

ceased about eleven P. M. The vessel is called the Ligurian, Don Frane, de Orfo, Commander, a Dutch frigate sold to the Genoese, and mounting twelve eighteen pounders, four twelve pounders, ten six pounders, twelve long wall pieces, and four swivels, with 120 men on board, of all nations.

It would give me infinite pleasure if I could close this, without having to inform your Lordship, that in the first hour of the action I lost my mallet, Mr. Soullby; a loss I felt more severely, for he was brave with the greatest coolness, and knew his duty well. I had six men wounded, two badly; the Ligurian had seven killed and fourteen wounded; among them the boatwain was killed, and the first captain very dangerously wounded.

No panegyric of mine can do justice to either warrant-officers or men; for the great disparity between the vessels shews, that had it not been for their spirited exertions, we must have fallen a sacrifice to these pirates, or whatever else they may be.

The service is much indebted to the spirited conduct of Captain Brown, of the 28th regiment who happened to be on board, by his animation, inspiring all around, and by his attention to the guns; nor would I do justice if I did not beg leave in the strongest terms, to recommend to your Lordship's notice, Mr. Hemphill, the purser, who, with my leave, came up from below, where he was stationed, and by his assiduity in attending the guns, saved me much, as after the loss of the mallet, my attention was more particularly required in manœuvring the helm and sails.

I have the honor to be, &c.
LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND.

[How would the spirits of the Dorians, could they revisit this theatre of Gallic phrenzy, grow indignation at the degeneracy of these their despotic descendants. But, it is natural enough: thus does degeneracy and disgrace every where follow the footsteps of French fratricidation;—thus does her embrace, like the lewd touch of the profane harpies, or the foul incantation of a wizzard, thrive up every where the souls of the subjected. The Genoese, while they were free, were renowned for enterprise, for bravery, and the most obstinate constancy and fortitude; but no sooner does the Gallic pestilence extend its blighting breath to them, than they decline in every national, every manly virtue, and become like their masters, unfit for any avocation but one common to wolves and tygers, that of preying on the spoils, and devouring the carcasses of those whom they find around them wiser and happier than themselves.—In honorable quarrels they are wholly impotent and enervate; a British bomb-boat bears away their stoutest frigate; and in the field, one soldier of the faithful, one man armed in a juff coat, wears to them too terrible an aspect to be looked upon.]

BERLIN, September 4.
The latest letters from Constantinople state, that the Porte had received official accounts of a signal victory over the troops of general Buonaparte near Cairo, in which some thousands of the French were killed and two thousand made prisoners.

LONDON, September 15.
This morning the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last reached town. It brings intelligence of a very important nature.—An article from Berlin, of the date of the 4th instant, states that official advices had reached Constantinople, of Buonaparte's army having been defeated near Grand Cairo, with an immense loss.

This intelligence comes likewise in private letters received by the Mail of this morning, both from Hamburg and Cruxhaven, of so late a date as the 9th instant, and is mentioned in the most confident terms.

Letters from Italy of the 23th ult. state that admiral Nelson, after having taken in provisions and water, had sailed from Syracuse in the beginning of the month. The admiral's fleet had been increased to 22 sail of the line, by the junction of four British ships from Cadiz and the Portuguese Squadron.

From Milan we learn that the king of Naples still continues his warlike preparations with activity. The article from that place, also states the probability of a revolution in the Ligurian republic, similar to that of the 18th Fructidor in France.

One o'clock, P. M.

Since our paper was put to press, with the foregoing intelligence, we have been able to ascertain in a great degree its authenticity.—It was conveyed to Berlin by the Prussian minister at Constantinople, to whom it was officially communicated by the Turkish minister.

Buonaparte's force consisted of about 15,000 men. An army of 50,000 Arabs had assembled, a circumstance that, in our opinion, sufficiently accounts for the immense slaughter of the French. Orders likewise had been sent from the Grand Seigneur to the different officers and chiefs, to fight to the last extremity in repelling the French.

Letters were received this morning from on board the homeward bound West-India fleet, dated at sea on the 17th of August, at which time they were all well. By these letters it appears that the John Bull, Goodall, one of the convoy, had captured a vessel, having general Pichegru on board, who, with Barthelemi, and several of the banished deputies (as we stated in our paper of the 8th instant) had made their escape from Cayenne. General Pichegru, after his capture by the John Bull, had been put on board of which he is now on his passage to England.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, September 14, 1798.
A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received this morning from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Camp near St. Johnstown, September 8, 1798.

MY LORD,
When I wrote to your Grace on the 5th, I had every reason to believe, from the enemy's movements to Dramahin, that it was their intention to march to the north; and it was natural to suppose that they might have taken a French force would get into some of the bays in that part of the country, without a success of which kind, every point of direction for their march seemed equally desperate.

I received, however, very early in the morning of the 7th, accounts from Lieut. Gen. Lake, that

they had turned to their right to Drumkeerin, and that he had a reason to believe that it was their intention to go to Boyle, or Carrick on Shannon; in consequence of which I directed the march of the troops under my immediate command, in order to arrive before the enemy at Carrick, and directed Major General Moore, who was at Tubercurry, to be prepared, in the event of the enemy's movement to Boyle.

On my arrival at Carrick, I found that the enemy had passed the Shannon at Ballintra, where they attempted to destroy the bridge; but Lieut. general Lake followed them so closely that they were not able to effect it.

Under these circumstances I felt pretty confident that some more march would bring this disagreeable warfare to a conclusion; and having obtained satisfactory information that the enemy had halted for the night at Cloone, I moved with the troops at Carrick, at ten o'clock on the night of the 7th to Mohill, and directed Lieut. gen. Lake to proceed at the same time to Cloone, which is about three miles from Mohill, by which means I should be able either to join Lieut. gen. Lake in the attack of the enemy if they should remain at Cloone, or to intercept their retreat if they should (as it was most probable) retire on the approach of our army.

On my arrival at Mohill soon after day break, I found that the enemy had begun to move towards Granard; I then proceeded with all possible expedition to this place, through which was situated, on account of a broken bridge, that the enemy must pass in their way to Granard, and directed Lieut. gen. Lake to attack the enemy's rear, and impede their march as much as possible, without bringing the whole of his corps into action. Lieut. Gen. Lake performed this service with his usual attention and ability; and the inclosed letter which I have just received from him, will explain the circumstances which produced the immediate surrender of the enemy's army.

The copy of my orders which I enclose, will shew how much reason I have to be satisfied with the exertions of the troops—and I request that your Grace will be pleased to inform his Majesty, that I have received the greatest assistance from the general and staff officers who have served with the army. I have the honor to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.
P. S. I am sorry to find that the wounds of Lieut. Stephens of the Carabiniers are more dangerous than they had been reported. His Grace the Duke of Portland, &c. &c. &c.

[Here follows general Lake's letter with the return of the French surrendered, killed, and wounded, &c. &c.]

Extract of a letter from an officer in Lord Cornwallis's army.

Camp at St. Johnstown, County of Longford, Sept. 9, 1798.

"You will have been anxious for news from me. My fatigue and my time oblige me to be short. We rendezvoused at Athlone on the 30th ult. and were brigaded as follows:

The Advanced Guard
Major General Moore.

1st Irish Militia & Light Infantry	650
2d ditto	700
3d ditto	680
400 Royal Bucks King's own Militia, (Green and 380 Warwick, (L. Infan.	
Major General Hatchinson.	
Downshire Militia	670
Armagh Militia	320
Artrim Militia	640
Major General Hunter.	
2d, or Queen's	590
29th Regiment	563
Louth Militia	470
Major General Campbell.	
Sutherland Fencible	900
Suffolk ditto	479
Rey ditto	400

"With Lord Roden's cavalry, and detachments from the 5th dragoon guards and Hompefch's hussars, and the Roxburgh fencibles and detachments from the royal English and royal Irish artillery, making together near 9000 men.

"With these we marched from Athlone on the 30th August, and had reached Holymount on the 4th of September, when we received information that the French and rebels had quitted Castlebar, and had pushed for Sligo. Gen. Lake then left us with the Reay fencibles and Armagh militia to join a brigade under Major general Taylor at Boyle, with whom he pursued the French to Colloony, near Sligo; and we marched to Ballyhaanoe, on the road towards Carrick on Shannon, to secure the passes of that river.

Next day General Moore left us with his Brigade, to support General Lake, but he left with us the Flank Companies of the Royal Bucks and Warwick, who were attached to Maj. general Hunter's Brigade. We encamped that night after a very heavy march, at French Park—and the next day we pushed on to Carrick on Shannon. We here received the surprising intelligence that the French and Rebels, after having been attacked most gallantly by the Limerick militia at Colloony, had taken their guns, and had pushed on to Manor Hamilton, in their way to Enniskillen, to penetrate into the North.—Lake was in their rear, and Major general Nugent had a considerable force to defend the passes of Lough Erne, which they did not dare attack. They therefore doubled back by the West of Lough Allen, & crossed the Shannon at Ballintra Bridge after a march of 32 Irish miles, assisted by horses, near four hours before Lord Cornwallis had brought us up to Carrick on Shannon, seven miles below it. We came to our ground on the 7th at four o'clock and soon afterwards general Lake who had followed them closely with Lord Roden's Fencibles, the 3d Battalion of Irish militia Light Infantry, the Armagh and Kerry militia, arrived at Leitrim, within three miles of us. Though we had marched so far, Lord Cornwallis moved us at eleven at night, as it was now evident that the enemy meant to have a race with us for Dublin—and by eight o'clock in the morning the Flank Companies of General Hunter's Brigade, viz. the 2d 29th, royal Bucks, and Warwick, came up, after 26 Irish miles (which are 42 English miles) with the enemy, who had halted at Cloone, on the road to Granard.

"In the darkness of a very stormy night the Royal artillery, the Downshire, Suffolk, and Sutherland Regiments bad, by the fault of their Guides, missed their road, and did not join us till nine. Lord Cornwallis did not think it prudent to attack only with General Hunter's Brigade, and the Enemy had moved off.

"As soon as the rest of our columns had

joined, we followed and at eleven in the morning on the 8th, had the pleasure of seeing them brought to action by Lieutenant General Lake, whose cavalry had checked them in the most gallant manner till he could attack them with the 3d Irish light infantry, the Armagh and Kerry militia, and the Reay Fencibles. Nothing could be more animated than the conduct of these regiments under the eye and command of the gallant hero of Lisacella, and at noon the enemy's line gave way. The French called for quarters, and were spared, but a few of them, with many of the rebels, having been driven on the left of Lord Cornwallis's line, which was occupied by the light companies of the Royal Bucks, were checked by them, and could not escape from the pursuit of the cavalry who pressed close up to them. By half past twelve the firing ceased, and we found our labours well repaid by the capture of every Frenchman left alive, near 900, and of 60 rebels out of 2000, amongst whom I am sorry to say we took fourteen of our Longford militia, who deserted to them at Castlebar. Their cannon, stores, arms, in short every thing has fallen into our hands.

"Nothing could exceed the zeal or the exertions of the regiments under this incredible fatigue. The 2d and 29th had come from the county of Wexford, the Reay and Armagh, and the 1st and 2d Irish light infantry from Wicklow, the Royal Bucks and Warwick from Dublin, and the Sutherland from Drogheda, all from the eastern or opposite coast. Of the rebels, who at one time were upwards of 5000, not one remains in arms; three three generals taken or killed, and the number slaughtered is very considerable.

"Immediate steps are ordered for the punishment of the guilty; and thus ends the long meditated project of French invasion, which has only tended to shew the little dependence which the French and Irish Directors can mutually repose in each other's promises. The French are outrageous in their complaints of the Irish, whom they execrate for having deceived them, and our unfortunate countrymen have had sufficient experience of the blessings of French fraternity, which they will long remember, having now fed at free cost near 1400 very hungry families for 18 days, exclusive of a rabble of 15,000 men, whom their French brethren call "des plus grand selerates qui ont jamais existés," and who have paid with their lives (at least the greatest part of them) for the treasons of our Irish, and of your English patriots, who have led them to their ruin, escaping themselves from the punishment they deserve."

September 17.
The following is a copy of a French Assignat, a-la-Ireland.

No. 1.—In the name of the French Government—good for HALF-A-GUINEA to be raised on the Province of Canaught. (Signed) JOHN MOORE

Intelligence is said to have been this day received from Castlebar, dated the 10th, "that the rebels, under a French general officer, are certainly in possession of the barony of Tyrawley, in the county of Longford; and that general Moore has proceeded against them with a considerable force."

September 19.
An Irish correspondent, in a letter to a friend, enumerating the various prodigies of valor performed by the different military corps at the wonderful battle of Ballinacree, assures him that the Reays marched against the enemy as steady as a rock!

PARIS, 9th Fructidor, Sept. 5.
It is pretty generally supposed here, that no rupture will take place between America and France.

We are assured, that ere long a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance will be concluded between the Roman and French Republics. The latter we understand, is to furnish the former with a corps of 22,000 French troops, for which it is to pay a certain sum per annum.

[In an American Gazette, this delusion should be exposed in simple terms, and we should call the 12,000 hirelings ruffians a Priestorian band, quartered on the poor Italians to keep down the sovereign mob, for whose support the oppressed are compelled to provide. Great God! how long will these ravagers be permitted thus to trample on the rights of mankind, and call it Liberty.]

NEW-YORK, November 15.
The new British Island of Malta is organizing in the French manner. A national guard is established in the first place—Religion is proscribed next—and the churches stripped of their wealth.—Then comes requisition on requisition—Some murmers are expressed the capital is not sent to a battle by a letter de cocher, but his head is struck off at the order of a brutal commandant. Then a liberty pole is erected and the Decree established, and the wretches forced to join in the celebration of a feast commemorative of the destruction of their liberties, the overthrow of their government, the contempt of the solemnities of matrimony, and the universal pillage of their property.—So much for tamenals and pusillanimity.

Calculating on the success of the infamous wiles of the disloyal, the general opinion in France is, that their will be no rupture between that country and this. They are sensible of the impolicy of their late measures, and they hope yet to gull us by crocodile tears, and a deceitful show of a pacific temper. But the door of reconciliation with pirates and plunderers is never shut for ever. We have already had our pockets picked, and if we suffer ourselves to be again gulled, the next step of these fraternal villains will be to cut our throats.

For Sale, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, 500,000 weight of Java Coffee, OF THE FIRST QUALITY, LANDING from on board the ship Cleopatra, Capt. Wills, from Batavia.

Willings & Francis, No. 21, Pann Street.

FOR SALE, By the Subscriber, Belfast Canvass, No. 1, to 7, On moderate terms for Cash or a short credit. James Lyle, South Seventh-street, near Cbehut. nov 16

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16.

Every honest man in America will heartily join us in the wish that the murderer Buonaparte may meet the fate of the apostate JULIAN. Happily, this wish, far from being chimerical, is exalted by our news of yesterday, into a well-grounded expectation. In tracing the tracks of former adventurers on this hazardous theatre of action, as accurately as the scanty materials furnished us will allow, we discern no evidence of the success of any enterprise undertaken in similar circumstances to the present. Alexander, it is true, passed the deserts of Syria, and after subduing Porus and his multitude of Elephants, penetrated to the Punjab. But, without instituting a comparison between the course of Alexander and that of Buonaparte, it is worth while to advert to the far greater degree of similarity, which appears, both between the conduct and the characters of the Imperial apostate and the Gallic assassin.

The certainty of the defeat and destruction of the maritime force, added to the total loss of a large army and immense body of officers, with a man at their head, who, however infamous for the atrocity of his crimes, and whether an able general or not, was worth, from his popularity, more than an hundred thousand men, must prove a staggering blow even to so colossal a power as that of the Great Nation. Already I see the revolutionizing crew, those ill-omened birds of prey, who have so long devoured the vitals of the empire, trodden every where under the foot of the suffering peasant and the oppressed gentleman. Barbers and valets shall no more act over the governmental gambols, and "dressed in a little brief authority, play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, as makes e'en Angels weep." The Directorial Harlequin may dance his antic hornpipe; but others shall no longer pay the piper. America, freed from the gripe of fancifulism, and fraternization, shall yet live, and, having nothing else to do, begin, at last, to take care of herself. In this work, she may find a task requiring all the energy of thought and action, which characterized of old the sages and heroes of Greece and Rome, when the *salus populi* was guarded by a Lycurgus and a Solon from the keeping of Democratic ruffians, and promoted by a Dictator, who knew how to direct against the enemies of the State the just vengeance of the law.

The Moslems, pulled by the whiffers, winee: This is all good. Let the work go on. Citizen Revolution has probably yet to take a tour through Turkey—to instil into the patient Musselman, the may "simple virtues" of the great nation. Their modesty, their benevolence, their generosity, their humanity! their disinterestedness, their modesty, their incorruptibility, all offer to the wondering Turk, lessons by which he may improve upon a system now quite Sybaritic, compared with theirs.

The fancifulist Admiral Bruetz, was, it seems, dispatched to the other world, amidst fire and flame. Shakespeare would call this "A fore-taste of that which is to come." Would to God, the here and the hereafter of all Jacobins might be speedily assimilated.

Commotions threaten the estates of the double-faced villain and fool of Prussia—the author of all the evils of the last four years. To him, "on horror's head, may horrors accumulate."

Two men lately disputing on the accommodations provided for prisoners, in the different jails in the United States, found some difficulty in agreeing which merited a preference; when one of them put an end to the dispute by declaring Philadelphia to be the best, as he had tried them all.

The French, wonderful nation! seem to imagine themselves designed for the Crusades or Knights Errant of the world. America had but to cry oppression, and they were in arms to deliver her. Since that how extensive has been their benevolence in this way: the Turks have just been delivered from out of the hands of their enemies, the Knights of Malta. Damnable nation! how extensive have been the miseries by her inflicted. But her shield is lost; and her spear is broken.

The Pacha of Palestine makes head against the invading Infidels. But though they contend on holy land, we may console ourselves with the reflection that no Christian blood will be spilled.

After all the various conjectures, it appears most probable that Buonaparte was bent on succouring Pashawan Oglou in his rebellion. That word Rebellion has a charm which draws the French as crows to carrion. But "Rebellion hath had ill luck."

The Empire of the Turks "hangs quivering on a point." It would be a pity to have it overthrown; because next to the French, it is the freest and most enlightened in Europe.

It would be curious to examine how many kinds of liberty have found shelter in the recesses of Gallic fraternization. The Swifts are calling for their former liberty ere they have quite done decrying their former tyranny. But amidst all the varied forms of liberty or of tyranny, none seems at present more universally obnoxious than French liberty.

A British cock-boat, it appears, has taken a frigate, belonging to their Sansculottish Majesties, of 42 guns. The frigate bears, it seems, the conquestral title given

to the Republic of Genoa! The Romans would have called this an *in extremis*. So also, the first frigate taken from the Dutch by these proud Islanders, was named, after that union which has ruined Holland, the *Alliance*.

The audacity of these tyrants of the ocean, has long enough outraged humanity, and the GREAT NATION, as the undoubted rectifier of wrongs, cannot longer forbear to humble their pride. It is high time the Army of England had performed its duty—a duty so dear to humanity.

Varuum, commonly called General Varuum, a member from Massachusetts, a Jacobin, one of the spitting faction, and a man notorious alike for weakness and want of principle, is re-elected. *Quis, talia fundo, temperet a furor?*

ON Monday a final discharge took place at the Tents on Schuylkill, when fifteen hundred persons, and upwards, were dismissed to their homes, who, during their residence at the Camp were chiefly supported, and wholly clothed by donations from our Citizens, and the inhabitants of all parts of the country. The general and early flight of the Inhabitants from the City, depriving the laboring classes of employment, and, consequently, of provisions; the manner in which great numbers of them were crowded together in small buildings, rendering their situation particularly hazardous; and the difficulty of extending relief to them at their several habitations, pointed out the expediency of procuring an asylum, where the attention and exertion of a few might benefit them from disease, and administer to their necessities. This has been effectually performed by the Committee: Few instances of the Fever have appeared among them through the whole season, and food and raiment have been amply supplied. Though tents, hastily pitched, are, by no means, a desirable retreat; yet, with the advantages of flooring, straw and other conveniences, they have made the lot of these poor fugitives not only safe, but truly comfortable. The task of regulation among such a heterogeneous concourse of characters must have been attended with many difficulties; it has, however, been observed, by numerous visitors, that the harmony and order, apparent in every quarter of the encampment, deserve the highest encomium. Schools were early established by the Committee in which upwards of four hundred children were daily instructed by suitable teachers selected from the Tents; and it is a pleasing fact that many, who, in September, were totally ignorant of the alphabet, are now enabled to read with propriety. To prevent idleness from becoming habitual, some of the men were sent to labor at the Canal; while others, with the women, were employed in making up clothing for themselves and their brethren. The superintendance of their health was committed to a Physician of eminent talents, whose indefatigable industry and kind attention can only be rewarded by his own rest: And, to complete this picture of beneficence which appeared like a star of mild radiance through the gloom of calamity, the inculcation of moral and religious duty was regularly attended to on the Sabbath, when discourses were delivered in which the pure principles were pointed out with perspicuity, and the necessity of their practical adoption strongly enforced. Such have been the consequences of an institution commenced in uncertainty and prosecuted with anxiety. Nothing need be said on the merits of the Committee, their works speak a language which cannot but be understood by every friend to the happiness of mankind.

N. B. There have been Sixty Births at the Encampment.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED. DATES

Brig Hopewell, Dowling, Salem,	10
Schr. Albert, (Danish) Paul, St. Croix,	
Sufannah, Small, Havana,	
Sloop President, Brockway, Newport,	9
Laura, Barker, Nantucket,	9

Goods for Baltimore,

Will be received at the stores of, and forwarded by the SUBSCRIBERS, WHO, if they are delivered to them properly directed and in good order, will be accountable (with the exception of accidents for their safe carriage. Due attention will be paid to dispatch.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son. nov. 16

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IN THE LAST ARRIVALS,

Superfine, fine and common cloths

Swandowns
Baizes
Velvets
Velverets
Printed calicoes
Furniture & fancy dimities
Hairribbands
Sewing silk
Brussels and Persia carpets
Buttons

For sale, for cash or credit, by SAMUEL MERRICK, no. 248 Arch street.

nov. 16

FOR BELFAST, THE SHIP

JOSEPHUS,

HENRY H. KENNEDY, Master,

NOW lying at Mr. Daughby's wharf, in Southward. This ship is in complete order, and will be ready to take in her cargo on Monday next, and sail with all possible dispatch.—For freight or passage apply to

JOHN CRAIG, no. 121, Dock-street.

nov. 16

FOR WILMINGTON,

NORTH-CAROLINA, THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain Wood,

WILL take freight on very moderate terms, and sail about the 25th instant. Apply to the Captain on board at Lotimer's wharf, or

Willings & Francis, no. 21, Pann Street.

november 16

At nine o'clock,

On Wednesday Morning,

At NO. 40, UNION STREET,

Between Second and Third Streets, WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH,

A valuable and general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers. nov 16