On the 4th, the prince of Orange attacked the French camp at day break in all points. Our army was divided into five columns. The dispositions were made with so much skill and bravery that the enemy's army, consisting of 70,000 men, besides a numerous artillery, was completely routed, with considerable loss, and Charleroy relieved.

PETHEIM, *(West-Flanders) June 6.*

Our position remains still the same, as well as that of the confederate troops in the environs of Tournay, continues as inactive as it has been ever since the 22d ult. One, perhaps the chief, cause of our inaction, is now removed by the retirement of major-general Mack, whose sudden exaltation above so many *high born* generals of the Imperial army had spread through all the higher regions of our military system a gloom and discontent, that has but too much influenced our late operations. His retreat, however, is by no means a disgrace; and, I hope, his distinguished talents will be allowed to assist those military councils, which they can no longer direct.

OSTEND, *June 7.*

Ypres is now completely invested and surrounded by the Carmagnols, and they continue to bombard that town. A republican corps, consisting of about 6000 men, arrived the day before yesterday at Paschendale and Sonnenbeche intended to re-enforce the troops before Ypres. The whole of their force, employed in the bombardment of this fortress, is yet, however, by no means strong enough to reduce it, and our troops are approaching from every side for its relief.

PARIS, *May 28.*

We learn by our advices from Nantes, dated the 25th, that 200 of the patriots, encamped at St. George, near Montaign, were sent daily into the interior parts of the country, to collect corn and cattle, with instructions not to molest any of the inhabitants, by burning their houses, &c. In one of these incursions, on the 17th, they had sent forward a convoy, having charge of several waggons laden with corn, but had been attacked by the insurgents, and obliged to give up their booty. On the 18th they had attacked Montaign, the garrison of which had made a sortie, and killed 500 of them. The republican general *Duciraz* had defeated near Cholet, the column of insurgents commanded by Stoflet.

SOUTHAMPTON, *June 7.*

The army under the earl of Moira have begun to pitch their tents on Sholing-Down, near Itching ferry, about a mile from this town.—There are about six regiments on the ground, and many more from Ireland, Scotland, Guernsey and Jersey, are daily expected. It will, when complete, perhaps, be the largest camp ever formed in England, consisting of from 25 to 30 thousand men. It is expected they will cover all Sholing-Down and part of Barfledon common, an extent of near four miles, an excellent piece of ground and well supplied with water, in a most convenient situation for embarkation.

LONDON, *May 28.*

Government have received certain intelligence (probably by captain Douglas), that a short time ago, Mr. Hamilton Rowan landed near Brest. At first he was arrested as a spy, but on finding who he was, and what was the occasion of his flight, the municipality received him with the greatest honours, and he was drawn to the town house by horses, decorated with ribbons, &c.

June 13. Yesterday dispatches were received from admiral Montague, dated in Brest waters; he informs, that there were no ships of force therein; and on this account it is expected; he will not quit the station, and that some of the disabled ships, and some of the fleet from America, will fall into his hands.

Mr. Jay, the minister extraordinary from the United States, has arrived, to demand satisfaction for the American vessels taken, and there is no doubt that the business will be amicably adjusted.

June 26. Out of fifteen hundred prisoners at Portsmouth, when a proposal was made, that such should be released, as would serve on board the British fleet, only four excepted the offer.

By an American gentleman, just arrived from Dunkirk, we are enabled to lay before the public, the following interesting particulars:—Twenty thousand men are daily employed in the cleansing of this harbour for the reception of large vessels: During last week two frigates were launched, and many others now on the stocks, are nearly completed.

The exertions in the dock-yards are incredible, and on the part of the inhabitants, every thing is done to advance the republic.—Provisions are now, in that town, in the greatest abundance: They feel the loss of nothing but sugar and spice. The number of vessels which arrive at this port from Denmark, Sweden and Petersburgh, freighted with corn, is incredible.

This gentleman assures us, that to his own knowledge a vessel from Hamburgh has been five different times in that port with corn.—The vessels from Petersburgh are consigned to some houses in either Spain or Portugal; but the mode which they adopt to get into Dunkirk is very singular, and as follows: If they approach the harbour in the morning, they lie by till evening. When they come near the port, they put up lights in a particular part of the ship.—This signal being given, a privateer, which is always on the watch, immediately goes out, and carries the vessel in as a prize; when the cargo is discharged, the officers discover, that this vessel belongs to some neutral power; and after giving perfect compensation for her cargo, she and the crew are dismissed with every mark of friendship and civility. On the return of these vessels to their different ports, should any inquiry be made as to the place where the crew discharged their cargo, they declare they were taken by a French privateer, carried into Dunkirk, and discharged after unloading. Every encouragement is given to vessels engaged in this trade; and the punctuality with which the masters are paid, contributes in a great measure to the augmenting the number. Much provisions obtained in this manner are sent from Dunkirk to the armies, and to Lisle; and the different fortified towns near it, are supplied by this kind of commerce.

In the conduct of the neutral powers, there is something manly and open; but indignation and disgust, must arise in the breasts of Englishmen, when they hear of such treachery being practised by subjects of an avowed ally.

We hope the press to say, that a gentleman in town has received a letter from the commander of Ostend, dated Monday last, stating, that at that time the French were within seven miles of that place.

Dispatches have likewise been received from the duke of York, but the contents have not yet transpired. It is however reported, that our army has been obliged to fall back.

Yesterday government dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office, from Mr. Hammond, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that all differences between this country and America are now in a fair way of being amicably adjusted. An official letter was yesterday sent to a gentleman in the city, belonging to the committee of American merchants, stating, that all communication with America, both of a private and commercial nature, might be again renewed—without the least constraint—"matters being so far settled with Mr. Jay, as to insure a final, and it is hoped, a permament adjustment of every misunderstanding that has taken place between the two countries."

This information has afforded no inconsiderable pleasure to the commercial world; but particularly to those gentlemen who compose the committee of merchants.

BOSTON, *August 9.*

We have seen letters from Rotterdam, received by the way of Portland, dated as late as the 18th of June. They mention, that a report was in circulation there, of a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, but it was generally supposed to be a lie of the day: That "the posts of every day from Flanders, told the tales of battles fought, and fields covered with carnage;" and that, on the whole, the balance of success was in favour of the French: That it was currently told, that an English convoy, of two frigates and thirty sail of merchantmen; and a Dutch one, of forty sail, had fallen into the hands of the French; and that admiral M'Bride's squadron, which had been cruising in the Channel, had returned into Portsmouth.

This day arrived in town from Halifax, via Salem, in 5 days, captain Lewis, late commander of the ship Pigou, American Indiaman, carried into Halifax by the Blanche and Hussar frigates. The cargo of the Pigou had been wholly condemned before captain Lewis left Halifax; but decision had not been had on the ship, 25,000 dollars of this cargo had been insured in this town as *bonâ fide* American property, species of weighty evidence that was not known at her trial, and which might possibly have materially effected the sentence. Captain Lewis rather declines conversation on the affair; and makes but few observations on his treatment, the trial, &c. He was promised the relinquishment of his own adventure, but had not procured it when he left Halifax.

An embargo had taken place at Halifax, on all vessels bound to the United States, before captain Lewis left there; and he came to Salem in a small boat, with which he and others eluded the embargo.

ALBANY, *August 4.*

From a CORRESPONDENT at CATTSKILL.

A son of Mr. Daniel Hayton, of this place, a lad of about seven years of age, a few weeks since, was attacked by six owls, a small distance from his father's house, in the woods; and although the lad was smart and active for his age, these voracious birds soon got the better of him, and had already torn his face very badly, when a negro girl came to his relief, and with no inconsiderable trouble beat off the owls and preserved his life.

The above circumstance appears so very extraordinary, that I have taken the liberty of sending it to your press.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 14.*

A person arrived in town from Pittsburg, on Tuesday night last—the intelligence by him is substantially as follows:—That the meeting proposed to be held in Braddock's field last Friday week took place—that between four and 5000 persons, in arms, were supposed to be present—that the whole body marched from thence to Pittsburg—that they sent a deputation to major Butler, commanding officer of the continental troops in the garrison there, informing him that the movement of the people towards Pittsburg was merely to see their friends, and that they had no hostile intentions respecting the garrison or the public stores.

That major Butler informed them he was under no apprehensions, but if they meant to keep out of danger, they must not come within reach of his cannon—that the whole body took a circuitous distant route by the fort—entered and marched through the town and dispersed.—We are further informed that major Isaac Craig, of Pittsburg, has been proscribed by the rioters—but is safe within the fort, we further learn that Messrs Findley, Smilie and Gallatin are indefatigable in their exertions among the people to restore peace and good order. Gaz. U. S.

The military stores sent on from this city, some time ago, have arrived safe at Pittsburg.

There are no certain accounts in town of the insurgents having intercepted the provisions, &c. intended for general Wayne's army.

Captain Clifton of the Neptune, arrived at this Port, left Ostend the 18th of June. At this time fears were entertained that that place would fall into the hands of the French, who were in considerable force about seven miles from it. The shipping in the harbour were preparing to fall at the first notice, and other circumstances evinced an intended evacuation. From the mast head of vessels in the harbour the contending forces near Ostend could be distinguished. A body of 500 cavalry immediately on their arrival from England, were marched into the field and lost 150 in the first action.

Captain Clifton does not say what army of the allies opposed the French in that quarter, but it was probably the body under Clairfayt.

August 16. Mr. Jay arrived at Falmouth on the 8th of June, in the American ship Ohio, in nineteen days from New-York. Mr. Jay (appointed envoy extraordinary, with full powers relative to all the points in dispute between Great-Britain and the United States) on his arrival at Falmouth, found himself under the necessity of remaining there for a day or two, to recover from the fatigues of his voyage.

Extract of a letter from London, June 17.

"We understand that the convoy from America to France is arrived safe at L'Orient. Notwithstanding the French lost seven ships of the line in the late engagement, they were in force sufficient to chase admiral Montague (who had nine sail of the line of fifty ships) into port.

"June 19.—The Oracle of yesterday (which has the best continental news) positively states, that the archduke and the emperor, are set off to Vienna, and that the Austrian forces are to be withdrawn, from a sense of the utter impossibility of making head against the French. Clairfayt is driven to Ghent. Ypres is said to have surrendered with 7000 troops; and the whole of West-Flanders, it is expected, is by this time in possession of the French."

WINCHESTER, *August 4.*

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, July 3.

By information received from the frontiers of Georgia and the Cherokees, since the publication of Mr. M'Kee's letter of the 18th of June, to governor Blount, we have reason to believe, that there was not more than one Creek chief killed and three other Creeks wounded, near the Rock Landing, about the beginning of last May, and not the number as reported by the Creeks, and believed by the Cherokees, as stated in that letter.

On the 25th ult. Stephen Jones was killed by Indians, on the East Ford of Little Pigeon.

By information received by express, from Mero district, as late as the 23d ult. we learn, that on the 23th of May, the Indians stole major Wilson's and sundry other person's horses, in Sumner county—that on the 26th, they wounded one of the spies on Bledsoe's creek—that on the same day, they killed a son of Mr. Strawder and wounded his wife, on Station Camp—And on the 11th of June, killed Mrs. Gear, within four miles of Nashville.

About the 16th of June, Hugh Webb and Joseph M'Adam were fired upon by Indians near the Dripping Spring, on their way from the salt works, with salt. The former was killed and the latter badly wounded.

Pursuit was given to the party who stole major Wilson's horses, and nine retaken, between the Caney Fork and the Lone Mountain.

Captain Gordon followed the Indians who murdered Mrs. Gear, upwards of ninety miles, killed one Indian, and lost one of his party, Robert M'Rory.

BALTIMORE, *August 19.*

The schooner Chloe, captain Stanton Prentiss, arrived at George-town, in 52 days from Bourdeaux, brings the following interesting intelligence.

Captain Prentiss was in the office of the consul of the United States, when the official news came that the two fleets had engaged, the English fleet was composed of 32 sail of the line, the French of 26; two English and seven French were dismasted, and three English sunk, amongst which was a three decker. The same courier brought the news of the arrival of the fleet from America consisting of 116 sail. Three days since, we heard of the arrival of eighteen Dutch vessels taken into Rochfort, among which were a frigate and a sloop of war of twenty guns.

The foregoing intelligence was given to captain Prentiss by a clerk in the office of the consul, when he was there, for the purpose of clearing out.

Captain Prentiss adds, that one French ship, which afterwards blew up, continued to fight her upper deck guns while on fire below.

From the STAR (a London paper) of June 4, received by the same vessel.

Of the number of British ships which, within these last six months, have been taken by the French, it would not be easy to give an accurate list, but in that period, it may be relied on as fact, that our courts of admiralty have not condemned more than ten French vessels!!!

By an arrival at New-York, and the ship Active in the Delaware from Falmouth, interesting intelligence is received to the 20th some lay the 29th of June.

By those arrivals it ap[pears] France have totally de[feated] that the duke of York is [...] speake fleet had arrive[d] that the successes of the [...] have been, to the last [...] there is now a pleasing [...] In the action in wh[ich] defeated, the French b[...] into the field.

Annapolis

Extract of a letter from [...] dated August 13, to [...]

"DEAR SIR,

"The ship Active, [...] the fort, and brings [...] arrival of the Chesapeake [...] taking of Ypres, with [...] or Spires—4thly. D[...] 5thly. Chasing Monte[...] complete command of [...] against us, is the arrival [...]

BY THE COMMAND [...]
LITIA OF THE ST[ATE]
GENER[AL]

WHEREAS, by a [...] sident of the United St[ates] on the 7th day of Augu[st] [...]inations to defeat the [...] laws of the United St[ates] [...] existed in some of the [...] Pennsylvania, which [...] length to open insurrect[ion] [...] of outrage and violence [...] charged with the exec[ution] [...] against such other perso[ns] [...] conscience, or a sense o[f duty] [...] in the execution, or s[...] the said laws; And wh[ereas] [...] a law of congress, recit[ing] [...]tion, the president of th[e] [...] in certain cases, and u[...] forth the militia to exec[ute] [...] suppress insurrections; [...] appears by the said proc[lamation] [...] ployed the means so instru[...] dience to the said laws, [...] cretary for the departme[nt] [...] tion for organizing and [...] at a moment's warning, [...] state, amounting to two [...] fifty non-commissioned [...] due proportion of comm[issioned] [...] tion, made to me in q[...] of the militia of Maryl[and] [...] comply with and to bri[ng] [...] thought proper to issue [...]

THE commanding o[fficers] [...] and those of the extra [...] mediately, on receipt of [...] ro, from each regiment [...] and forty-one privates, [...] one sergeant, one corpo[ral] [...] held in constant readine[ss] [...] warning, to the places [...] prescribed; the said [...] last place of such as m[ay] [...] vices, and completed [...] by a draught, to be [...] whole remaining numb[er] [...] battalion, in which are [...] persons who shall actua[lly] [...] particular companies, [...] prescriptions of the law [...] the militia of this state, [...] those who, although ch[...] tillery, shall not volun[teer] [...] goons or artillerists fo[r] [...] whereas a certain propo[rtion] [...] required, is, by the di[...] fied as aforesaid throug[h] [...] composed of cavalry a[nd] [...] are necessarily attached [...] the several brigadier ge[nerals] [...] the receipt of these ord[ers] [...] manding troops of caval[ry] [...] within their districts, to [...] out delay, of their rep[...] number and equipmen[t] [...] voluntarily desire to be [...] the commanders of fl[...] which there are hitherto [...] shall make similar re[...] commandant of infantry [...] the several commanders [...] direction of their brig[ades] [...] the number and name[s] [...] rolled in cavalry or, a[...] serve in either.

Difficult as the task m[ay] [...] draught from a militia [...] completely, organized [...] patriotism of the gent[...] commands in it, that th[...] will, in no instance, [...] being substantially com[...] ailments of infantry b[...] valry and artillery by [...] cers of districts, are [...] made to me in the city [...] sixth day of September [...]

Given at the city of [...] of August, 1794.