pal officer of St. Omer's to clear the college of that place of all the English indiscriminately, and send them in waggons, to be provided for that purpose, up to Paris. The order was to be executed in twenty-four hours, and in that short notice, children of all descriptions were to be got ready as well as nuns of thirty or forty years of residence, who had made up their habits to the humble retirement of life, and the duties of their religion. About six o'clock in the morning this motly group appeared,—the children, for the most part, insensible of the fate that might await them, some of them, however more thoughtful and depressed; whilst the nuns, with their little bundles under their arms, terrified at leaving the place of their quiet and happiness, and not knowing whither they were going, presented a spectacle truly commiserating. The young gentleman who gives the substance of the above account, escaped in the crowd, with another boy of about his own age, on the morning of the cavalcade's setting out from St. Omer's. They luckily got safe to Ostend, and by the favor of a correspondent of one of their fathers, who resides there, they arrived in London a few days ago.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, July 4.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Polly Capt. Dixson, of this port in 17 days from Port-Dauphin, with the capt. a capt. Hodge and some of the men sick; the two former, we understand, is very ill. The confined power of the Health Officers of this port, to the Windward Islands, prevents any thing effectual being done by them, add to that the backward disposition of the town, in making the necessary arrangements, by placing a guard at the Fort, or a request to the Pilots of the port not to bring in any vessel, from any port of the West-Indies within the Fort. The prevailing fever of those Islands will inevitably be introduced into this town. Should such an event take place, be it again remarked that it must not be attributed to a want of exertion on the part of the Health Officers; but as observed before, to a backward disposition of the town.

The above vessel brings an account of the death of Capt. Moffet of this place at Port Dauphin.

PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 10.

We hear that the Chickasaw chiefs, lately arrived, will be present at the entertainments at the Theatre, to-morrow evening.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent manufacturer of cotton in the town of Paterson in New-Jersey, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 11, 1794.

"I now take the liberty of informing you, that I have a machine for for the purpose of cleaning cotton of its seed, ready for your inspection—it is far from a complete piece of mechanism, but every day's working will furnish ideas for improvement. It is calculated to work by water or horse, the expence very moderate. I make a double allowance when I say the expence of obtaining the seed will not over-run 2d currency per lb. (I mean the *clean'd* pound) 'tis a machine that every man may be taught to work in half an hour, and will turn off upwards of three hundred weight of *clean* cotton per day, that is, it will gin about one thousand pounds during twelve hours of *seed* cotton. I am happy to inform you, that the staple of the Carolinas and Georgia cotton, far surpasses all expectation in its application on our water machines; nor ought I to omit naming a Mr Pinckney, I believe of Virginia,* who some time since forwarded two samples, the growth of his plantation, of a quality at least equal to the 2d Bourbon. They have an unfortunate custom to the southward, of mixing the different growths and different gatherings of different plantations together, by which means the well and ill harvested, the black and green seed, the healthy and the unhealthy, the rotten and the sound get all jumbled together; and the following difficulties arise in working or manufacturing of it into any goods of a quality superior to the fustians or thicksetts.

"If ill harvested, that is, if the ripe and unripe pods are plucked at the same time, the unripe pods heat, discolour and weaken the staple; such cotton is much shorter than a full grown pod, and is most of it lost or useless in the manufacture.—The black and green seeds produce a cotton essentially different in their qualities to the manufacture—the latter being generally much superior, of a fine but short staple, and if well harvested, very strong, clear and kindly applicable for muslins, some of Mr. Pinckney's which I have received, I will venture to affirm, will spin as fine as No. 150 hanks to the pound, each hank being 840 yards long. The black is in general short, curley, coarse, but applicable to the lower numbers—I have not seen any of the growth of this country which will spin above No. 30, or 40; now Sir, 'tis evident that two such contrarieties in point of quality, as is in the black and green seeds, ought not to be mixed; to spin each to advantage, a different process is necessary—they are each good in their kind, but if unfortunately they get mixed, they each materially injure the other, and render the compound very difficult to manufacture; and I am well convinced from my own observations, that to this unthinking admixture, and consequently its inapplicability to the modern cotton machines, arises the indifference concerning the American cotton among manufacturers. The stores in Virginia I understand take it from the Planters in small parcels, by way of barter; the store keeper has one common receptacle for all it receives, so that every thing is unluckily done with it, which ought to have been studiously avoided: there is an astonishing difference in the excellence of the qualities of these respective seeds, but the Planter's ignorance of this circumstance unfortunately fills the market with a bad article, when at the same cost and labor a good one might be produced. Healthy and unhealthy, I have as yet grown but little cotton, and my knowledge on this head arises more from information than any other means—It seems a plant which has many casual facultles attached to it, (at least in this part of the country) for I believe it has no hereditary infirmities—planting from damaged seeds—an unfavorable season—extreme poor land—a grub which injures the root, &c. all tend to produce unhealthy cotton—weak and sickly—the staple of which separates freely, has no elasticity or inclination to adhere to the other fibres, and when first taken out of the package, has a very faint disagreeable smell; this soon turns to a rot, when it becomes totally useless to the manufacturer. I ought to apologize to you Sir, for intruding so much on your time, for I have involuntarily run into a lengthy letter, which I had not contemplated before I began.

"I shall bring with me to Philadelphia some mule and water spinning of Paterson cotton yarn, as well as some shawls, and fancy nankeens of our American Manufacture."

* Probably a mistake for *S. Carolina.*

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

Pleasing Intelligence.

Yesterday arrived in town from Niagara, a Mr. Pierce, a gentleman whose veracity may be depended upon, who informs that the British forces intended to act in opposition to General Wayne, have been recalled from their station; and that part of them had arrived at Niagara, previous to Mr. Pierce's leaving that place, which was 4 weeks ago. Mr. Pierce also informs, that a large number of Indians were, before this, collected, who intended to join the British; but that they had all dispersed.

The above orders were supposed to have been issued by Lord Dorchester.

IMPORTANT.

From Correspondents.

By the ship Hope, Captain Wise, from Halifax, arrived here on Monday last, from the British Channel, we are informed that about the 16th or 17th of May, an action had been fought in West Flanders, between the French army commanded by General Pichegru, consisting of 90,000 men, and a part of the allied army under the Duke of York which, after exhibiting prodigies of valour, had been forced to retire, with the loss of 700 killed, wounded and missing; on the other hand, General Clairfait had attacked the French and defeated that part of their army with which he was engaged, killing 2000 and taking 22 pieces of cannon. The main body of the army, under the Emperor, we understand was not in the action. The Duke of York narrowly escaped being taken. [*For the particulars of these events we entreat the patience of our readers, until they come to our hands from official publications.*] It is added that the Prince of Cobourg's army had invested the strong town of Maubeuge, 16 leagues from Cambray, and 53 from Paris. Considerable reinforcements of troops had arrived from Ostend to reinforce the British, and orders been issued from the War office in London, to embark all the cavalry and infantry which could be spared for that purpose. It was hourly expected that a general attack of the French, in which the several parts of the allied troops in Flanders were to be engaged, would be commenced, and which in all probability, must prove bloody and decisive. Lord Moira's army was to sail before the close of May, from Southampton and the Isle of Wight, to attempt a landing and establishment on the French coast. A part of the British fleet for Newfoundland had been taken by the French. The commander of one of Admiral M'Bride's fleet of frigates, fell in with a French frigate, which he engaged, and took into Cork harbour, together with a ship which proved to be one of the Newfoundlanders.

Consequent to his Britannic Majesty's message to the House of Commons, of the 12th of May, respecting the papers of several political societies in England, the two houses of Parliament have consented to a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus act* in the three kingdoms.

The fleet of Admiral Murray, consisting of the

		guns.
Resolution,	Capt. Cummings, of	74
Africa,	Home,	74
Argonaut,	Aylmer,	64
L'Oiseau,	R. Murray,	36
Thetis,	Cochrane,	38
Cleopatra,	Ball,	36
Thisbe,	Dickenson,	28
Alert,	Smith,	16

Bound for Halifax, stood into Plymouth, for it compliment of marines; when Captain Wise quitted him, and stood on his voyage for Halifax and New-York. Admiral Sir James Wallace is said to be appointed for the Newfoundland station, this Summer. The Marquis of Lansdowne had moved the House of Peers, in terms hardly expected from his Lordship, on the subject of American affairs. [*Concerning which, we shall be more communicative when precisely informed.*]

The above account of the preceding operation in Flanders, were brought to Halifax by a vessel from Bristol, that sailed some time after the 24th of May.

Extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary, of the 23d of May—Containing a letter from the Duke of York, to Mr. Dundas, of the 19th.

The army moved in 5 columns to attack the French; the column his Royal Highness commanded, was composed of 7 English, 5 Austrian, and 2 Hessian battalions, with 6 squadrons of light dragoons and hussars, were successful in the two attacks they made on the French; and after driving them from two entrenched posts, his Royal Highness was preparing to take a position for the night near Lanoy, and for that purpose advanced under Lt. General Abercromby, a brigade of guards as the advanced corps. He soon after received orders from the Emperor to move on and to attack the enemy; in this he again was successful.—In this position his Royal Highness was compelled to fritter away his command, first leaving the two Hessian battalions at Lanoy, 2dly, four do. of British guards at Mouvay, under General Abercromby, 3dly, two Austrian do. detached to communicate with Col. Davier of Gen. Otto's column, and lastly, a brigade under General Fox, to secure his Royal Highness's right flank; in consequence of these detachments, the Duke of York had only three British regiments with him, and the dragoons. The French gaining intelligence of this pushed a corps between his Royal Highness and General Otto, who gained the rear of the Duke, and a body of troops soon after issuing from Lisle, began the attack on his Royal Highness. The conflict was of no duration, they were attacked in front and rear by as many thousands of the French as they had hundreds, were soon broke, and his Royal Highness with difficulty gained General Otto's column. The detachments under Generals Abercromby, Fox, &c. made good their retreat and joined their columns on their right and left.

The loss in killed, wounded and missing is near 700, of that, three regiments, (the 14th, 37th, and 53d,) sustained near 450, so that the others suffered very little, the most were made prisoners. Major Wright of the artillery is the only officer of rank killed. General Clairfayt has revenged this check, and completely defeated a large body of the French, taking 24 pieces of cannon, and killed 2000 on the spot. The Prince Saxe Cobourg invested Maubeuge. This is a hasty sketch of a perusal of the gazette, the number killed, &c. is accurate, having taken them down from the return.

Yesterday, the ship Hope, Captain Wise, arrived here in [it is said] 43 days from Bristol and Halifax, with Papers and letters dated London May 24, said to contain intelligence to the following purport—That the *Duke of York* had been DEFEATED, with the loss of 700 men; that an Austrian General was killed by his side; that he [the Duke] saved himself by swimming *a river* on horseback; and, to balance this account, that General Clairfayt had rallied his army, given battle, and beat the French, killing 2000 men, and taking 22 pieces of artillery.

We suppose the Duke's whole command (15,000 men) were cut of ! !

Whether such papers and such letters have been received or not, is not fully ascertained by the editor. If it be a fact that such papers, and important news are received, the public will judge, whether they are not grossly insulted by their being withheld from them. Had the intelligence purported the total extermination of the French Republic, the same men who take apparent pains to smoother this news, would have been as indefatigable in circulating it universally and instantly.

New-York Journal.

London papers, just come to hand, say, seven members of the British Parliament are in the Tower, and great uneasiness prevails throughout the nation.

A letter we have just received from Martinique, dated June 20th, states, that the report of the arrival of an English fleet at Barbadoes, as a reinforcement to Admiral Jervis, is totally without foundation.

The French landed at Point-Petre on the 5th June; the naval force is one 74 gun ship; one 64, four frigates, four transports and two brigs. The English fleet at Guadaloupe is of superior force. The number of troops is not known, but the English suppose them formidable, as evidently appears from their conduct.

Two hundred Patriots have joined the French at Point-Petre.

Mr. Higginson had just arrived from Barbadoes, and it is understood that he has not found a single American condemned vessel, worthy of condemnation.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, via St. Johns, dated June 26, 1794.

'By a ship from Liverpool in 26 days there is certain accounts received that the Duke of York is totally defeated, with the loss of 700 men killed, and as many wounded and taken prisoners, and has also lost 16 pieces of cannon; and that Clairfait has obtained a complete victory over the French. The fleet for this place, under admiral Murray, consisting of 3 ships of the line and 6 frigates, are now in sight. It was currently reported when the above ship left England, that the French fleet were again in port, and Howe, with the English fleet, was still out.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

A London Paper, the Star, of 24th May, was received by a gentleman of this city from Halifax yesterday—We are informed it contains much important information. The Austrians and British had attacked the French on the 17, or 18th, and were repulsed with considerable loss; that of the British alone in killed and missing a bout 800. The Duke of York was in considerable danger of being cut off with the column he commanded, by a party of the French, who came out of Lisle; and it is said he had to swim a river in getting back to the main army. It is also said a fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of the Castor frigate, bound for Newfoundland, had fallen in with a Freech fleet, who captured nearly the whole of them. It is also said that General Clairfait had obtained considerable advantages over part of the French army, with which he was engaged.

It is further said, that the Habeas Corpus has been suspended:—That several persons have been committed to the Tower, for treason:—And that the Marquis of Landsdowne, had made a motion to summons the attendance of the Lords, to take up a proposition he meant to offer, respecting the recent conduct of the United States.

It also appears, that Madame Elizabeth, sister of the late King of France is dead.

NORFOLK, July 3.

On Sunday the 30th ult. arrived here the snow Diligence, Capt. Homer, in 70 days from Liverpool—He sailed in company with a large French ship (lately captured by the English) loaded with salt, bound to Baltimore:—left several vessels there for Baltimore and the continent (names unknown) to sail immediately after him.

On the 12th of May at 6 A. M. spoke a ship from Bremen, with a great number of passengers—men, women and children, bound to Baltimore.

Arrivals at New-York.

Ship Young Eagle,	Lord,	Liverpool
Ship Mary,	—,	Cape of Good Hope
Hope,	Wise,	London and Hallifax
Diana,	Emery,	Bourdeaux
Snow Mary,	Tromberly,	Boston
Brig Polly,	Mason,	Curracoa
Schr. Union,	Bowles,	Kingston
Sloop Francis,	Assprig,	Halifax (with the British May mail)
Argus,	Allen,	St. Croix

Captain Emery from Bourdeaux, informs, that there is above one hundred American vessels lying there; and, that the Captains and crews thereof, are in the most distressing situation.

He was boarded on the 16th May by the French fleet from Brest, which was intended to meet the one from Chesapeak, who supplied him with provisions—was treated by them extremely polite.

May 23d, saw a long boat a drift, with "George Hancock," painted on the inside of her stern.

Spoke the ship Rainbow, Holiday, from Charleston, bound to Liverpool—out fifteen days—all well.

PHILADELPHIA.

A London paper, "*the Star*" of the 24th May was received by a gentleman in this city per post *this day*, and contains an OFFICIAL ACCOUNT of the events detailed under the New-York head in this day's Gazette.

We learn that the events are much more unfavorable to the Combined Forces than the New-York account states—particulars of which will be given to-morrow—not being able to obtain possession of the paper in season for this day.

Last night an attempt was made by some villains to rob the house of Dr. Joseph Redman, situated about 2 1-2 miles out of this city. The servants being alarmed, rushed out of the house and pursued the thieves to a thicket at a short distance, and attempted to take them, when one of the gang, plunged a bayonet into the breast of the Doctor's coachman, (a black man) and killed him instantly—the thieves got off.