court-martial, to be ordered by the executive of the State or territory, to which such officer shall belong, and whose duty it is hereby declared to be, to order such court martial, and shall if found guilty thereof, be cashiered, and be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any commission in the militia of the United States or of either of the States;

It passed in the negative—Yeas 8—Nays 11.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are
Messrs. Brown, Burr, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Henry, Jackson, Martin, and Ross.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Hawkins, King, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rutherford, and Vining.

On motion that this bill be now read the third time, by unanimous consent; It was not agreed to.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act making alterations in the act for establishing the Judicial Courts, and altering the time and place of holding certain courts," and that it was duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President,

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the President."

And he withdrew.
The President of the Senate signed the enrolled bill last reported to have been examined, and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they this day, laid the last mentioned enrolled bill before the President of the United States.

(To be Continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, May 22.

Yesterday afternoon, Count Metternich received official dispatches from Tournay with the melancholy news that the attack intended by the allies on the 18th, on the posts occupied by the French at and near Mevin, had been most unsuccessful; that not only were the columns of the combined troops brought up by the Emperor and Prince of Saxe Cobourg obliged to retreat, with loss, but the column under the command of the Duke of York, totally routed, with the loss of a vast number of men and forty three pieces of cannon.

The following is the preliminary account, given by the officer who brought the dispatches, of this unfortunate enterprise, from which such advantages were expected when I was with the army:

The French having learned that they were to be attacked by three strong columns, one commanded by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, another by the Arch-Duke Charles, and Gen. Clairfayt, and a third by the Duke of York, Gen. Otto, and M. de Mack, making together 60,000 men, besides the corps of reserve, attacked, early in the morning, with superior forces and a tremendous artillery, the British column, with such impetuosity, that the British, and the Austrian Hessians who accompanied them, not withstanding their wonted bravery, were compelled, after a bloody action, to a most precipitate retreat towards Templeuve and Leers with the loss of near 3,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon, and many ammunition and baggage waggons. While this was passing, the two other columns attacked the French posts near Menin, with no better success, being both compelled to retreat with loss, one towards Tournay, and the other towards Marquain, positions which they occupied two days before.

The particulars of this unfortunate day will not arrive till this evening. But at ten yesterday morning, when the officer left Tournay, the French had renewed their attacks, the most violent cannonade was heard here the whole day; and we tremble for the issue. It is impossible to describe the consternation that pervades this city. People think only of hiding their wealth, and getting ready to fly on the first bad news from the army. Yesterday, at eleven at night, a council was held at the house of Count Metternich, where it was resolved, that, in case of necessity, the government shall retire to Breda. This morning all the persons in office received three months salary, in advance, to enable them to support the extraordinary expenses to which they may be exposed. The States of Brabant and the magistrates were also assembled last night to take measures of precaution in these critical circumstances.

Two propositions, we understand, are now agitating in the cabinet; the one is to make peace with France as soon as possible, the other to effect a general arming of the people at any price. Count de Mercy Argenteau is for the former; Metternich and Trantmandorff who has been for some days at Tournay, for the latter. It is even said that the Emperor will come here on Friday next and go through the ceremony performed by his august ancestor at Presburgh in 1740. In short, every body seems to be convinced that we shall never succeed against the French, but by opposing them to ourselves.

In my tour through Flanders, by Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Ypres, Rouffelaer and Tournay, I observed much firmness and courage among the peasants. At Rouffelaer, on the 17th, I saw 116 French prisoners brought in, all wounded. They owned that 400 of the peasants, with 60 regulars of Laudon Verde, had beaten a whole battalion of the Cote d'Or, killed 120, and taken 116, while the Germans had only 23 killed and 17 wounded.—In the towns, on the other hand, the people think only of saving their property and their persons by flight.—The Magistrates of Ghent and Bruges are preparing to fly to Holland by water carriage, and many families with

vast quantities of property, are already on board the boats. They say that the Emperor must make peace; that he will find millions to indemnify him for expenses already incurred, but not a denier for continuing the war. Con- versing on this subject with the commanding officer at Rouffelaer, "Were my advice to be taken," said he, "we should make peace this very evening, before fighting the battle which we may happen to lose to-morrow."

General Clairfayt exclaims against the Hanoverians, whose misconduct has brought them into a general contempt as the Dutch were last campaign. The English appear fretted and discontented by the defeats, after having fought every where with bravery above all praise.—The Austrians alone are always the same; no defeats, no fatigues break their spirits; they fight always with the same steady valour; and a single instance has not occurred of an Austrian stirring from his ground till ordered.

The Court has gone into mourning for Madame Elizabeth.

P. S. Four o'clock—No Courier yet arrived from Flanders; but a Messenger from Charleroi announces that the French returned yesterday evening to the neighborhood of Bitch, and took the little town of La Fontaine de l'Eveque, where they burnt several houses. We are, however, pretty tranquil, and wait the progress of events with firmness and resignation, worthy of the paternal cares of our Sovereign who has promised to protect us from a second invasion.

The following Official Notice and Address to the People, were published yesterday evening, after the receipt of the Dispatches from Tournay, which brought the account of the retreat of Sunday last:

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Brussels, May 19.

We at this moment learn from Tournay, that the plan of general attack, which was to be attempted yesterday, the 18th, in four columns, by the Combined Armies, has not had the success we had reason to expect: the column commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York having been early attacked in the morning, by considerable forces, and obliged to give ground, after losing several pieces of cannon. The consequence is, that instead of surrounding the enemy's army, the armies of the Allies has resumed its position, quitted the posts of Lannoy, Turcoing, Roubaix, and Mouveaux, which it had taken the evening before, to post itself anew near Marquain, Templeuve and Leers, where it has a very respectable position.

This affair at first spread alarm at Tournay, which was entirely dissipated by the arrival of his Majesty the Emperor, and haste was made there to communicate the particulars to the public in the following paper.—

RETURN OF PARTICULARS.

Head Quarters at Tournay, May 18.

The army under the command of his Imperial Majesty, moved on yesterday morning [17th] and directed its march against the several points of the enemy's position. The object of this grand manoeuvre, which was meant to second a movement of the army of General Count Clairfayt, towards Lys, was to surround the enemy, take them in front and flank, and upon their rear, and to cut off their retreat from West Flanders. The design of the dispositions which were to lead to so great and important a result, was a general co-operation of all the detached corps connected with that of the intermediate troops appointed to watch and support them. The single corps of the army of Gen. Clairfayt which found itself in the front of the attack, being separated by the Lys from the five columns engaged, was so circumstanced as not to be able to co-operate, but in a very imperfect and uncertain manner, with the movements of the main army. The five columns moved yesterday at the break of dawn; and the first of the right commanded by Lieutenant General De Busch, having to contend with an enemy at least six times their number, were forced to fall back towards Warcoing. The second, under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Otto, passed on to Leers, and took its station at Waterloo. The third, commanded by his royal highness the Duke of York marched by Lannoy and Roubaix, and carried successively the fortified posts of Mouveaux and Turcoing. The effect to be produced by these attacks was, to approach altogether to the point where General Clairfayt was, so as to be enabled to join and second him. The fourth column under the command of General Comte Kinley, marched from Cysoing to La Marque, forced the pass of the river at Bauvines, and advanced in the direction of the other columns. The first, commanded by

his royal highness the Arch-Duke Charles, also passed La Marque, but owing to the extreme length of the march, and fatigue of the troops was unable to advance any further that day. Notwithstanding every effort to approach and open a communication with his detachment, no news has been received from Gen. Count Clairfayt, who was probably prevented by some obstacles hitherto unknown, from passing the Lys at the time concerted for that operation.

At an early hour this morning the posts of Mouveaux and Turcoing were attacked by considerable forces and a numerous artillery. The generals commanding the different columns near these posts, made a long and vigorous resistance, worthy of their chief, the Duke of York, who displayed all the prudence and valour so conspicuous in his character. At length it became necessary to yield in that quarter for a moment to superior numbers, and the 3d and 4th columns, disputing with the enemy every foot of ground, retired to the position which they before occupied at the camp of Marquain, a little distance from Tournay.

From the main army there are no details, as it has not been engaged. It occupies, at this instant, an extent of country so favourable to its operations, as to be very dangerous to the communication of the enemy with Lille and other places.

The aspect of affairs is liable to change every moment; but that change must be in our favour. In the present hour accounts succeed each other without any intermission. The retrograde march of the 3d column, preceded as it was by a quantity of waggons, servants, & baggage, produced some anxiety for its safety which was nearly dissipated, when it again arose in another quarter, with every exaggeration of ignorance and fear.

It is of consequence immediately to counteract the dangerous effects of alarms that spread with such rapidity. In general, it is not enough to be on our guard against that multitude of news and false reports respecting military events, which spread themselves amongst the public, always susceptible of exaggeration, terror, discouragement and dismay. A calm countenance, a firm attitude, becoming the honor of arms, and the necessity of opposing the influence of malignity and fear, in circumstances where either would be dangerous, must certainly prevent considerable embarrassments.

By order of his Majesty the Emperor.

Given at Head Quarters, Tournay, May 18.

TO ALL TRUE BELGIANS— UNION AND VIGOUR!

Brussels, May 19.

It is not to be dissembled, that since 1789, several different parties have arisen in Belgia, out of the bosom of that fraternity, which gave such force to the arms of 1787.

The Revolution of Belgia was nothing more in its principle than the efforts of good sense, supported by the desire of restoring that tranquility and happiness to the people, which they had been habituated to for many years.

A grand fault in the education of our youth, arising from the substitution of frivolous accomplishments, in the room of sentiment and morals, added to the neglect of the inculcation of proper principles, have engendered a fatal verbiage in the national character: in consequence of which, ambition, interest, and personal antipathies, have been constantly increasing, ever since 1789.

The epoch hath at length arrived, however, when the public danger calls for the re-union of all true citizens, in order to distinguish them from the disorganizing class who now ravage the internal parts of the country, and deprive the nation of that respect which is its due.

In the name, therefore, of union, animated by vigour, all true patriots are hereby invited to assemble, and unite themselves with the corporations and volunteers, in order to support the police, and destroy our domestic enemies, while we oblige our foreign foes to fear, or at least to respect us.

Three classes are to be proscribed: the false patriots, the false royalists, and all the horde of pretended democrats, who formerly tyrannized over the people.

Every citizen and true patriot, belonging to the first union of the Belgians, is hereby invited to associate under the National Flag, and their proper leaders. They are requested to keep themselves armed and in readiness, in order to destroy all cabals, &c. and watch over the nocturnal clubs.

And the citizens of Brussels hereby

invite the citizens of all the other cities and towns, to unite themselves with them, and to consolidate this plan, so as to give protection to the husbandmen during the present season.

A nation will be always glorious and victorious if it displays its native energy; and her present dangers can only be diminished by a strict police, seconded by a militia, under the orders of a sovereign, who is sworn to protect us.

This project, citizens, is the most salutary, as a conspiracy of the clubbists of this city is announced on the approach of the enemy. Let us therefore redouble our efforts.

The armed volunteers, by forming the garrisons of the towns and villages, will take off much of the burthen from the army.

LONDON, May 24.

NEWFOUNDLAND FLEET.

At the Jamaica Coffee-House, accounts state, that out of Six and Twenty sail of merchantmen, outward bound for Newfoundland, only one has escaped, the rest having been all captured—and a great part of them carried into Morlaix.

On the 18th, when it was discovered that the column of troops under his Royal Highness was surrounded by the Carmagnols, and that the only means of their safety was by flight, the Duke, accompanied by an Austrian General, and two other gentlemen only, reached a village, which had been the preceding day taken from the enemy, supposing it still in the hands of the Allies. They were riding in full gallop, when turning one of the streets, rather sharply, they discovered that the village was in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter, supposing that the Duke was heading a body of troops, at first fled, after having fired a volley at them, which killed the Austrian General on the Duke's side—Recovering, however from their error, the French pursued the Duke and his two companions, until they came near a river. The Duke threw himself off his horse, and so did another gentleman, and waded through the river; the third took the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a six pounder to bear on them. On the other side of the river, the Duke fortunately met a led horse of Captain Murray's which he mounted, and thus arrived in safety at Tournay.

In other parts of this day, the Duke, and indeed, all the officers and soldiers were much exposed. The Duke's Secretary had his hat shot through, and an orderly serjeant, close to the Duke, was killed.

The 8th Regiment of Dragoons suffered considerably: Of a detachment, consisting of 120 men, Major Hart, one other Officer, and 12 Privates, only, made good their retreat; the rest were either made prisoners, or cut to pieces.

The present parliament, it may be depended upon, will be dissolved at the end of the present session.

Mr. Muncester, of St. Martins-le-Grand, has been taken up, but the charge against him amounting to nothing more than his having dined with the constitutional society, he is admitted to bail.

Mr. Martin, the attorney, was yesterday evening taken from the king's bench prison, by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, and conducted by a messenger to be examined by the privy council.

The state prisoners in the Tower are each of them allowed the intercourse of a counsel and solicitor to concert with them on their defence.

A Mr. Peirson, Barrister at law, of Lincoln's-Inn, one of the gentlemen taken in custody on Wednesday last, by virtue of a warrant granted by the secretary of state, which charged him with treasonable practices, yesterday underwent an examination before the privy council, and was ordered to remain in custody, but in consequence of his being very ill, was permitted to return to his chambers, with a guard placed over him.

Two protests were yesterday entered on the journals of the lords, against the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus; the one at length detailing their reasons for dissenting from the measure, because not called for by the circumstances of the country, was signed Norfolk, Grafton, Lansdown, Gildford, Albemarle, Bedford, Lauderdale and Derby—the other very shortly stating an objection to the bill, as it gives to ministers the power of introducing letters de cachet into this kingdom, was signed Stanhope.

May 17.

Last night Mr. Sparrow, the messenger arrived at Whitehall, with dispatches from his royal highness the duke of york,