

Landau, Weissembourg, and of the place near which we are now encamped. We are going to invest Landau; in the reduction of which place we shall not, as in the last campaign employ cabals and intrigues; but gun-powder, bombs and balls. Within a month's time it must be either ours or in a heap of ruins. My next letter will be dated from the trenches before Landau."

General Favrat has advanced against Cracow, and the head quarters of William Frederick have been removed to Pilica. His Majesty will speedily join the corps of General Favrat.

The following are some further particulars respecting the late naval action; and they may be depended on as authentic.

Early on the morning of the 28th ult., the French fleet was discovered by Lord Howe's fleet in lat. 47 1-2 about 130 leagues to the westward of Ushant. They counted 32 sail altogether, but the number of line of battle ships could not be exactly ascertained. The French were down at first, but formed a line of battle, and about half past one, when their line was formed, made sail.

No signal for the line was made by Lord Howe but that for a general chase. Six ships were up before the Audacious, but none of them fetched to near as that ship. At eight the engaged a French ship, and the action continued till ten. During the action the French ship twice fell on board the Audacious, but without any intention of boarding her.

About the middle of the action, the mizen topail of the French ship caught fire from her arm chest in the top blowing up, and almost immediately after, her mizen mast went overboard, close below the deck. After the action had continued about an hour and a half, her main yard, fore yard, and main top-sail yard likewise went overboard. The Audacious had all her running and standing rigging cut: only two fore shrouds left; one shot in her fore mast, two in her fore top mast and two in the heart of her bowsprit.

During the night she repaired her damage, and in the morning discovered nine sail to windward standing towards her. At this time the Audacious had her sails unbent. She soon made sail, however, standing before the wind, and presently discovered three more coming down upon her star-board bow. There were a large frigate and 3 corvettes. The masts of the Audacious were in such a state, that they could not alter their course. These three French vessels being the others in chase, hove to along side the Audacious about 7 in the morning, and began to fire upon her, and they kept up a harassing fire till twelve o'clock, without however doing much damage.

It was while the Audacious was making away from the nine sail, that she saw the ship she had engaged the night before, lying a mere wreck upon the water, only ten feet of her foremast standing, about six feet of her main-mast, and her mizenmast gone by the board.

The officers of the Audacious learnt from a Frenchman on board, the master of a corvette which they had taken, that she was called the Revolutionnaire, formerly the Bretagne, of 112 guns.

June 9. We have advices from Tournay as late as last Friday; and from Ostend, of last Saturday; besides a number of letters from different parts of the continent.

By letters from Brussels of the 6th instant, we understand that the French have abandoned the siege of Charleroi, and have been forced to repass the Sambre with very great loss; and have taken post at Montignieu. Charleroi was besieged during four days by the French; who battered down almost all the houses in the town—but the brave resistance of the Garrison, and the approach of the Confederate armies saved it from being taken as it was reported to be.

The Emperor has established a council of war, with full powers to undertake whatever may be expedient for the advantage of the campaign. It consists of Prince Cobourg, the Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, Count Clairfayt, Baron Baulieu, Prince Waldeck, and M. M. d'Alvinzy and de la Tour.

June 10. Each section of the city of Warsaw is obliged to furnish a regiment of militia of 1000 men. Gen. Kosciuszko has joined another considerable corps at Lublin, to watch a Russian army near that place.

The warlike force of the Polish confederacy is said to consist of 67,870 men, who are stationed in five divisions.

The corps of Gen. Kosciuszko consists of 22,970 men; that of General Koehowiki 18,900; that of Jussufski of 6000 stationed at Grodno; a corps of 12,000 at Wilna; and another at Warlaw consists of 8000. The peasantry are not included in this calculation. The confederates are well provided with every necessary.

The report is perfectly true of the King's having a body-guard of fourteen citizens set over him, of whom two are to be in constant attendance, and are to accompany him every where. On the 18th count Unruh, the Post Director, Sartorius, and some others were arrested.

The provisional council of Poland has ordered that all persons who receive any gratification or pension in consequence of taking part with the Russian at the Grodno confederacy, shall reimburse the same immediately. Prince Sapieka, the son of the chancellor of Lithuania, has made a present to the Lithuanian Republic of 6000 ducats, and forty arbores down at first, but formed a line of battle, and about half past one, when their line was formed, made sail.

We learn that 40,000 Russians are marching towards Poland from the Ukraine, and 16,000 from Livonia. The Poles have prohibited the exportation of grain and provisions of all sorts.

June 11. Yesterday evening about eight o'clock Sir Roger Curtis, first Captain of Lord Howe's fleet, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches of the greatest importance. They state, that on the first of June, Lord Howe fell in with the French fleet, when an engagement commenced; and after a severe conflict of many hours, with as severe fighting as ever was known, victory was declared in favor of the English, by the capture of six sail of the line, and two fink.

Both fleets have suffered considerably. Sir Robert Curtis reports, that the French fought with great bravery. Most of the enemy's ships were mauled in their hulls, and tried to escape without waiting for each other.

We are sorry to state the death of Captain James Montague, who was killed early in the action. Admiral Pauley has lost a leg, and so has Admiral Bowyer.

The slaughter was immense on board the French fleet; and we are sorry to add, we have lost a great many seamen, to the number, in some ships, of sixty or seventy men killed and wounded.

Sir Roger Curtis landed at Falmouth on the 7th, and on his way to town was unfortunately overturned in a chaise, and bruised his arm a good deal; so much that he has it in a sling.

We hope that admiral Montague's squadron, which sailed on the arrival of the Audacious, Captain Parker, the other day from Plymouth, will fall in with and pick up some of the enemy's straggling ships.

By a lieutenant of the Andromache frigate, who arrived at the admiralty yesterday, we learn, that in the afternoon of the 31st ult. the Andromache, on her way to Newfoundland with a convoy, fell in with two ships, one of which (a ship of the line) was in tow of the other.—She had lost her topmasts, tops, &c. This was in lat. 48, 7, N. long. 11, 51, W. Several parts of large ships were seen soon after.

On the next day (the 1st of June) eight sail of enemy's ships (some of the line) were despatched.

On the 3d of June, about 5 in the afternoon, in lat. 46. 58. N. and long. 15. 49. W. a large fleet was seen, consisting of upwards of 100 sail of ships, escorted by men of war of the enemy, and judged from every circumstance, to be the long expected valuable French convoy from America.

VALENCIENNES, May 31.

"The late insurrection at Liege, which by the well timed severity of the Duke of Wurtemberg, was fortunately crushed in its birth, had more ramifications, I fear, than as yet have been discovered. At Hui a small town between Liege and Namur, the flag of rebellion was likewise hoisted, a few days since by a gang of villains, whose number rapidly increased, that a detachment of 150 men sent thither from Liege, were not able to reduce them. On their return, Count Blangy, formerly a Lieutenant General in the French service, at the request of the Duke of Wurtemberg, put himself at the head of a corps of 400 French emigrants, and marched against the Hui Sans Culottes; but the result of Blangy's expedition I do not yet know."

WARSAW, May 14.

The Poles have made themselves masters of Lublin, in Mazovia, and put

the whole Russian garrison to the sword.

BRUSSELS, June 6.

"Charleroi was invested on the 27th ult. The enemy had assembled numerous forces to besiege it, besides a strong army of observation. The fire of the enemy continued without interruption till the 2d. On the 3d inst. our army was heard by their firing to approach to the relief of Charleroi, when the garrison made a vigorous sortie; and the enemy began to retire in great confusion.

"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 Charleroi 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 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."

GENOA, May 17.

A column of 7000 French has penetrated to and taken possession of Pignatolles; another column, of the same number, is at Mendori; a third, consisting of 15,000 men has attacked and carried Genoa. The city of Turin has been declared a state of siege; nearly the whole garrison is composed of Austrian troops. The king of Sardinia has set out for Alexandria, and it is believed he will from thence repair to Milan.

DUBLIN, June 4.

In consequence of an embargo being laid for a time on British as well as on other vessels, by the Americans, the Maria, an American vessel, belonging to Hudson, a place in that country, which came in here from Bourdeaux, laden with wine and vinegar, has had her cargo detained and secured in stores, until something further is known relative to the American embargo.

By this Day's Mail.

ALBANY, August 4.

From a Correspondent at Catskill.

A son of Mr. Daniel Hayton, of this place, a lad of about 7 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 considerable 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.

LYNCHBURG, (Virg.) July 26.

WITH peculiar satisfaction we announce, the nomination of his Excellency Patrick Henry Esq. for the Senate of the United States of America. The Executive of Virginia, calls him to the service of his country, in place of the patriotic Monroe; now Ambassador to France. No measure of Government could have been more popular, than the appointment of this Veteran Defender, of the rights and liberties of the people. Notwithstanding the Office is one to which he must add Dignity, yet we flatter ourselves, he will be induced to accept it at this critical period, and especially as the Federal Constitution has assumed a more conciliatory air since the several amendments that have been administered to it.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

By an arrival on Saturday evening in 12 days from Hispaniola, we learn that the people of colour, having been permitted to enter Fort Dauphin, had ravaged the place, and put 700 French Royalists to the sword.

The spirit and firmness of the Executive, displayed in his proclamation

for suppressing the riots near Pittsburgh, the must give sensible pleasure to every peaceable republican. We trust the lay on great body of the people in this country will cheerfully second the measures of the President to quell disturbances and a rebellious spirit, which, if permitted to spread, will render life and property insecure, and destroy our fairest hopes of peace and liberty.

If the laws the other hand, when one or many, cannot protect us from hot headed patient of the boundaries, which his anarchy, our government is not worth defending.

A letter from an American gentleman, man at Hamburg, dated April 26th, from the world, form only a small part states, that greater exertions will be of the catalogue of inevitable consequences. Dryden, Otway, Savage, the progress of freedom than were ever Shennelton, Goldsmith, the younger Lytton, before known. He informs that Kosciuszko's party in Poland is rapidly increasing; he gives it as his opinion that Kosciuszko is countenanced by Sweden and Denmark; and that the Turks will favor his cause by making war on Russia.

Should these opinions be well founded, we may be certain of what indeed we never entertained any great doubts, that the combination against France will soon be broken and crumble to pieces. Such a prospect strengthens our hopes of peace, and justifies the policy of the President and his supporters, in refraining all hostile acts on the part of the United States, as the issue of the war in Europe most probably will be favourable to peace in America, without any offensive operations on this side the Atlantic.

Extrait of a letter from a gentleman in Guadeloupe, to his friend in this city, dated Basseterre, July 15.

"I have been in this island about two months, and would have taken the liberty of addressing you sooner, but the embargo on your navigation prevented unhappily all communication. Before this reaches you, you will have heard, that part of it has again changed masters, and in possession of the French, in consequence of which I suffered considerably, though in the end I shall come off better than the greater part of those who were settled at Point-Petre, as an additional fleet with troops on board is now arrived, and the French are cooped up without provision or water, dying in great numbers of epidemical diseases; the town must be ours in a few days, when we shall be able to sit down, and renew our old occupations."

PHILADELPHIA.

The alarm which has been sounded of the Yellow Fever being at Baltimore, we are happy to learn is false—neither letters or papers by this day's mail contain any intelligence of that nature. Gentlemen are in town who left Baltimore on Saturday, who had heard nothing in which the rumor here could be founded.

FROM THE EAGLE. The FARRAGO, No. 21.

"THERE is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than that quality, generally possessed by the duller sort of men, and in common speech, called DISCRETION."

DEAN SWIFT.

A CLOUDY atmosphere and a fit of the spleen having confederated, and of the spleen-like, locked up my invention and memory, I sallied out of my will, and sought a key to liberate them, that they might furnish a Farrago. I was proceeding, thrice gentle reader, to tell thee a story of "a King of Bohemia and seven Castles," in the Shandean style, which rejects Aristotle's liminary to trade, that a Dutchman trammoos, and Dr. Watts's figures, and ples on the cross, and renounces christianity all figures, but figures rhetorical. When whom should I meet, in my flowery path, but one of their "Worships and Reverences," who, auterely bending his brows, cried out, with a true critic's yell, "Whither now, wanderer? You are on the very verge of absurdity. None of your flights, in the name of Locke and Leibnitz; but talk a little like a man of this world. Why, what a curvetting palfrey, more reftive than any in romance, is that same imagination, on whose neck you have thrown the reins! Do dismount, my frantic friend, and stride some sober beast from our stable; or, if obstinately attached to your hobby, you must ride on, at least procure a martingale, and then your vicious jade will pace all gently, like a blind horse at a funeral, as the curate of Coventry says."

This alderman advice so damped my volatile spirits, that were hurrying me, as usual, "to Thebes, to Athens, or the Lord knows where," that, after taking two or three pensive turns across

the room, I sat down, and, with cheerful feelings, wrote the following Epigram.

Wordly Prudence.

WHEN we meditate the history of man and nations, we find individuals, and communities respectable, when the cold maxims of rigid propriety, and destroy our fairest hopes of peace and liberty.

If the laws the other hand, when one or many, cannot protect us from hot headed patient of the boundaries, which his anarchy, our government is not worth defending.

A letter from an American gentleman, man at Hamburg, dated April 26th, from the world, form only a small part states, that greater exertions will be of the catalogue of inevitable consequences. Dryden, Otway, Savage, the progress of freedom than were ever Shennelton, Goldsmith, the younger Lytton, before known. He informs that Kosciuszko's party in Poland is rapidly increasing; he gives it as his opinion that Kosciuszko is countenanced by Sweden and Denmark; and that the Turks will favor his cause by making war on Russia.

Should these opinions be well founded, we may be certain of what indeed we never entertained any great doubts, that the combination against France will soon be broken and crumble to pieces. Such a prospect strengthens our hopes of peace, and justifies the policy of the President and his supporters, in refraining all hostile acts on the part of the United States, as the issue of the war in Europe most probably will be favourable to peace in America, without any offensive operations on this side the Atlantic.

PHILADELPHIA.

The alarm which has been sounded of the Yellow Fever being at Baltimore, we are happy to learn is false—neither letters or papers by this day's mail contain any intelligence of that nature. Gentlemen are in town who left Baltimore on Saturday, who had heard nothing in which the rumor here could be founded.

FROM THE EAGLE. The FARRAGO, No. 21.

"THERE is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than that quality, generally possessed by the duller sort of men, and in common speech, called DISCRETION."

DEAN SWIFT.

A CLOUDY atmosphere and a fit of the spleen having confederated, and of the spleen-like, locked up my invention and memory, I sallied out of my will, and sought a key to liberate them, that they might furnish a Farrago. I was proceeding, thrice gentle reader, to tell thee a story of "a King of Bohemia and seven Castles," in the Shandean style, which rejects Aristotle's liminary to trade, that a Dutchman trammoos, and Dr. Watts's figures, and ples on the cross, and renounces christianity all figures, but figures rhetorical. When whom should I meet, in my flowery path, but one of their "Worships and Reverences," who, auterely bending his brows, cried out, with a true critic's yell, "Whither now, wanderer? You are on the very verge of absurdity. None of your flights, in the name of Locke and Leibnitz; but talk a little like a man of this world. Why, what a curvetting palfrey, more reftive than any in romance, is that same imagination, on whose neck you have thrown the reins! Do dismount, my frantic friend, and stride some sober beast from our stable; or, if obstinately attached to your hobby, you must ride on, at least procure a martingale, and then your vicious jade will pace all gently, like a blind horse at a funeral, as the curate of Coventry says."

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at the Fort the brig Betsey, Capt. Grissel from Jamaica, in 27 days; and the brig Jefferson, Morrison, in 15 days from St. Croix.

On board of this vessel are the Governor of St. Croix, and his lady: also the schooner Elizabeth, Capt Phillips.