

more; it is to their honor I mention, that they relinquished those employments, and joined their corps soon after their troops were landed.

It is very much my duty to inform you that I am extremely obliged to General Petrecone, Mr. Frediani, and all the officers of the Corsicans, serving with the army, for their great zeal and attention, in forwarding the reduction of Bastia by every means in their power, who were of infinite service by preserving good order in the troops.

I transmit an account of the loss on the part of his Majesty, in killed and wounded, which, I am happy to say, is inconsiderable; but the enemy suffered much, their Hospitals being full.

At the commencement of the siege, the number of the enemy bearing arms was 3000. By the first ship that sails for England, I shall have the honor of sending to be laid at his Majesty's feet, the several stands of Colors taken at Bastia. Captain Hunt, who was on shore in the command of the Batteries from the hour the troops landed to the surrender of the Town, will be the bearer of this dispatch, and can give any other information you may wish to know respecting the Siege.

I have the honor, &c.
Hood.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Victory, off Bastia, May 19, 1794.

In consideration of the very gallant defence the garrison of Bastia has made, and from the principles of humanity, which ever govern British officers, I am disposed to give you terms, and if you will send on board two or three officers, properly authorized to treat, I trust a capitulation will be soon settled, as honorable to the inhabitants as can in any reason be expected.

(Signed) Hood,
To the Commandant of the garrison and Mayor of the town of Bastia.

TRANSLATION.

Bastia, the 2d Prairial, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The General of division, Commander in chief of the army of the French Republic in Corsica, to Admiral Hood, Commander in chief of the Squadron of the King of Great Britain, before Bastia.

My LORD,

In consequence of the proposal which you did me the honor of making in your dispatch of the 18th May (old style,) I have the honor of sending to you two adjutant Generals of the army and two members of the Administrative corps of this town, who are commissioned to present to you the plan of a capitulation between the garrison and inhabitants of Bastia, and you my Lord, in the name of the king of Great Britain.

These four commissioners, who equally possess my confidence, and that of the Garrison, and of the citizens, have instructions to arrange, with you, the settlement of all matters relative to this capitulation. I hope that you will be satisfied, and they will enable you to fulfil the views you have signified to me, of putting an end to the unavoidable consequences of the Calamities of war. Capt. Young has had a long conference with me: I was of opinion that a reciprocal understanding might cooperate in the success of the negotiation which occupied our attention and I have requested him to acquaint you with my ingenious and loyal intentions,

Greeting or health,
(Signed) GENTILI,
Commander in Chief.

PHILADELPHIA,
AUGUST 15.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

By the Brig ACTIVE, Captain BLAIR, arrived at the Fort Yesterday, in 44 days from Falmouth (England) we have received the following, highly interesting Intelligence.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON, June 18.

ON Monday night at a late hour, Mr. Basilico, and Mr. Mason arrived with dispatches from the Duke of York, these messengers were sent off at different times,

but they both came over. The intelligence brought by these messengers is extremely alarming. The accounts of the ineffectual attempts made by the Duke of York and General Clairfait to relieve Ypres are confirmed to the full extent; the French have brought 400,000 to bear upon the Flanders frontier and no power which the allies have to oppose is equal to the conflict.

The short letter published in the Gazette of last night is all that government have communicated on the subject; but it was generally believed yesterday that they had certain, though not official, accounts of the fall of Ypres, or at least that its fall was unavoidable. Gen. Clairfait fought with his usual bravery and his usual misfortune. A vast number of men have fallen, and the whole army under his command have been harassed and exhausted. The fall of Ypres necessarily exposes Bruges and Ostend. Thus instead of an offensive campaign in the fields of France, the allies are reduced to the sad and unprofitable task of defending Flanders, and it is even now a doubtful point whether they will be able to keep their ground in that country.

"The Oracle, a London Paper states, that the Archduke and the Emperor, are set off for Vienna, and that the Austrian forces are to be withdrawn, from the utter impossibility of making head against the French.—Clairfait is driven to Ghent.—Ypres is said to have surrendered with 7000 men.

The Active we learn, has brought papers to the 26 June—and it is said that Admiral Montague had been chased into port by nine French ships of the line.

There are rumors in circulation that TURIN is taken by the French—that the Duke of York is missing, &c.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, August 13.

An account of the Massacre which took place at Fort Dauphin, the 7th July last, at 11 o'clock in the morning—brought by Mr. Simon of Philadelphia, who was there in an American vessel at that time.

MONDAY the 7th July, at 11 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Fort Dauphin a Spanish Friar escorted by 6 guides, coming from Laxabou (a small borough at 4 leagues distance from Fort Dauphin): several persons enquired what news he brought; he answered none, and said all was very safe. About an hour after Jean Francois (general of the banditti, who has always been upon good terms with the Spaniards) and Benjamin his first captain, entered the city with 5 or 600 negroes, and 50 mounted on horseback, in that number there were about 400 armed with guns, the others had only swords and cudgels. When they arrived upon the market, Jean Francois ordered to kill without distinction all the French white people. No sooner was the order given, when the banditti separated in all the streets of the city, but the greatest part assembled upon the sea side, where a great number of white people had met together without arms to get on board the vessels that were in the Bay; but in vain, they were all massacred without mercy; while the same scene was acted in the different parts of the city—this horrible slaughter lasted till 6 or 7 o'clock at night. Though a great number were killed in their houses during the night.

A few days after, the account of the dead was given to one Dupinois, who acts as secretary to Jean Francois, amounting to 742. Amongst whom were three women, not including a great number that have been drowned. There was at the time at Fort Dauphin 7 or 800 regular troops, some of them were even under arms upon the market place, beholding with indifference that horrible slaughter, and used to say loudly that is what the French deserve. A few of the unhappy victims fled to them, being pursued by the negroes, but the unfeeling Spaniards pointed their bayonets at them. The cry of those villains during the massacre was Long live the King!!! The unhappy Le Ray Dumaine was killed by the Spaniards, and Mr. Carabas who swam to save himself, and rested on the cable of a Spanish sloop, was pursued by the crew with their oars.

7 or 8 Frenchmen who were settled at Laxabou for some years past, had their houses plundered of every thing by the inhabitants of the same place the 8th July.

The same gentleman brought with him * 2 Americans are missing and supposed to have shared the same fate.

a list of 125 names of the unfortunate victims.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.

A gentleman from Salem yesterday morning, brings the following interesting intelligence:—That Capt. Diamond arrived there on Saturday evening, from Ireland, who fell in with the English fleet of men of war, frigates, cutters, frigates, and tenders, in all about 50, bound up the channel to Portsmouth. Capt. D. says he saw 11 of their ships of the line, dismantled and in tow, and the rest of the ships in a very shattered condition.

Capt. Dimond also fell in with and spoke a ship bound to Jamaica, who parted with the above fleet in the English channel, the captain of which informed the above—and added, that the British fleet had been most horribly mauled, and one of their 74 gun ships was sunk with all her crew."

The Ship Kensington, Kerr, from Philadelphia, for Amterdam, is taken, and carried into France. The Canton, Capt. Mackay, is taken by the Dumourier privateer, in Ind a.

Extract of a letter from Portland, August 5, 1794.

"A vessel has arrived here in 46 days from Rotterdam, brings an English paper containing Lord Howe's official account of the engagement on the 28th, 29th, and 30th May with the French fleet, took seven sail of the line, and sunk two or three of them."

We have seen letters from Rotterdam received by way of Portland, dated as late as the 18th June. They mention that a report was in circulation there of a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, but it was generally believed to be the lie of the day: That the "poils of every day from Flanders, told the tale of battles fought, and fields covered with carnage;" and that, on the whole, the balance of success was in favor of the French.—That it was currently told, that an English convoy of two frigates and thirty sail of merchantmen; and a Dutch one, of forty sail, had fallen into the hands of the French; and that Admiral M'Brides Squadron, which had been cruising in the channel, had returned into Portsmouth.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at Portland, from Rotterdam, the Editor has received the papers printed in that city as late as June 17—which are 17 days later than before received. They being printed in the Dutch language, the translation was difficult to be procured: The following, however, are the articles of the most important intelligence:

LONDON, June 13.

(Here follows the substance of Lord Howe's dispatches.)

As soon as the news reached the Admiralty, and the King and Ministry advised of it, the intelligence was sent to the Theatres, where it raised the loudest expressions of joy.

Wednesday the Park and Tower guns were fired and all the bells rung. In the evening the town was illuminated.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Admiral Montague, dated in Breton waters; he informs that there was no ships of force therein; and on this account is expected, he will not quit the station, and that some of the disabled ships, and some of the fleet from America, will fall into their hands.

Mr. Jay, the Minister extraordinary from the United States, has arrived, to demand satisfaction for the American vessels taken, and there is no doubt that the business will be amicably adjusted.

The Brunswick arrived at Portsmouth, the 12th June, dismantled.

SHIP NEWS.

Capt. Coffin arrived here on Saturday last, from Amterdam, which he left the 3d June. About the middle of June he took the Boston Packet, from Limerick, which place she left on 10th June, bound to this port.

On Wednesday last arrived here, the brig Harriet, of Newbury-Port, Captain Bradbury, in ten weeks from Edinburgh, brought nothing new.

Capt. Bradbury left at Gottenburgh, ship Suffolk, Capt. West.

30th of July, in lat. 41, 16, long. 61, spoke brig Betsey, of Philadelphia, 10 days out, bound to Bilbao, all well.

4th August, in lat. 48, 30, long. 67, spoke brig Nancy, of Portsmouth, 3 days out, bound to Demarara, all well.

The loop Polly of this port was taken in June last, and carried into Bermudas,

where it is supposed she will be condemned; as a number of American vessels from French ports, have lately been seen from Cayenne, and had 30 tons of Cocoa, besides other articles on board; she was from Cayenne, and had 30 tons and was owned by Mr. Welsh, an industrious citizen.

PARIS, May 28.

We learn by our advices from Nantz, dated the 25th, that 200 of the patriots, encamped at St. George, near Montaigne, were sent daily into the interior parts of the country, to collect corn and cattle, with instructions not to molest any of the inhabitants by burning their houses, &c. In one of these incursions, on the 17th, they had sent forward a convoy, having charge of several waggons laden with corn, but had been attacked by the insurgents, and obliged to give up their booty. On the 18th, they had attacked Montaigne, the garrison of which had made a sortie, and killed 400 of them. The Republican general Duciras, had defeated near Cholet, the column of insurgents commanded by Stoffet.

LONDON, May 30.

Yesterday the Privy Council met at twelve o'clock, when near 20 Lords attended. Broomhead and Camage, the men from Sheffield, underwent a long examination; and were remanded back into custody.

A Mrs. Jones gave her evidence respecting a measure that some other citizen Reformers, not in custody, had taken to prevent detection.

Mr. K—, a special pleader in the Temple, was yesterday taken into custody, and after a short examination before the Privy Council, was discharged; and was Mr. H—, an Attorney, in Chancery-lane.

Martin, a prisoner in the king's bench, was committed to the care of the Marshal for further examination.

Yesterday Citizen Hardy was conducted to the Tower by Mr. Garnet, the messenger, who had him in custody. Yesterday Spencer, the bookseller, in Little Turnstile, Holborn, Hillyard, Roussif, Ashley, and Hayward, were all conducted to Newgate by an order from the secretary of state. Edwards, Wall, and Franklow still remain in custody for further examination.

The Privy Council will meet again this day, at 12 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. T. Francis came passenger in the Active—and has brought dispatches from Mr. Jay, which we learn are of the most agreeable complexion.—We also hear that Mr. Jay had been cordially received—and had been assured by the British Ministry that full compensation would be made for all the property illegally taken from the Citizens of the United States.—That Mr. Pitt had informed the British merchants that they might go on with their shipments and consignments to the United States with the most perfect security, for that Great Britain had no idea of any rupture with this country.

The English papers state that Ostend expected momentarily to be attacked, that there were 40000 men in it, and that the inhabitants were ordered to leave the place—and it was expected the French would take it—that in consequence of the great successes of the French, it had been declared in the National Convention that it was probable that peace would take place before the natural time.

Next Monday

will be landed from on board Ship Washington, Captain GUS COLLINS from BORDEAUX, lying at Maffey's wharf near the Crooked Bill.

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10. State of Massachusetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Island.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jersey.
15. State of Pennsylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
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21. Tennessee Government.
22. State of South Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breast the warmest sentiments of gratitude—sentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himself to the citizens of the United States, to spare neither pains nor expense to render the present edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deserving of their patronage.