

Head-Quarters-General, at Quievrain, May 1. Eight in the Evening.

The French army seeing that they would be attacked, and not wishing to have the disadvantage of being on the defensive, in which they never succeed, made dispositions this day for a grand attack. The battle was general and bloody, and the defeat of the enemy was complete. All their forces were in movement before break of day. They marched against our centre, passed Saint Sauve, and advanced to Fiftren. Our advanced posts not being able to resist a whole army, retired. They were, however, reinforced, and the French artillery kept up a heavy fire upon them. Our centre, which had maintained its ground till ten, being overpowered by numbers, gave way, and for half an hour fell back; but the left wing did wonders. It attacked the right wing of the French in flank, and pierced. The battle was soon renewed in the centre, & the French were driven beyond their camp. The defeat was so complete, that part of the enemy threw themselves into Valenciennes. The carnage was very great. The regiment of Barco, above all, displayed extraordinary and invincible bravery, and avenged the barbarity with which the French had torn out the eyes of one of their comrades, who had fallen into their hands. We have taken from the enemy, 15 pieces of cannon, 22 caissons filled with ammunition, and the horses which drew them. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable: Ours does not amount to 200 men, but 3 of our officers are dangerously wounded.

That on the 3d or 4th inst. at farthest, Conde was to be besieged in regular form; and that a report had reached Brussels on the 3d, that the army commanded by the Duke of York had beaten the French, who were posted to defend the western part of Flanders; but that no confirmation of this intelligence had been received at the time the letters were closed.

Letters from Poland state, that 200,000 loads of wheat have been stopped at Dantzick, which the Poles were going to send to France. The prize is estimated at 50 millions of polish currency. It is to be sent to the combined armies.

The Pope has raised a new levy of 6000 men.

By the death of another Cardinal, the College of Rome has now seven hats to dispose of.

The British cavalry that embarked at Blackwall last week, have safely arrived at Oatend.

Monday evening Vice-Admiral Lord Hood arrived at Portsmouth, and immediately hoisted his Flag on board the Victory, of 100 guns, at Spithead.

The number of ships of the line in commission at this time, is 65, being nearly one half of the whole navy of Great Britain, of that description.

Extract of a letter from Douay, April 3.

The commissioners of the Convention, victims of the perfidy of Dumourier, were introduced to the Prince de Cobourg by the traitor himself—he took Camus by the button of his coat, and led him into the room—"Will your highness (said he) permit me to introduce to you M. Camus—he is the president of the committee of pensions, of finances, of liquidation, in a word, the president of all possible committees." "Ah! is this M. Camus (said the Prince) indeed M. Camus, I am overjoyed to see you, pray M. Camus show me your citizen's diploma, M. Camus I really think that a queue behind and a little powder in your hair, would suit the air of your face wonderfully well." In this trifling and indecent manner were the commissioners treated by a petit maitre German prince.

MUSIC NOUVELLE.

At Leeds (Yorkshire, Eng.) are two young Ladies, much celebrated for a superior talent they possess of whistling; while the one performs the first, the sister accompanies with a seconda. The music, for melody and softness, perhaps is inferior to none; its novelty is no small portion of the pleasure.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) June 7. The new governor of Hispaniola is already at war with the civil commissaries. M. Sauthonax has deposited the money, obtained from the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, on board the America. The naval commander in chief, at the requisition of the governor, has ordered the ship round to the Cape. The commissary, who is much attached to the treasure, says, he shall not stir, and thus is the point at issue between them.

The whole naval force of the French at St. Domingo, provided there has been no recent accession from Europe, is three eighty gun ships, seven frigates, three or four armed brigs, and a corvette.

Philadelphia, July 10.

The Baltimore Evening Post of the 6th inst. contains the following account.—The schooner Citizen Genet, after taking the brig Lovely Lass, had a severe engagement with the Ship Trusty, mounting 8 nine pounders, and the brig Cornwallis mounting 6 eight pounders, on the 4th inst. about 15 miles from the Capes of Virginia.—The schooner Genet and brig Cornwallis were engaged about an hour, when the latter struck.—The ship Trusty also fought the Genet, upwards of three hours, but the ammunition chest having taken fire and blown up, by which six of the crew were dreadfully wounded, on board the Genet, she had to bear away for the Chesapeake, being rendered totally incapable (by the above melancholy accident) of securing the brig Cornwallis, or continuing an action with the ship Trusty, both of whom crowded all the sails they had left, and stood to the S. S. E.

Capt. Oaks, in the ship Fortitude, arrived at Boston on the 2d inst. in 51 days from Oshend. By him we learn, that the French, at Paris and in the country, were in high spirits; appeared determined to defend their country to the last extremity; and that there was not the appearance of want in the Republic.—That there were reports of a battle, in which the Austrians and British were defeated, with the loss of 200 men: That a body of 1000 British dragoons, marched from Oshend, to join the combined forces, the day before he sailed.—That a body of English land forces had arrived, and more were expected.—The officers of these arrived, expected, they said, the French would fight with more firmness than in any former wars.—That all communication with France was cut off at the time of his sailing: And that on his passage he spoke the French frigate Bayonne, of 30 guns, that eight days before had fought a frigate of superior force, and had lost the Captain and 40 men.

Arrived at Boston, Capt. Trask, from Bristol—on the 6th day of his voyage spoke the French Privateer L'Esperance, which had taken two valuable prizes—the British Brig Industry, Capt. Gant, from London, for Philadelphia—and one of the Quebec fleet.

Monday there was a very numerous meeting of the merchants and traders of this city, at the Coffee-House, to take into consideration certain measures which appear to be pursuing, tending to a breach of the neutrality of this country, and contravening the proclamation of the President of the United States. In discussing the subject, such evidence was adduced as amounted to proof, that the brig lately called the Little Sarah, had been armed in this port, and was probably bound on a cruise against the powers now at war with France.—Whereupon a large and respectable committee was appointed to wait on the Governor of the State, and the heads of departments in the general government, to make enquiry into the business, and to ascertain what measures had been adopted to check a procedure so alarming to the interest and honor of the United States.

We are informed that the Governor gave the committee the strongest assurances of his having done, and that he should continue to do, every thing in his power to secure a strict adherence to the neutrality proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Spirited measures are pursuing to place the Fortifications in the river in such a situation, as that the sovereignty of the United States shall not be insulted with impunity by any foreign power, nor our neutrality violated by any of our own citizens.

It is said that the French men of war and frigates, after conveying the fleet from Cape Francois into the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, will bear away for Boston.

The brig Little Democrat, formerly Little Sarah, of 12 guns, belonging to the Republic of France, sailed from this port on Sunday last. She is commanded by Capt. Amiot.

Died, Citizen BENJAMIN TOWNS, for several years a Printer in this city.

Received from Cape-Francois by Capt. Jones, of the Schooner Eagle, who sailed from there on the 24th ultimo.

On the 17th and 18th of June, several disturbances had arisen between the whites and mulattoes—on those days and on the 19th the mulattoes paraded the streets in armed bodies and insulted the whites, several of whom they wounded with sabres and pistols. The whites applied to the Commissioners Sauthonax and Polverel for redress, but in vain. On the 19th an officer belonging to the fleet was wounded; the commodore applied to the commissioners, who appeared in every instance to favor the mulattoes. The admirals of the fleet, upon finding the want of success of the commodore's application, called on the commissioners themselves, but without obtaining satisfaction.

On the 20th they drew up their ships with broadsides to the town, and springs on their cables; the red flag was hoisted on board the admiral's ship, and a signal gun fired, upon which the captains of all the ships of war repaired on board the Admiral's. In consequence of the plan laid in that council, at 3 o'clock boats from the several vessels were manned, and at four about 2000 men were landed from the fleet at the Cape, commanded by Gen. Galbaud.—These immediately proceeded to the Arsenal, the cannon of which they distributed throughout the city, and pointed up each of the principal streets.

They next proceeded to the government house (where the mulattoes had collected) to demand from the commissioners satisfaction. The mulattoes fired on them, the fire was returned, and kept up till dark, with great warmth.

Before the preparations for landing, the merchant shipping was ordered out of the way of injury. At dark, after the firing had ceased a drum was heard, the usual preliminary to publishing proclamations, and it was reported that the commissioners had published pardon and freedom to the revolted negroes. During the conflict, the prisons containing about 400 of the revolted brigands, were opened, and they armed to reinforce the mulattoes.

On the 21st, some cannon shot were exchanged between the two parts of the town occupied by the whites and the mulattoes, and several houses set on fire by the latter. On the 22d the conflagration increased, and on the 23d the whole town of the Cape was on fire.

From the place where the merchant shipping lay, the road from the country to the Cape is plainly seen. Along it negroes from the country were continually travelling on the 22d and 23d; supposed to be coming in, in consequence of the proclamation, to reinforce the commissioner's party.

On the 24th, all the shipping that could possibly put to sea, American as well as the French fleet of merchantmen bound to France, left the Cape under the convoy of the ships of war for this place. Many of these vessels were in want of almost every thing for even a short voyage, it was therefore impossible for the French merchantmen to attempt to reach their destined European ports.

The commissioners, prior to these disturbances, had ordered Gen. Galbaud, but lately arrived from France as commander in chief of the island, back to France, for having acted in some respects, as they conceived, improperly, while they (the commissioners) were at Port-au-Prince.

The naval force at the Cape, Capt. Jones states at three 74's, besides some vessels of lesser force. The fleet of merchantmen, in all, upwards of 100 sail.

Capt. Jones further informs, that the officers belonging to the British sloop of war, Hyæna, a prize taken into Cape-Francois, by the French men of war, were preserved by the greatest exertions. Being conducted down to the American wharf, by some of the negroes who spoke English, they immediately leaped off and were taken up by the American boats, and conveyed on board the French ships. Capt. Jones saw a number of the inhabitants of the Cape preserved in the same manner.

The brigs Active, Waters; Hope, Pool; schooner Juno, Tanner, and two schooners belonging to Baltimore, left the Cape with Capt. Jones—all the other vessels that were there went to leeward.

Capt. Jones made very particular enquiry for the safety of the Americans, and is happy to inform, that all escaped, except Messrs. Not and Miller, of Charleston, South-Carolina, who were missing.

It is said that the British prisoners at the Cape, amongst whom were the officers, marines, and seamen belonging to the privateer Hyæna, (captured only a few days before the melancholy event took place) put themselves under the command of a British officer, and fought bravely by the side of the French soldiery and sailors under Gen. Galbaud, against the commissioners, mulattoes and negroes. If Galbaud, had stood out 5 minutes longer, it is thought he must have gained a victory; he, however, withdrew the troops and went on board the French ships of war, after fighting three days, and with him took the British officers, &c. who had so courageously assisted him.

At the same time that Gov. Galbaud quitted the scene of action, it is said the commissioners, Sauthonax and Polverel, also fled with the soldiery under their command into the country, and thus the town of Cape-Francois being evacuated by both armies, was immediately exposed to the depredations of the negroes, mulattoes, and brigands, who finding nothing to oppose them, ruffled in with demonic fury and set fire to it in every quarter.—Had either party, Galbaud's or the commissioners succeeded, this most unfortunate event would probably not have happened.

Capt. Jones further says, that more than two thirds of the shipping at Cape-Francois had put to sea before he weighed anchor, and the rest followed; that boats had been previously sent

from the men of war to bring off 21 persons who were in the arsenal and lost, with all the ammunition and stores; that several American boats with a flag of truce approaching the shore, were fired at by the blacks and mulattoes; that the most monstrous scene of plundering was exhibited—the roads were thronged with people going from the town to the country, and vice versa. That the Orleans regiment of dragoons were all taken prisoners by the sailors, and sent on board the men of war; the sailors then mounted the horses, and with boarding pikes, harpoons, &c. made great havoc among the blacks. Fortunately for the fugitives, eight sail of American vessels arrived a day or two before the fleet sailed.

It is obvious, however, that the accounts are imperfect; the number of the slain on either side could not be ascertained, as no communication was permitted with the shipping after the embarkation took place—the particulars which originated the mischief, are not sufficiently developed—the number of the whites who took part with the commissioners is not mentioned; and that of the blacks and mulattoes is equally unknown.

Thus much appears too evidently true, that a scene of desolation and misery has been displayed, of such extent, as to harrow up the feelings of every mind susceptible of the emotions of humanity.

A writer in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Monday, speaking of the probable consequences of the foregoing events, thus expresses himself:

The citizens of this metropolis deservedly rank high as the friends and patrons of the unfortunate; and so long as human life is a chequered scene, the opportunities will frequently occur for them to support the character they at present sustain.

The late shocking events at Cape-Francois will very soon thro' a great number of suffering victims, men, women and children on their bounty and compassion—and a doubt cannot exist, that the hand of benevolence will be extended for their liberal relief. This may be effected in different directions, by positive and negative assistance—their immediate sufferings will admit of immediate and positive relief. On this point much may be said, and many expedients devised, but the success of the whole, depends principally, if not entirely on dilating the ports, strings of those who are in circumstances to impart.—And, Oh! how will the truly generous exert in an opportunity to apply the surplus of their wealth to such a noble purpose. The excess appropriated on this occasion will be put out of the reach of accident!

The negative provision is, that rents should not be enhanced—for our fellow beings must be sheltered—that the prices of the necessities of life should not be raised—for the hungry must be fed—that the laudable spirit of acquisition should, on this occasion, suffer a temporary suspension; for though "one person's necessity is another's opportunity," yet he that takes advantage of an unfortunate multitude, makes himself a foul blot in the creation of God."

The fatal consequences, says a correspondent, resulting from setting up rival, coeval and uncontrolled authorities, have been exemplified in the experience of mankind in all ages; and the whole history of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the present day, is a striking comment on the truth of the position. Various instances of the clashing of authorities have occurred in the French West-India Colonies—these have been attended from time to time with circumstances which make the blood freeze in the veins at their recital.

So far as information has been obtained, the terrible catastrophe which has just happened to Cape-Francois, appears to have originated in a competition for power between the Commissioners, and the newly appointed Governor of Hispaniola. By this melancholy instance, we may see that nothing is sacred or humane which comes in competition with a gratification of ambition, rivalry and revenge.

The anniversary of Independence has been more extensively celebrated this year than usual. It affords pleasing reflections to the patriotic mind to observe such a spirit of union and fraternal affection among the citizens of the United States. The acknowledgment of the blessings of Independence as secured by a just and energetic government, are among the most striking sentiments expressed on this occasion; while a generous wish for the freedom and happiness of the whole society of man, appears to have glowed in the bosom of every assemblage of citizens thro' the Union.

Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, has paid the last debt of nature. He died on the 15th April last, at his apartment at New-Inn, London. His extraordinary feats of walking, by which he might with proper management have benefited so much, never produced him enough to keep him above the reach of indigence. Poverty, which he ought always to have kept a day's march behind him, was his constant companion in his travels through life even to the hour of his death.

[Eng. Pap.]

No Boston Newspapers have been received by the Editor this week—although extracts from those due here on Monday, appear in the New-York papers of that day.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Table listing ships and their destinations: Brig Mary, Wills, Jamaica (wise to the Ambuscade); Nancy, Condill, New Providence; Keshah, Guier, St. Eustatia; Active, Waters, Cape-Francois; Hector, Baker, Port-au-Prince; Schr. Eagle, Jones, Cape-Francois; Juno, Hamblin, do; Incultry, Trilfram, do; Tril, Vanneman, St. Thomas; Industry, Aonswy, Newport, R.I.; Chance, Cadenfield, N. Carolina; Sloop Maryanne, Giltz, Virginia; Jenny, Finch, Norfolk.

PRICE OF STOCKS. Table with 2 columns: 6 per Cents (17 1/2), 3 per Cents (5 3/4), Deferred (16 1/2), Full shares Bank U. S. (5 per cent. adv.).