

musket shot. He was the single person wounded, either of the army or navy. At day-break of the 12th the Fort of La Fleur d'Épée was carried by assault, and the greatest part of the garrison were put to the sword: a few brave seamen were dangerously wounded in the gallant action. Fort St. Louis, the town of Pointe à Petre, and the new battery upon Îlet à Cochon, were soon afterwards abandoned, and many of the inhabitants escaped in boats to Basseterre, before the Ceres and two gun-boats could get into the Carenage to prevent them, notwithstanding the alertness and precision with which Capt. Inelou executed the orders I sent him by Captain Grey.

The ardour of the officer, soldier and seaman, surmounts every difficulty. The small number of troops the General Sir Charles Grey was under the necessity of leaving to garrison Martinique, induced me to order Commodore Thompson to remain there, with the Vengeance, to co-operate with lieutenant-general Prescott in establishing order and good government in the Island, for the preservation of the conquest, and to execute many other duties essential for the weal of his Majesty's service.

J. JERVIS.

An account of the killed and wounded belonging to the ships of the Squadron under my command, on the 12th of April at the storming of Fort La Fleur d'Épée.

Boyne. Mr. George Roe Port, Midshipman, and 9 seamen, wounded. Blanche. Mr. Robert Colquhoun, and 2 seamen, wounded. Total 13.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18.

The "Courier Francois" of this morning does not contain any details of the late naval engagement on the 12th of May and beginning of June, as promised in that paper of yesterday. It seems to be as difficult to extract French news from one quarter as English from another.

Speech of Mr. SHERIDAN in the British House of Commons, May 16th, on the motion of the Minister "for leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government."

Mr. SHERIDAN said, he could not content himself with giving a silent vote to a question of such importance, which in his mind involved in it the existence of the liberty of every man in the country: no man could be safe, when an uncontrolled power was placed in the hands of Ministers, of depriving on grounds and unfounded suspicions, of freedom, any person who might be obnoxious to them. He thought it the most impudent and daring measure which had ever been attempted at any period, or by any Minister; he was astonished at the silence which was observed by all those Gentlemen who composed the Committee, and made the report: he did not think that any one of them would venture to stand up in his place and assert, that he really apprehended any danger which could warrant the adoption of such a measure. He hoped it was not the intention of the Minister to press the Bill through the House that night: that some time would at least be given for fair consideration: if he did do such a thing, and recommended the passing of the bill in that hasty way, upon such slight grounds, he would not hesitate to say, that he deserved to lose his head. There were many imprudencies he admitted in the writings and resolutions of those Societies, but why, he would ask, had they not been prosecuted at the time they appeared? But there was nothing that could warrant so violent a proceeding as the present. He had himself been once a delegate for the purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform. He did not recollect whether the right hon. gentleman himself was one at the same time; the Duke of Richmond certainly was: but so far from its being considered an Act of Insurrection or Rebellion, they were accommodated with the Guildhall to hold their Meeting, and attended by the Officers of that Court. He condemned, in severe terms, the conduct of certain public prints, said to be under the immediate direction of Government; he cared but little, for his own part, what was said concerning him in any public paper, and so great was his regard and esteem for the Liberty of the Press, that he should never attempt a prosecution for any thing which might be said of him; but at the same time he thought it infamous to encourage such villainous aspersions

on any member of the House; and he thought that the rage for prosecuting Libels was so great, that it would well become the Attorney General to prosecute those papers for Libels on the individual Members of that house, especially when they were carried so far as to implicate them in a charge of High Treason. If the Ministers could stoop to encourage such slander, he should hold them to be the most infamous and basest of mankind—he thought it impossible—if any man had any thing to allege against him, let him stand forward, and he will find him ready to repel the charge and to vindicate his character and his honor. He reprobated the whole of the Minister's conduct on the present occasion, which was calculated to destroy the peace and harmony which subsisted among us. There could not surely be any real ground of apprehension, from a set of men without fortune or connection in the country; and who were, comparatively, few in number. But why not confine the operation of this Bill to those Societies? Why should the Liberties of every British Subject be surrendered to the Crown, for the fault of a few? He would much rather he would make it treason or felony, for any Society to meet for the purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform, though he belonged to such a Society, and would rather forfeit his life than abandon the cause.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Sheridan explained.

Mr. Burke entered into a long defence of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the necessity of the measure on the present occasion. In support of this, he read an extract of some correspondence between the Revolutionary Society, and some Societies in France, which passed in the year 1791. He contended that these Societies were a continuation of the same system, which then appeared as pulpules, but had since ulcerated and become dangerous sores.

Sir John Scott defended his conduct as Public Prosecutor and supported the bill.

The House then divided, Ayes 201. Noes 39.

The following Articles are copied from the General Advertiser of this morning.

The French papers received by Capt. Green, contain an address from a popular society established in the town of Pucierda, taken from the Spaniards, to the Convention. We are promised the loan of some of these papers this day.

The Paris paper of the 27th May, contains an account of the fate of Clairfait's army in the affair of the 17th May on the subject of which the English papers are quite silent. Clairfait, our readers will recollect, was to have crossed the Lys, and by forming a junction with the five columns which proceeded from the environs of Tournay, have cut off the communication between the French at Courtray and Lille. In this Clairfait was unsuccessful and lost upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon, 300 horses and had 1500 men made prisoners, the number of killed or wounded is not mentioned. The artillery was taken by the Sans Culottes General who drove the English from before Dunkirk and there took a considerable quantity of cannon, &c.

The arrival at Brest of some officers sent by the minister of the French Republic here, with information of the time the Chesapeake convoy was to sail, that arrangements might be made for its reception, has given rise to the report of American commissaries having arrived in that port.

Two instances of the amazing activity with which the French carry on their naval operations are related by Captain Green. A frigate was launched at Brest and four days after was perfectly ready to proceed to sea; and Captain Green's brig, was at the public expense, in a few hours coppered, in order that she might bring the intelligence of the success of the French in Flanders and dispatches to the minister with more expedition.

From an undoubted source we find, that A. H. Rowan has completely escaped the inquisitorial researches of his persecutors in Ireland, and safely arrived in an American vessel in France.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 14.

GOOD NEWS—

Direct from FRANCE.

On Thursday last a schooner arrived

here from Brest, which she left the 24th May.

The Captain, a gentleman of veracity and respectability, informs—that about the 18th of May, the grand fleet, from Brest, consisting of thirty-two ships of the line, and a number of frigates, sailed from that port, in expectation of joining another fleet from Rochefort & Havre. That on the 29th of the same month, he passed this fleet, which then consisted of fifty sail, off Cape-Clear, stretching for Cape-Finistere.

The captain also informs, that during his stay at Brest, (about 6 weeks) upwards of one hundred and twenty prizes were brought in there, 40 of which were outward bound for Jamaica, and several English South-Sea men.

The captain further reports, that the day before he sailed, a Corvette arrived from the Chesapeake fleet, which he left four days before; that the English fleet was not out, and in all probability said fleet arrived shortly after he sailed. Provisions were very plenty at Brest. The important account of the total defeat of the Duke of York had been received at Brest, but as the captain saw no official account, he is not able to relate the particulars; but it was represented to be a complete victory on the part of our republican allies.

Boston Chronicle.

From France Direct.

On Thursday, a schooner arrived here from Brest, which she left the 24th May. The Captain informs, that about the 18th of May, the best grand fleet put to sea, consisting of 32 sail of the line, and a number of frigates; which it was expected would be reinforced by a number of ships from Rochefort and Havre. That on the 29th May, he passed this fleet, which then contained about 50 sail, off Cape Clear, and that they were stretching from that Cape to Cape Finistere;—That during the stay of the schooner at Brest, which was about 6 weeks, about 120 prizes were brought in, 40 odd of which were Jamaica men outward bound, and several English South-seamen: That provisions were not scarce nor dear at Brest; and that the accounts of the defeat of the Duke of York's army had been received; but as the Captain could not procure any papers, he was unacquainted with the particulars; That the Chesapeake fleet had not arrived; but was expected—and so provisions were scarce at Brest.

It is fact, that the English fleet was at sea at the time the French was. Both fleets are in force, and must be in the vicinity of each other.

Columbian Centinel.

HARTFORD, July 14.

It is with great pleasure we remark, that the 4th of July has been much more extensively celebrated this year, than usual. And it is with equal pleasure we observe the spirit of federalism, peace, and moderation, which breathes through the multitude of toasts drank on this anniversary. Saving a few toasts, of a few party clubs, and societies, the above remark is almost universally just. What a happy prospect has this country, when amidst the convulsions of Europe, the errors of weak and mistaken, or the attacks of desperate and wicked politicians in her own bosom, a general opposition to war, bloodshed, and anarchy, pervades her enlightened citizens. The rational joy, which animates our inhabitants on every return of the day of Independence, proves their strong attachment to real liberty; while their moderate and peaceful sentiments, evince their thorough acquaintance with their own best interests—Peace and good government.

ALBANY, July 14.

It is with the keenest sympathy and grief we record the following disaster: On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, this city was again alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved most unfortunately to be Caldwell's noble factory of Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, &c. &c. situated about one mile north of this city, near the seat of Stephen Van Rensselaer. Our citizens mulctured with the greatest activity; but before any assistance could arrive, this extensive and valuable pile of buildings (eight in number) was wrapped in flames—the enormous height of which, added to the awful stillness of the night—the lowering aspect of the sky—the peculiarity of situation, being a deep vale, covered by lofty hills and thick woods—and the interrupted reflection of light upon the tops of the trees—altogether formed a scene, the

horror and sublimity of which is almost beyond the reach of imagination.— Finding every hope of extinguishing it blighted, we were forced to the disagreeable necessity of standing usefless spectators of the destruction, it is said, of the most curious as well as most extensive works of the kind perhaps in the world, in which strangers, who have visited this city since their establishment, generally agree. The loss to a worthy and enterprising individual is computed at Fifteen Thousand Pounds, on a moderate calculation—and it may also be considered as a heavy public loss, from the number of people it employed, and the keeping of large sums of money within the sphere of our own circulation.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

We learn that three vessels belonging to the fleet were chased into Sandy Hook by a British 64 and a frigate, which now lie at the Hook, to obstruct the entrance of any returning vessels. We have not been able to learn the fate of the remaining vessels, nor what is become of the Concorde.

The British frigate Thetis, arrived yesterday afternoon, and anchored opposite the Fort in the North River.

Capt. Talbot left the fleet on Monday at 11 o'clock. He saw the ship Atlas taken; at which time the Concorde and Perdrix were, in his opinion, at least ten miles to the windward, steering off on the wind.—He thinks there are but few of the fleet taken, as they separated in every direction, on seeing the British frigates.

A melancholy accident happened on Friday last, in the Sound. As Capt. Goodman from Middletown, was coming to this City with a load of produce, he was overtaken by a violent storm of wind, hail and rain; his vessel sprung a leak, and soon after went down, by which accident his wife and wife's sister perished. The men saved their lives by clinging to the boat till morning, when they were relieved by persons from the shore.

LONDON, May 16.

H. ROWAN.

It was currently reported in town yesterday, that the wherry in which Hamilton Rowan sailed, had arrived, and had brought a letter to Mrs. Rowan, assuring her of his having arrived in a place of perfect safety.

The circumstances given along with the above rumour, were that Mr. Rowan took shipping from Drogheda, and not from Killybegs, as formerly represented; that they sailed through the Downs without meeting the smallest interruption, and on Monday morning last got safe into Dunkirk, where, after undergoing a slight examination, the port officers suffered them to land Mr. Rowan, and immediately to depart without hindrance or molestation.

Extract of a letter from board Lord Hood's fleet, April 17.

"The brave Lieutenant Tupper, who distinguished himself so highly during his command of Fort Pomet, at Toulon, was the officer whom Lord Hood sent on the 10th of April to the Governor of Bastia, with a summons to surrender the place to the British arms.

"Lieutenant Tupper having mentioned to the commander of a row-galley of the enemy, that was without the Mole, the purport of the flag of truce, he was directed to wait whilst information was given to the Governor; after which he was directed into the Mole, and there continued about half an hour, when the Mole Heads were lined with troops; the Governor, Monsieur Le Michelle, came through them, under a strong escort. Mr. Tupper being landed, and having informed him that he came from Vice-Admiral Hood, with a letter for the Governor, he answered, that no such person existed; but as a Republican, he was the Commander; that he could not receive any letter, or have any correspondence with the enemy whilst he remained on the territories of the Republic; that his troops were brave and ready; that his batteries and forges were prepared, and they would meet our troops on the point of their bayonets, being determined either to conquer or die. He also added, that he was sensible the English possessed humanity; and should the fate of war cause him to lose two thirds of his men, the survivors might be indebted to them for the exercise of it.

"On his persisting not to receive the letter, Mr. Tupper returned on board the victory, and immediately the batteries were opened and the fire began from six 24 pounders and three inch mortars, on the north part of the town.

"On the 15th of April the firing

from our batteries continued with bated vigor; and the day before Romney arrived at Bastia from horn, with four mortars and plenty of shells.

"A new battery of three twenty-four pounders was to open that day, as it is near the enemy's north battery, much is expected from its fire. Our loss was not then very great. The day before, Capt. Clark, of the 69th regiment, lost his right arm, and was otherwise badly wounded in the side; that with two or three men killed, is all the loss that we have suffered.

"The enemy must suffer much, as our shot and shells fall among them. Provisions were scarce in the town."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship Camilla, Boys,	Oporto	
Gen. Washington, Kerney, Ferris	Peter Holston, Dodds,	Cadiz
Hope, Bainbridge,	Bilboa	
Thomas Chalkely,	Coruma	
Brig Suffannah, Towers,	Bilboa	
Sally, Cochran,	St. Thomas	
Polly, Smith,	Jerome	
Schr. Polly, McLane,	Montague	
Sloop Sally, M'Cutcheon,	St. Croix	
Aurora, Delany,	Norfolk	

Arrivals at Boston.

Ships John, Homans, Liverpool; Thorn, Wilton, Havre Marat; Brig North Star, Insulander, St. Ubes; Snow Pallas, Wilder, Bourdeaux; Schrs Olive, Harding, St. Domingo; Industry, Knowles, Liverpool; Industry, Bowden, Halifax; Retrieve Jackson, Leogane.

Arrivals at Baltimore.

Ship Euphrasia, Sanger, Amsterdam; Venus, Frankford, ditto; George Law, White, Liverpool; Brig Equality, White, Offend; Atalanta, Hawley, Oporto; Eunice, Bar, Salem; Shor. —, Cracker, ditto; Hannah, Cox, C. N. Mole

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Tryal, Cannon, Falmouth; Frigate Thetis, Cochran, ditto; Sloop Liberty, Corree, Windsor N. C.; Carolina, Hofner, New-Providence

Brig Dolly, Tortfon, Barge Harriot and Eliza, Slewinan, and Eng Polly, Lillibridge, part of the convoy escaped.

A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held in their Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock. N. B. New members to be elected. R. PATTERSON, Sec'y. July 18.

NEW THEATRE.

Positively the Last Night.

In Aid of a Fund,

About to be established for the Relief and Support of those who from Age or Infirmities, may be obliged to retire from the Stage.

This Evening,

JULY 18.

Will be Performed, a COMEDY, called

Every one has his Fault.

Lord Norland,	Mr. Whitlock
Sir Robert Kumble,	Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin,	Mr. Fennel
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton
Hammond,	Mr. Green
Porter,	Mr. Warrell
Edward,	Mrs. Francis
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Whitlock
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Shaw
Miss Spinster,	Mrs. Bates
Miss Wooburn,	Mrs. Morris

End of the Play, an occasional ADDRESS.

To which will be added, a NEW PANTOMIME, called

The Birth of Harlequin;

Or, The FRIENDLY WITCHES.

Harlequin,	Mr. Francis
Pantaloon,	Mr. Bologna
Miser,	Mr. Blunt
Clown,	Mr. Milbourne
Principal Witches, Messrs. Darley and Marshall,	Mrs. Oldmixon, and Miss Broadhurst.
Workmen, Messrs. Lee, J. Warrell, &c.	Columbine, Madame Gardie

To conclude with A grand Chorus and Bower Dance, in the Temple of Liberty.

The Vocal Parts by

Messrs. Darley, Marshall, Lee, Robins, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss Willems, &c. &c.

The Scenery entirely New—Designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

Machinist—Mr. Cox.

(The Dance composed by Mr. Francis.)