

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3.

It is a little surprising that officers of armies should attempt to make the world believe impossibilities and contradictions. In the account of the loss of the allied armies on the 22d May, the Austrians are said to have lost 100 men—the Hannoverians 500—and the British 150. Yet in the same account, it is stated that one brigade alone was cut down to two thirds of a regiment. If the whole of Pichegru's force (from 60 to 90 thousand men) was in action 15 hours an army of nearly equal numbers to oppose that force—and the action was the most desperate and bloody that has been fought, we should be glad to know how it happens that so few men were killed. It is an attempt at imposition that detects itself.

The Duke of York in his address to the army, the day after the battle, laments the loss they sustained, but flatters himself the survivors feel in some measure compensated by the credit they have gained: This is a new kind of consolation: How the honor a soldier acquires will compensate for the loss of friends in battle we pretend not to decide; but we very much question whether the credit gained by the surviving half of an army will repair the loss of the other half. This mode of comforting the poor war-worn soldier however reminds us of a certain American officer, who, after the loss of a detachment of men under Major Wyllis at the Miami Village, encouraged his army with this consoling reflection; that though our loss was much greater than that of the Indians, yet we could well spare two for one.

By the debates in Parliament, it is rendered difficult to solve the question of Lord Dorchester's speech. Lord Grenville and Mr. Dundas unequivocally disavow any knowledge of it and declare it not to be authorized by any instructions from the ministry. Some people even in this country have suspected it to be forgery: yet Simcoe's proceedings in Upper Canada and at the Miami, counterveil such suspicions.

There are some circumstances respecting the origin of the speech which have not yet been investigated. It is said that the speech came to New-York in manuscript, and was first published in this city; and it is asked, how it came here—who brought it? Was it ever published in the papers in Canada? Who was present at the Indian Council when the talk was delivered?

On the other hand, to prove the speech genuine, it is asked, why has not Lord Dorchester publicly disavowed it, if not genuine? Why have not his friends taken pains to vindicate his character, if it suffers unjustly, and to detect the forgery? In short, do we not see the spirit and design of the speech carried into effect by Governor Simcoe's aggressions. On these points we pass no decision; it being our business fairly to state facts, and leave the public to form conclusions from the premises.

American Minerva.

The following short account of the factions in the Convention of France, is extracted principally from the Leyden Gazette.

After the ruin of the Brissotines, the ruling party in the Convention was again split into two parties—that of Hebert, and that of Danton and La Fayette. Robespierre, with his friends Barrere and Couthon, was a popular leader and the object of jealousy with both parties. Both feared him, and it was some time doubtful on which side Robespierre would range himself. But with consummate skill and dissimulation, he formed and executed a plan to rid himself of both parties. His first step was to effect a reconciliation with Danton, and the Paris papers informed us are prostrate and men govern with the of the issue, which was a fraternal embrace before the Convention. But Danton was deceived, he took a traitor to even for difference of opinion.—They his bosom, and Robespierre meant only to make Danton and his party the instruments of cutting off Hebert and his band, and then he supposed himself strong enough to take off Danton's party also. Robespierre and Danton united in bringing Hebert to the Guillotine, and within six days after the execution of Hebert, Robespierre had caused Danton and his party to be arrested. Legendre was alarmed at this rapid succession of arrests, and moved that Danton and his party might be brought to the bar, and hear the charges against them. Robespierre, with an imperious dictatorial air, like that which Cromwell assumed when he dispersed the Parliament that had been the instrument of his elevation, declared that such a motion was dangerous, and little short of treason against the Republic.

The menacing speech of Robespierre hushed all opposition.—The convention were struck dumb—Legendre's motion was rejected—and St. Just announced Danton's crime to be "a wish to destroy liberty under the pretext of indulgence—that his conduct for five years had been only one tissue of intrigues and conspiracies, the least of which was, to have preached moderation and the return of legal order. In vain said St. Just, have they advocated clemency—he inflexible, indulgence would be cruelty." Immediately the Convention passed a decree of accusation.

In this manner—Hebert on the one hand, and Danton on the other, being totally crushed, Robespierre and his friends were left masters of France. The committee of Public Safety, by the suppression of the Provisional Executive Council, became the most absolute court in Europe. The supreme court of Criminal Justice, called the Revolutionary Tribunal, the convention and the Committee of Public Safety, are now under all one direction—a few leaders have engrossed and centered in themselves all legislative, judicial and executive powers, which Mr. Jefferson says, Notes on Virginia, page 195. Lord Edin, "is precisely the definition of despotic government."

People therefore who suppose La Fayette, Roland, Brissot, Hebert, and Danton to have been traitors to their country, are probably mistaken; they have only been traitors to their rivals in the convention.—When two rivals contend for power, the one that falls is always a traitor—the one who succeeds is the patriot. Should Robespierre and Barrere quarrel, the one who can best manage the people, will crush his rival and he will make them believe the victim of private jealousy a traitor to the Republic. And such an event is by no means improbable. Should it take place in a few months, we should not be surprized.

The history of faction is checked with a great variety of incidents; but the important facts always result from the same principles the passions of the human heart. Whether we examine the contests in the Grecian Republics, and in Rome; the war between Marius and Sylla; the civil wars of the league in France; the contest between York and Lancaster in England; or between Charles I. and Cromwell; whether we attend to the history of parties during the present revolution in France, or during the late session of our own Congress; we shall find all popular leaders justifying their conduct by the plea of right, of necessity or of patriotism; at the same time if we examine their hearts by their conduct, we shall find them all actuated by nearly the same selfish motives or passions, private interest and ambition. If a man is jealous of his competitor, he directs his attention to the people—makes them believe his rival a traitor, an enemy—persuades them to pull down his rival and set himself up in the moment he is mounted on the people's shoulders, he tyrannizes over them, until a new ambitious demagogue appears, tells the people their ruler is a bad man, and persuades them to pull him down and set up another. Such is the perpetual rotation of noisy demagogues, pushing and jostling for places.

The real patriot is the man who supports the laws of a free country. The man who attempts to acquire an undue share of influence himself, or to give it to private associations of men, attempts to weaken and destroy the only legitimate authority that exists in a free state, and the only power which can protect life, liberty and other private rights.

The moment a man or private societies can check or control the steady operation of law, we lose our freedom; we no longer inhabit a free country: we are in the power of men, and not of the laws, which is exactly the situation of people in Turkey and other despotic countries. The popular influence of Robespierre in France, the ministerial influence in the British government, are equally tyrannical; for both are above the laws of the country. The government is that of men and not of laws. The present situation of the western counties in Dan-Pennsylvania is the same. The laws were to be effect a reconciliation with Danton, and the Paris papers informed us are prostrate and men govern with the of the issue, which was a fraternal embrace before the Convention. But Danton was deceived, he took a traitor to even for difference of opinion.—They his bosom, and Robespierre meant only to make Danton and his party the instruments of cutting off Hebert and his band, and then he supposed himself strong enough to take off Danton's party also. Robespierre and Danton united in bringing Hebert to the Guillotine, and within six days after the execution of Hebert, Robespierre had caused Danton and his party to be arrested. Legendre was alarmed at this rapid succession of arrests, and moved that Danton and his party might be brought to the bar, and hear the charges against them. Robespierre, with an imperious dictatorial air, like that which Cromwell assumed when he dispersed the Parliament that had been the instrument of his elevation, declared that such a motion was dangerous, and little short of treason against the Republic.

LATE AND IMPORTANT European Intelligence.

From London papers to the 11th June, via St. Croix.

LONDON, June 4.

We have reason to believe, that such strong facts will appear in the next report of the Secret Committee to the House of Commons, of the intentions of certain seditious men and societies, as will stagger the most unbelieving, and convince them of the propriety of the measures taken by government. In the long and hard fought action of the 22d ult. the army of the Convention was from 60 to 70,000 strong. It advanced

in the best order, under the command of General Pichegru in person; the National Deputies proceeding at the head of the columns. At one time doubts were entertained for the safety of the centre of the combined army: when it was unexpectedly supported by the arrival of ten battalions by which the conventionals were made to retreat. During the whole of the engagement, the emperor was on horse back, constantly encouraging his troops by his presence and example. The valor of Archduke Charles was highly conspicuous: He charged the enemy several times at the head of the cavalry. The oldest of the soldiery, those who were engaged in Seven Years war in Germany, and in that against the Turks, do not recollect to have seen such a carnage, and such a fire kept up for so long a space of time; for the engagement lasted 16 hours without intermission.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, May 25.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this afternoon from his royal highness the Duke of York by the right hon. Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of State for the Home Department.

Tournay, May 25.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you for his majesty's information, that yesterday morning the enemy, having made an attack upon the combined army under the command of his Imperial majesty, were repulsed, after a long and obstinate engagement.

The attack began at five o'clock, but did not appear to be serious till towards nine, when the whole force of the enemy (consisting, according to every account, of upwards of one hundred thousand men) was brought against the right wing, with the intention of forcing, if possible, the passage of the Scheldt, in order to invest Tournay.

At first they drove the out posts, and obliged general Busche's corps, which was posted at Elpieres, to fall back upon the main army; but upon succour being sent, general Wallmoden, who, though very unwell, had re-taken the command of the Hanoverians, maintained his position.—The enemy, by constantly bringing up fresh troops, were enabled to continue the attack, without intermission, till 9 o'clock at night.

The troops of the right wing being greatly fatigued, it became necessary to support them from my wing; for which purpose, besides 7 Austrian battalions, I detached the 2d brigade of British under the command of major-general Fox. Nothing could exceed the spirit and gallantry with which they conducted themselves, particularly in the storm of the village of Pontechin, which they forced with the bayonet. The enemy immediately began to retreat, and during the night withdrew all their posts, and, according to every information, have fallen back upon Lisle.

Seven pieces of cannon and about 500 prisoners have fallen into our hands, and the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, is said to amount to little short of 12,000 men, which is by no means improbable, as they were exposed to an incessant fire of cannon and musketry for upwards of twelve hours.

The manner in which general Fox conducted the brigade of British infantry of the line merits my warmest approbation.

Inclosed I send the return of the killed and wounded of the British.

I am, &c. FREDERICK. Total of killed, wounded and missing, on the 22d of May, 1794. 7 Officers wounded; 2 Sergeants killed, 7 do. wounded; 11 rank and file killed, 77 do. wounded, 19 ditto missing.—1 horse wounded.

From the London Gazette of June 7. Admiralty-Office, June 7.

The following is an extract of a letter from W. Parker, Esq. captain of his majesty's ship, Audacious, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Plymouth Sound, on the 3d inst.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for their Lordship's information, that on the 28th ult. in the morning about eight o'clock his majesty's fleet, under the command of the Earl Howe, then in lat. 47, 33 North, long. 14, 10, west, got sight of that of the enemy.

The wind blew strong from the Southward, and the enemy's fleet directly to windward.

Every thing was done by his majesty's fleet, per signals from the Earl Howe (preserving them in order) to get up with the enemy, who appeared to be forming in order of battle. But, as I apprehended his Lordship considered their conduct began rather to indicate an intention of avoiding a general action, at 55 minutes after one o'clock he directed a general chase.

It was just becoming dark when his majesty's ship under my command arrived upon the rear ship of the enemy's fleet, viz. about half past twelve o'clock, with the corvette, my line. I immediately commenced a very close action, which continued hazy, the whole were soon out of sight near two hours without intermission; Having been chased twenty four never exceeding the distance of half a league directly to leeward, and the cable's length, but generally closer, and crippled state of the bowsprit being such several times in the utmost difficulty to as judged impossible to stand if the ship prevent falling on board, which, as his was hauled to the wind, I considered a last effort to appearance, at about ten o'clock he attempted to effect.

At this time his mizen-mast was gone by the board, his lower yards and main therefore judged it most advantageous to fail yard shot away; his fore top-fail being full (tho' flying out from the top-fail yard, the sheets being shot away) may meet with their lordship's approbation, fell athwart our bows, but we separated without being entangled any time. I must beg you will be pleased to re-He then directed his course before the wind, and to appearance passed through or close astern of the ships in the rear of our line.

When the enemy separated from the rear of our bows the company of his Crofton, of the 60th regiment, whole majesty's ship under my command gave three cheers, from the idea, taken from the people quartered forward, that his colours were struck. This I cannot myself take upon me to say, though I think it likely, from his situation obliging him to pass through or near to our line; but certain it is he was completely beaten; and the last broadside (the ships sides almost touching each other he sustained, without returning more than the fire of two or three guns.

His majesty's ship under my command, at the time we separated, lay with her topsails aback, (every brace, baling, most of her standing, and all her running rigging shot away) in an unmanageable state. It was some time before I could get her to wear, to run to leeward from the French line, under cover of our own ships, which, by what I could judge from the lights, were all pretty well up and tolerably formed.

This being effected, I turned all hands to repairing our damages, to get into readiness, if possible, to resume our station at day light. The rear of the French line had been engaged at a distance, by Rear-Admiral Pasley's division, and some other ships that did not fetch so far to windward, a considerable time before I arrived up with them; and this very ship was engaged by one of his majesty's ships, at some distance to leeward, the same I did.

The night being very dark, I could not but little judgment of the situation of our fleet with respect to the French, in point of distance, other than, not hearing any firing after our own ceased, I concluded they were scarcely far enough to windward.

Soon after day light the next morning, to our utmost chagrin and astonishment, we discovered nine sail of the enemy's ships about three miles to windward. The Audacious then, with her standing rigging but very indifferently scuppered, her foremast and topsails unbenched, main topmast in the top in the act of bending, we put before the wind, with the main and fore top-mast staysails only, ill set, from the stays being shot away; but, it being hazy with rain, and soon becoming thick, we, for a time, were covered from their view, and before, as I approached, they had formed a judgment of what we were.

The greatest exertion was used by every officer and man in the ship to get the other foremast and main-topmast bent. The fore topmast being so badly wounded, the fore topmast was of but little moment, however, the people brought the damaged sail to the yard again, though it could not be hoisted; but, before we got the foremast and main topmast set, the haze cleared off, and we soon discovered ourselves to be chased by two of the enemy's ships. At this period we saw the ship we had engaged, without any mast standing, and passed her at a mile and a half distance. The ships coming up with us very fast, our situation became very alarming, until we got the main top gallant sail, main top mast, and top gallant studding-sail, when three sail, that had been discovered to the eastward some time before, (two sloops and a brig) coming pretty near us, hoisted French colours.

The state of our masts did not admit of making an alteration in our course; they observing our shattered situation, and two ships in chase of us, flood athwart us boldly within fire, and shot were exchanged; the one a large frigate, and the other two corvettes; but, as we had so much sail out, they fell astern for a considerable time; at length the frigate came within shot of us again, and harassed us by a distant cannonade upon the quarter, upwards of an hour, but without doing us any material injury, we only firing some of our after guns upon each deck at her. She was ob-

jecting to make a signal to the ships majesty's ship under my command arrived upon the rear ship of the enemy's fleet, viz. about half past twelve o'clock, with the corvette, my line. I immediately commenced a very close action, which continued hazy, the whole were soon out of sight near two hours without intermission; Having been chased twenty four never exceeding the distance of half a league directly to leeward, and the cable's length, but generally closer, and crippled state of the bowsprit being such several times in the utmost difficulty to as judged impossible to stand if the ship prevent falling on board, which, as his was hauled to the wind, I considered a last effort to appearance, at about ten o'clock he attempted to effect.

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MANHEIM, May 27.

The Austrian army which crossed the Rhine on the 22d instant consisted of 80,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry only. No baggage was carried aboard, but each soldier was provided with three days bread; a circumstance which led to a conjecture that the French near Neuhoff and Schifferstadt were to be attacked. Accordingly, at six in the morning, the cannonade commenced on every side, and was vigorously kept up, extending as far as the mountains, where the Prussians were also engaged. After a variety of obstacles two French batteries were at length carried; but unfortunately the left wing of the Austrians suddenly found itself in a critical position. A division of Hussars, which had advanced to reconnoitre, was surrounded in a morass, where 60 soldiers were either killed or wounded; and at the same juncture, a part of the regiment of archduke Ferdinand, and an endeavour to scale a French battery, were unexpectedly exposed to several masked batteries, by which 37 men were instant slain and 147 wounded. General Mezanos, who was present at the attack, had a horse killed under him, and received a violent contusion from the same bullet. Each party now resumed its former position; the Austrians being posted as to command the environs of Moudach, Mutterstadt, and Schifferstadt. The loss of the enemy, to whom the hussars of Veczey gave no quarter, was very considerable.

The Prussians on their side, displayed the highest activity: they were divided into four columns with a view of attacking the enemy at each flank; and this attack was executed with equal promptness and precision, the French retreating towards Tripstadt by cross roads and a country abounding in woods, which enabled the Prussians to surround them on all side. On the 24th, the left wing of the Prussian army marched towards Neustadt and Pirmasens; while the main body proceeded to Hombourg and Deux Ponts.

Yesterday Prince Hohenlohe, advanced by Spire against Germertheim, and at night established his head quarters at Mulsbach. The Prussians under the command of the hereditary prince Hohenlohe took possession of the territory of Neustadt, and extended their patrols to Adighofen; protecting by their sudden arrival the greater part of