

the Defence in tow, one of our dismantled ships.

In endeavoring in my memorandum book to take a view of this glorious engagement, commencing on the 28th May and concluding the 1st of June, my mind is filled with admiration and joy, that I have not been able to methodise my narrative; but what I write are facts which may be depended on.

On the 29th the Caesar ran through the French fleet in a very gallant manner, receiving the fire of several of their ships. The Queen Charlotte broke the French line in a very spirited style. Never was to much activity shewn on board a fleet, to repair the damages sustained as this day; and it was a moment of pride and heart felt joy to hear our gallant Captains, even those whose ships had most suffered, return for answer, when asked if they were ready to renew the action, that they were all ready.

It is allowed on all sides that there never was a more hard fought action on the seas. Those who were in Lord Rodney's bay that the latter bears no comparison. Altho' the French fought desperately, I am convinced they did not stand such close fighting as on this day.

Lord Howe broke the French line in a noble manner, after engaging several of their ships as he passed them; he pushed for the French Admiral's ship, whose second seeing his intention, made sail to close in with Lord Howe. The Queen Charlotte steered between the two ships, the boom of the second French Admiral passing over the stern of the Queen Charlotte, who poured a broad tide into both and lay by them for half an hour. The French Admiral's ship, the Montague, firing the first becoming too hot, bore away, after having a number of men killed. The second Admiral had his mainmast carried by the board. It was then that victory seemed our own. The French line was broken in three places, and three of their ships had bore away, six were disabled and one sunk. The French soon gave way in every quarter. The remaining part of the 1st instant was employed in taking possession of the enemy's captured ships, and taking the prisoners out of them. The Marlborough was for some time jammed in between two of the enemy's ships, one of whom she completely dismantled and obliged the other to flee off. The Brunswick, Captain Harvey, engaged five ships at one time, when the Captain of the Ramilles pushed forward to his assistance and relieved him. Every thing was performed on this day that human abilities could effect. No words can do justice to Lord Howe, who shewed the greatest abilities, courage, coolness, and every heroic virtue.

A few days prior to this action, we fell in with 14 sail of English merchantmen, whose history is curious. They sailed for Newfoundland, were taken by the French, re-taken by Admiral Montague's Squadron, again taken by the Bratan and La Sine, and lastly re-captured by Lord Howe's fleet, which from our critical situation, was obliged to burn them. We also burnt, prior to our meeting the French fleet, one French sloop of war, one ditto brig, two cutters, and about twenty fail of other ships."

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, August 13.

Died in this town, Samuel May, Esq. after a life of 71 years, of private and social virtue that is uncommon. Blessed with a remarkable sweetness, and accommodation of temper—with plain good sense, and inflexible integrity, "by constant industry, without any elate, or any gainful employment" he brought up a large and affectionate family, reputably—on whom he enforced his excellent precepts, by the purest examples. He has left a Widow (more than 40 years his wife) eight children, and twenty four grand children, to mourn the loss of their benefactor and friend.

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 10.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Eng. June 26.

The war between the Portuguese and the Algerines was renewed on the 18th March, and the former expect to confine the latter within the Straits in future; though it is said their force is much greater than heretofore.

We hope the arrival of your respectable ambassador will be the means of settling all disputes between your country & this to mutual satisfaction. We believe the conduct of our privateers in the West Indies, is by no means approved of by our government, who disclaim any views in-

tical to you in the late treaty between Portugal and Algiers, having interfered as far as they did, at the request of the former, to enable them to give more ready aid to their allies."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Eng. to a merchant in this city, dated June 27, 1794.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Jay's negotiation with our Ministry will tend to the preservation of peace, and the re-establishment of harmony between the two countries—as yet, nothing has transpired on the subject, but if its termination is favorable, your vessels will be enabled to navigate to the different European markets with safety, as the Portuguese keep a strong squadron in the Straits to confine the Algerines at home."

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, advice has been received from London, that Mr. Jay's mission is likely to terminate very favorably."

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from the westward, we learn that the insurgents have burnt the barn and other out houses of Dr. M'Dowel, and plundered his dwelling-house.

General Gibson has arrived at Carlisle from Pittsburg; as he was coming over the Allegany mountain he met a party of the insurgents, who were conducting under a guard, the excise officer of Bedford county.

The above intelligence, we are sorry to say, too strongly indicates that the information of a contrary complexion, published last evening appears to want bottom.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 16.

The coming of Mr. Jay has an astonishing effect here—it announces to all the island the cause of complaint, and every thing is as it were on a stand—and universal consternation strikes the mind of every sober man, of whatever party—I at first thought that the sending an Envoy extraordinary was unnecessary, but I was mistaken, it was the best measure that could have been taken—I was on a visit in the country to a gentleman who was a considerable manufacturer, since the news of war arrived—While I was there, he dismissed one thousand poor women from employment—and I believe there are 100 such instances now in the island, taken place within a few weeks."

Abstract of European Intelligence.

OF POLAND.

The King of Prussia is arrived at Posen in South Prussia, and was to take the field on the 28th May—An edict from him threatens all with death who do not return home.

The Russian General Krouzewow has an army of 11,000 men, which are in a fair way of being captured by Gen. Kofciulko and Groschwilski. The number of persons arrested at Warlaw are 151.

The King of Poland it appears has embarked in the Revolution, and blended his fate with that of Kosciusko—Count Potocki is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to the new administration—the Revolution appears to be extending all over the kingdom; and Russian and Prussian armies are in motion entering the country to restore things to their former state.

OF ENGLAND.

The late naval victory by Lord Howe, has greatly elated the people; illuminations and public rejoicings have taken place all over the kingdom, either voluntarily, or per force; of the latter, great complaints appear in some London papers. Several brutal mobs they state, paraded the streets, and committed the vilest outrages on the houses of persons, whom they were pleased to denominate English Jacobins.

Both Houses of the British Parliament have voted thanks to Lord Howe and the officers and men on board his fleet in the late engagement.

OF FRANCE.

As to the internal situation of France, our accounts are so disconnected that no competent idea can be formed. In Paris, judging from some late orders of the Communes, it appears that disturbances are excited there, but what gives rise to them is not particularly specified—the military is frequently called out to suppress them: the guillotine is in a state of constant requisition. The department of La Vendee has been lately mentioned; but the royalists, though still extant there, do not appear to be in force.—The effect of the late naval combat on the public mind in France, is not yet known.

Capt. Eggar in the schooner Maria arrived at the Fort, left St. Marc the 27th July, confirms the account of the

massacre at Fort Dauphin, and men-stroke battery and breast-work since the siege further, than a few days before fourth day of the siege. he failed from that place the Brigands. After obtaining possession of the bad attacked the English fort, with Shys at Boefingie, they drew off the terrible impetuosity, and had been en-water which inundated the town on the second for three days constantly. The side of Mellines, and thereby facilitated commander of the British troops had their attack on that side, which unfortunately killed under him, and every man was the weakest.

Three batteries of ten or twelve guns, there being but about 100 regular each were placed on the Chaussée out of troops, and the Brigands upwards of the Porte de Bailleul, and played incessantly on the town, which is almost a heap of ruins, upwards of 150 of the inhabitants having fallen during the siege, and that in a few days an embargo would be laid upon all the vessels in port, to carry off the inhabitants who were preparing to leave the place. Every thing in the Custom house was already packed up. Many of the American vessels were returning with their cargoes finding it impossible to sell.

Deparied this Life on Saturday last, after a short indisposition, Mr. BENJAMIN COCHRAN, Son of Mr. Thomas Cochran, of Lower-Merion, a young gentleman, whose amiable qualities endeared him to all his acquaintance.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE August 16.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt.

We are all in confusion at present, owing to the late contest with General Neville: The wild Irish have assuaged the reigns, and have threatened to shoot every man who may not choose to oppose the old, in hopes to establish a new government: Brackentidge, Gallatin, and Smilie are spoken of for chiefs, and it is reported that general Simcoe is to supply arms and ammunition. I have been ordered to depart within 24 hours, as being a suspected person. The violent acts which have marked the beginning of these troubles will soon end these people to embody in defence of their ringleaders. They are afraid of our moderation, as they cannot keep together long for want of resources; and it is truly singular to remark, that it is now actually proposed by the insurgents to lay a duty of one dollar a gallon on whiskey, in order to raise a contribution to defend themselves against the moderate excise established by government. I shall be with you in a few days if possible."

The President of the United States has appointed Robert Purviance, Esq. Collector for the District of Maryland, in the room of General Otho Hollander Williams, deceased.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

The following concise, (though very interesting) extracts, are copied from a London paper of the 27th June, received by the arrival of the ship Peggy, Captain Henjbarw, in 47 days from Hull.

By the Peggy we have a confirmation of the late arrival of the Chesapeake fleet into France. There are many other important particulars, which on account of the matter previously prepared for this day, we are necessitated to omit till to-morrow.

LONDON, June 27.

The accounts from Barcelona, given by us yesterday, are considered by many as the prelude to a negotiation on the part of Spain for a separate peace. Nay, some assert that Government are actually in possession of the intentions of that Court to withdraw itself from what they emphatically term an unprofitable and destructive war.

Yesterday a general impress took place on the river, by which all the ships were stripped of their hands; a number of the seamen by this are procured for the men of war, under orders for immediate sailing.

The report of the approach of the French now turns out to have originated in a mistake arising from the following circumstances.—About twenty of the inhabitants of Ypres, now in the hands of the enemy, having obtained permission to retire from the place, a patrol of the French were conducting them to our lines. These persons report that the garrison held out till their ammunition was nearly expended, and then surrendered on capitulation. They have been sent as prisoners of war, the Major part to Douay, some to Dunkirk and St. Omers, and the commandant General Salis to Lille.

The principal attacks of the Carmagnols were from the small height of St. Sans Capelle, on the north side of the town; where they had established a

strong battery and breast-work since the fourth day of the siege. After obtaining possession of the English fort, with Shys at Boefingie, they drew off the terrible impetuosity, and had been en-water which inundated the town on the second for three days constantly. The side of Mellines, and thereby facilitated commander of the British troops had their attack on that side, which unfortunately killed under him, and every man was the weakest.

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Reports were circulated at Ostend on Wednesday of the capture of Oudenarde. If this be true, the Duke of York's position is extremely critical. The whole amount of the force under his Royal Highness and the Prince of Cobourgh, does not exceed 40,000 men.

On the banks of the Sambre, the gentleman states, that the French have been equally successful. They have taken Charleroi, and were on Monday evening within six miles of Brussels.

The emigrants in the garrison of Ypres, were surrendered to the French. Their number, however, did not amount to more than 50.

Accounts as late as the 17 June, state, that the French are retiring from Italy, except in the neighbourhood of Turin, which city, it was expected, would fall into their hands.

BRUGES, June 23.

Three days ago we received an account of the capture of Ypres. Some doubted, others entirely disbelieved it. The report was next day contradicted, and we permitted ourselves to hope, that the brave garrison would be able to hold out till sufficient succours should be thrown into the town.

This morning our doubts have been dispelled, & intelligence, which it would be folly to disbelieve, has been received, by which we are informed, that Ypres is certainly in the possession of the French.

GHENT, June 22.

A general consternation still prevails here, and all our rich people have taken refuge in Holland.

It is reported that the French have forced some of the posts belonging to the Allies on the Sambre; that they are actually on their march towards Brussels; and that every one who can afford it, has already emigrated from that capital; but on the other hand, some travellers from Brussels assure us, that General La Tour has beaten the French and forced them to fall back beyond Gosselies. The Prince de Cobourgh has set off, in order to drive them once more beyond the Sambre.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

Yesterday the French carried several of the Austrian and Dutch posts; particularly those of Chappelle Herlaumont, above Binch, and Fontaine L'Eveque. The latter was of the utmost importance, as it covered Nivelles and Brussels.

In consequence of its being forced back on the Forest of Soignies, within 2 leagues of this capital. This, of course, has occasioned the utmost consternation here.

The Commander in Chief has ordered the Emigrants to fly to arms, and march against the enemy;—but every one is busied about his own personal safety.

All the Civil Officers belonging to the government, are occupied in packing up their effects; the boats in the river are loaded with baggage; and the squares are crowded with waggons.

PORTSMOUTH, June 15.

The following is a list of the English and French ships which were in the late action:

ENGLISH SHIPS.	GUNS.
Queen Charlotte	110
Royal George	110
Royal Sovereign	110
Impregnable	98
Queen	98
Bainleur	98
Glory	98
Cesar	80
Gibraltar	80
Bellerophon	74
Brunswick	74
Ruffel	74
Leviathan	74

Culloden	74
Defence	74
Marlborough	74
Tremendous	74
Alfred	74
Montague	74
Majestic	74
Ramilles	74
Thunderer	74
Invincible	74
Audacious	74
Latona	38
Valiant	74
Orion	74
Phaeton	38
Venus	32
Niger	32
Southampton	32
Aquilon	32
Pegasus	28
Charon	44
Comet	14
Ratler	14

FRENCH SHIPS.	GUNS
La Montagne	120
La Republicain	120
Revolutionaire	120
Le Terrible	120
L'Indomptible	84
Le Tourville	84
Le Pelletier	84
Le Juste	84
Le Convention	84
Le Mont Blanc	84
Le Jemappe	84
Le Neptune	84
Le Sans Pareil	84
Le Gasparin	84
L'America	74
L'Impetueuse	74
L'Achille	74
Northumberland	74
L'Eole	74
Le Tyrranicide	74
Le Scipion	74
Le Montaguaird	74
Le Temeraire	74
Le Tregan	74
Le Patriote	74
L'Audacieuse	74
Le Brutus	50
Le Brave	50
L'Atalante	40
Le Gentille	40
Le Seine	40
Le Proserpine	40
Le Tamise	32
Le Jean Bart	32
Le Dilligent	16
La Bellona	36

The Valiant, Thunderer, Majestic, Latona, and Niger, arrived yesterday at St. Helens, and came up this day to Spithead.

This morning the conquering fleet, with their prizes, appeared in the offing. Crowds of people were seen collected on the ramparts, and when the Queen Charlotte dropped anchor at Spithead, the guns on the batteries were fired. About thirty minutes past twelve, Earl Howe landed at the new Sally Port, when a second discharge of artillery took place. His Lordship was received with the reiterated shouts of the people, collected together in astonishing numbers! A Captain's guard of the Gloucester militia was drawn up on the lower end of the grand parade, with the band of the regiment playing, till his Lordship came up to them. The conquering hero comes! The streets, tops of houses, balconies, windows, grand parade, and the ramparts from the Queen's battery to the main guard were entirely crowded beyond all example, and their shouts rent the air.

As his Lordship passed through the Governor's house, when he could be heard, he repeatedly thanked the people for the great respect shewn him, observing that the brave British seamen did the business!


As soon as his Lordship entered the Government-house, the marines and Gloucester bands on each side of the entrance, struck up *Rule Britannia, Britons Strike home, God save the King, &c.*

This day Earl and lady Howe, with a great party, dined at Admiral Sir Peter Parker's, our very popular and worthy Port Admiral, who entertained his distinguished guests in the most sumptuous style, and such as evinces his usual hospitable and elegant taste.

P. S. Admiral Pasley is just landed at Colport, and carried up amidst the acclamations and huzzas of an immense number of people, to Mr. Goddard's, in Gold Harbour. We are happy in announcing, that the Admiral looks much better than might be expected, and this Noble Hero waved his hand to the crowd as they cheered him.

An ancient Grecian Philosopher being asked How he liked Democracy?— answered—"Try it in your own Family."

F of Sale or Charter,
The Ship
Washington,



NOW discharging at Maffey's wharf. She is a prime sailer, stout, and burthen about three thousand barrels. For terms apply to **JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.**
Aug. 19 **dic**