consistent of the attempts of the Russians and Prussians against the liberties of Poland.

By the last intelligence from America, it should seem that the patience of the people of that country is nearly exhausted. It is there no longer a matter of doubt by whom the Indians are excited to those acts of depredation and murder which are daily committed upon the frontiers.

We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that such has been the diabolical policy of our government; but if conduct so attrocious has been pursued by ministers or by those who act under them, and a war with America be the consequence, we do not hesitate to pronounce that such men should become the objects of the public justice of their country.

"The only common enterprise in which the European nations ever engaged and which they undertook with equal ardour remains a single monument of human folly". So says doctor Robertson of the crusade preached by Peter the hermit. Will not posterity pass a similar censure on the crusade instigated by Mr. Burke."

Last Thursday night at twelve o'clock, the Tower was put into a perfect state of defence; the guns upon the wharf and round the battlements, were all loaded with grape shot; the Tower was in the greatest confusion, and the prisoners in the greatest alarm; all this in consequence of a flying report, that several kidnapping parties had taken refuge there, and that the mob were determined to attack it. It is impossible to describe the bustle and ferment this occasioned; the military were all turned up, and every person ordered to his post, as if a siege was really expected—but all was quiet. Yesterday morning Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas and lord Loughborough, visited the Tower, and were there for a considerable time; what their business was we have not learnt.

A letter from the French camp before Valenciennes and Conde, dated August 1, says, "We block up Conde and Valenciennes. The retrenchments will soon be completed. We are preparing to bombard these towns with vigour. The garrisons have already thrown a number of bombs and bullets on our works. We are beginning to place our cannon before the walls of Conde."

On Wednesday last, the commanders and officers of the corps of French emigrants, in the pay of Great-Britain, embarked at Greenwich, on board a frigate provided by government for that purpose. She immediately sails for the continent, where these officers are to levy their corps at the places which have been pointed out to them.

The inhabitants of the Prussian Dutchy of Cleves have offered to compound for their personal services in the field, by a voluntary subscription. The elector of Cologne has ordered all the parish priests in his dominions, to enforce prince Cobourg's late address, from the pulpit.

Orders were sent to Coblentz on the 15th, to get two flying bridges ready with all speed. Three Austrian regiments had arrived there by water from Worms; and from a position which the French had taken near Treves, it was imagined that a part of them would march towards Mentz.

The articles put in requisition by the French in Brabant are as follow; the whole of the harvest; a part of the horses, oxen, sheep, &c. the sugar, soap, brandy, cheese, linen, leather, iron, lead, pot-ashes, &c. The assignats are there on par.

Much apprehension is entertained that the French will send a speedy reinforcement of troops to Guadaloupe, to succour those who have got possession of Grande-Terre. Our government will, without doubt, look to this, and act accordingly.

The Russian fleet of men of war, arrived off the Firth of Forth, are come from Archangel, and we believe are bound to the Baltic. They are new ships, built at Archangel; but we do not understand they are come hither to co-operate with our fleet.

The Polanders make a better stand than could well have been expected, considering the powerful armies they had to oppose. In one attack they were so successful, as to get hold of the Prussian military chest, containing eighty thousand Polish guilders. Every honest man must, however, observe with regret, that immense fresh bands are on their march against that injured and insulted people—but the battle is not always to the strong!

Vilua, in Lithuania, has, it is said, been taken by storm by the Russians—a great slaughter of the unfortunate Poles was the consequence.

Sept. 1. By our letters from Vienna, it appears, that a demand has been made by our court of fifty thousand Imperial troops, to be paid by Great-Britain.—Thus it is not the emperor who entreats us to subsidize him, but we who entreat him to allow us to support those troops which are fighting in a cause in which he is more deeply concerned than we are.

The French army of the north is on the point of commencing its active operations, and a few days must bring us news of the most important and decisive events.

The French seem once more to have adopted that plan in which they have already so often succeeded—of making a general attack upon the whole armies of the combined powers. The army of the Moselle is in possession of Treves, and is now marching towards Coblentz. In the different actions upon the Rhine the French have been every where successful. The Austrian and Prussian troops upon that frontier have been so unable to oppose the enemy with effect, that the prince of Cobourg has been forced to detach a part of his army to their support.

The BRITISH ARMY.

Camp near Breda, August 22.

The prince of Orange visited Breda, and inspected the inundations, which have at length succeeded perfectly. Every thing remains quiet in camp. It is generally reported that the French have retreated from Antwerp, after having stripped the town of every thing that is valuable.

Sunday, August 24.

Late last night an order was issued for the reserve ammunition and heavy baggage to march this morning, which they accordingly did at 7 o'clock. Their rout is not known. This makes us suppose we shall not remain much longer in our present position; the more so as the inundations at Breda have succeeded. The presence of the army is no longer necessary.

Early this morning a patrole consisting of 800 horse and 200 infantry, with four pieces of Hessian flying artillery, was sent out to reconnoitre. Upon coming near the village of ——— they received information that a piquet of 500 French were in it; they accordingly made the necessary arrangements for surrounding the village, and taking the Carmagnols prisoners, when unfortunately a sergeant of the 16th light dragoons deserted to the enemy, who by this means were enabled to escape. This evening the army was under arms to salute the prince and princess of Orange.

Monday, August 25.

This morning a soldier of the eighth dragoons was shot in front of the encampment for firing at his commanding officer. The ceremony was solemn and affecting.—He was conducted along the whole line, under an escort of his own corps, and was shot by a party of his own troop. After he was shot, the whole army marched past the body, which was afterwards burnt.

It is generally believed the army will remain here for a few days longer. The flying hospital is ordered to be removed to Gorcum.

Tuesday, August 26.

An order is just issued for no one to stir out of camp, but be ready to turn out at a moment's warning. We hear a cannonade towards our right;—it is said, that owing to the information, the sergeant of light dragoons, who deserted, gave the enemy, that they have attacked the out posts at or near Gilu. Fourteen squadrons of cavalry have been ordered out.

Two o'clock.

The firing has ceased—but we have not heard the result.

BELFAST, *September* 1.

On the 24th of August the firing at Sluys ceased of a sudden. It was not known at Flushing on the 25th, whether the town had surrendered or not.

It appears by some accounts which we have seen from America, that governor Simcoe had retired on the approach of general Wayne, without waiting to risk an engagement.

The lord mayor of London has officially annnounced that the riots are terminated and that London is tranquil.—So great were the apprehensions of government during the riots, that the guns at the Tower were loaded with grape shot, and every preparation made to repel an attack in case it should be attempted.

DUBLIN, *August* 11.

As the departure of the cavalry of this kingdom ordered for foreign service has been countermanded, it is imagined, government has begun to relax in its ardour for continental hostilities, and has, at least for the present campaign, relinquished all hopes of penetrating to Paris, and dissolving the government of the Jacobins. It being, however, the doctrine of Pitt, that all possible calamities are to be endured sooner than that this salutary object should not be accomplished, the public are to hold themselves in readiness for the imposts, loans, levies and requisitions of the next meeting of parliament.

The late intelligence of hostilities having commenced between the British and American forces on the banks of the Miami, has given a considerable alarm to the commercial world, as exportations to an immense amount have been made to the United States since the arrival of Mr. Jay in London, and the prospect that was afforded to the public of a speedy settlement of the existing differences. It seems unaccountable, why the negotiation has been so long protracted, when both parties appear so anxious for the continuance of peace.

The severe ordinances issued by the French commissioners in Belgium, against pillaging, are well calculated to secure the affections of their newly fraternized fellow-citizens, and will, not less powerfully than their swords, smooth the way to further acquisitions.

Sep. 3. The conduct of the empress of Russia in respect to Great-Britain is somewhat extraordinary. For near eighteen months she has amused her and the allies with magnificient promises of assistance, attended by no performance whatever, and now she sends six sail of the line and four frigates to Leith Roads (whether to act with Britain or not, is unknown) whilst at the same time she publishes a proclamation, prohibiting the importation of all English steel and hardware, and allows only to the first of next April for that already imported to be sold.

The prohibition of our manufactures of steel and hardware is apparently a hostile measure. If, indeed, those manufactures were in any state of perfection in Russia, we might look upon it as a patriotic protection of their own artisans; but it is well known that though that country, and its neighbour Sweden produce excellent iron and copper, yet the natives have made very slow advances to perfection in the manufacture of them. They are absolutely unable to effect that neatness, strength and beauty, in any one species of hardware that British and Irish workmen are capable of giving it. Since, therefore, this prohibition is not for the purpose of protection of their own wares, it must be meant for the end of injuring the nation of which Russia insidiously calls herself an ally; or to give a preference to German artists, as a compliment to the emperor, her accomplice in the robbery of Poland, to induce him to be an hearty associate in the tripartite plunder of that unhappy country.

The French, without having yet penetrated into Holland, have produced an immense degree of mischief. The loss which must ensue in consequence of the general inundation is calculated at many millions; a loss which that country will not be able to recover for a considerable number of years.

NEWBURYPORT, *October* 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rutland (Vermont) to his friend in this town, dated September 24, 1794.

"I find from what information I am able to obtain, that a revolution is on foot in Lower Canada. The French tired of vassalage, are about emancipating themselves from their intolerable task-masters the British; should this happen, the province of Canada will become a very easy conquest to the arms of the United States and the cause of war on our western frontiers very easily removed. The Canadians say they want nothing to carry their plan into complete effect, but persons of enterprize and perseverance, to take the lead."

PROVIDENCE, *October* 16.

Last week passed through this town, on their way to Philadelphia, Sieur Inrahim and Mahomed Ben Ali—two subjects of the dey of Algiers—the former late a captain of a frigate, and the latter his lieutenant. They are at present soliciting permission of the dey to return home; it being dangerous for them to return after having been taken, although by a superior force. They are gentlemen of respectable families, and from the grateful and very affecting manner in which they received the attentions paid them here, there is no doubt, if they should receive the desired permission, they will be of service to our unfortunate countrymen now prisoners in Algiers.

LANSINGBURGH, *October* 21.

The New-York Herald mentions intelligence having been received there of the evacuation of Fort Miamis, by major Campbell. This report is confirmed by a person of this town, who left Montreal Friday before last, who says, that the news had been received there direct, and that it was spoken of publicly as having been done to, as they term him, "the d—d rebel general," (Wayne). Our informant further adds, that about a week previous to his leaving Montreal, the garrison and inhabitants had been much alarmed at the disaffection of the Canadians, who went so far as to embody on an island not far from the town, to the number of 7 and 800; their object being, as was supposed, the release of ten or twelve persons, Canadians, loyalists, and from the United States, who had been imprisoned for words spoken disrespectful of the government. The garrison lay on their arms for several days, and the inhabitants equiped and ordered to appear at a moment's warning; but from the want of resolution in the chiefs of the insurrection, they dispersed without making any attempts, and all appeared tranquil when he left the place. It was the determination of those within the walls, in case of an assault, to have put the prisoners to death on the attack. The prejudice of the Canadians is so great against the English, it is thought that had they forced their way into town, every person who was not French would have fallen a victim to their fury.

The person further adds, that colonel Fitch, the custom officer at St. John's, is said to have been too lenient to the illicit traders from the United States, and broken: Patrick Conroy, now fills that office, and has adopted the most rigorous measures to prevent any illicit intercourse between the United States and Canada. He is constantly attended by upwards of fifty dependants night and day, who guard all the avenues. Several persons have met with severe losses since the new arrangements.

The last accounts from the army against the insurgents are, that they are at Carlisle, consist of between 17 and 18,000, and healthy.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 29.

By Paris papers, to the 16th of August, brought by the ship Hope, captain Chadwick, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 21st of August, it appears that Mr. Monroe was received by the national convention.

The convention declared that they received the citizen James Monroe, as the minister plenipotentiary of the American republic, and the speech addressed by him to the president of the convention, with the answer of the president, were ordered to be translated into all the languages.

Extract of a letter from Bedford, October 19, 1794.

"We are encamped at this place about 7000 strong, and shall proceed to Pittsburgh, in three or four days—we are healthy since our arrival here, and have duty to do by day and night, in riding after the enemies to the peace, the liberty and prosperity of our country. Two nights ago we picked up ten of these anarchists, and a large party of our troop now out, have been riding all night to cross the Allegany mountain, in order to apprehend some notorious offenders.—Our duty is become so hard, that our straw beds are very comfortable at night. About thirty miles south of us (at Fort Cumberland) is an army of 5000 men, I hope they will not form a junction with us, as provisions are scarce—we are in great want of sugar, chocolate, brandy and wine, neither of them to be bought here; nor have we had a sutler to the army, though much wanted."

Oct. 30. Last evening a party of the Philadelphia light horse arrived in town from Bedford, having in