

imprudence might have been turned to advantage against him, if the Jacobin had more ships—orders for which were given, but they were not obeyed. The English Admiral whose attack was principally upon us, after discharging a broadside into the Achilles, raked the Montague, with great execution. One hundred men, at least, were killed by these deadly discharges, and our stern suffered exceedingly. We received the rapid fire of the enemy, and could not return it, for fear of injuring one of our own vessels. At length we brought our guns to bear upon him, and presented our broadside, which he could not long sustain, but fled off with the loss of his main and mizen mast.

Instantly we were surrounded by five or six ships. We fired on both sides, and sunk a ship of the enemy to windward, and all who came near us were roughly handled. The battle was horrible! The ships were engaged without order, and fought within pistol shot, with a carnage that has no example! The clouds of smoke prevented us from seeing what passed around. Our frigates report that the Montague was invisible for two hours, and that she could be discovered only by her tremendous artillery. However, through a gleam of light, the commander in chief perceived that the van had given way. Rear-Admiral Bouvet, who commanded, was the only one that maintained his post. He was to windward of the enemy, fighting obstinately, having lost his main-mast. To join his division he bore away through the British fleet with great boldness. The enemy seeing our van give way, attacked the rear. Admiral Neilly sustained the shock with firmness, and allures us, that he saw one of their ships sink.

It is impossible to be particular in the movements of this day. In the heat of the action we could only ascertain principal events. The battle slackened after about five hours. The Commander in Chief discovered the van two leagues to leeward. The rear could not be seen. Three ships were to windward of the enemy, with their starboard tacks aboard: they appeared to have suffered but little, and doubtless withdrew betimes.

We joined the rear: almost all the vessels that composed it were disabled. The Republican preserved only her mizen mast and every thing announced that they had made a resistance worthy of them.

Some of our disabled ships were very dilant to windward, among the English ships who were in the same situation. We lay too, to give time to take in tow such disabled ships as our situation permitted us to relieve; and such was the weakness of the enemy, that we were not disturbed.

We counted in the two fleets seventeen ships disabled by the board, besides those who preserved the stumps of their masts.

If the van had kept more to windward, we should not only have saved our own ships, but many of the English must have fallen into our hands.

The English had the advantage of numbers, but not the superiority of courage or fire. They had also the advantage of the wind, which was the cause of some of our vessels falling into their hands, who, from their position, were totally unable to defend themselves, for all who preferred a flump to hoist a sail upon, after the most honorable resistance, escaped from the enemy. We left them in a worse state than we were; if it had still been possible for them to attack us, they had the opportunity, for we did not fly; they did not even move to prevent our small corvettes from taking in tow such of our ships as were out of the line.

We lay too five or six hours to refit; after which we kept our wind under topails. We collected nineteen large vessels, viz. La Montagne, Mucius, Tejan, Scipion, Republic, Entrepreneur, Patriote, Gasparin, Temeraire, Neptune, Terrible, Pelotier, Jacobin, Convention, Treute un-Mai, Gemappes, Tyrannicide, Tourville, and the Eole.

The number of killed and wounded, has been great; the Montagne alone had 200 killed, and 100 nearly mortally wounded. I do not mention slight wounds, for scarce an individual on board the Montagne, had escaped unhurt. The ardor of the crews exceeds description; and it was the inexperience of some Captains, particularly of the Captain of the Jacobin, that snatched from us the most brilliant victory.

After the engagement the wind was fortunately light, and the sea smooth, which gave us an opportunity of effecting the most urgent repairs. Some of the Trojan, Patriote, and Temeraire, were three of Neilly's four ships that joined.

our vessels had suffered very little. The disabled ships were the Mucius, Scipion, Republican, Terrible and Gemappes—These bore the marks of the courage with which they fought.

We learn from report of the Captains, that there was probably three English ships sunk. The Neptune saw one in the rear, and many others saw her.—It was the one that Neilly spoke of; the Tourville and Gasparin saw the one sink that we had seen. The Tourville saw an English ship close with the Impetueux; and in the shock both went down.

The following days afford nothing remarkable, the weather was mild and favorable for the necessary communications.

21 Priarial, (June 9.) Discovered seventeen sail ahead running upon a different tack; we soon found them to be a squadron of the enemy. They consisted of twelve ships of the line, and five frigates or sloops. They however did not think fit to give us battle, and in our disabled state we could not oblige them to it. We gave chase with a light wind, but they crowding sail we gave up a fruitless pursuit. By this happy circumstance we drove them from the route of the convey from the United States.

22 Priarial (June 10.) Made Cape Raze, and the next day anchored in the road of Bertheaume. Happily the American convoy arrived the day following, and after a severe campaign, we had the pleasing reflection to think that we had saved it.

Some observations on this journal will appear in the next Centinel.

BOSTON, August 27.

Yesterday the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, commenced term in this town. The Hon. Judge Paine, (the Chief Justice being indisposed) gave the Grand Jury a charge, and the Throne of Omnipotence was addressed in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Belknap.

EXTRACT.

Although the Pittsburgh rioters have, after an opposition to the Excise Law for four years, after every conciliatory measure has been adopted on the part of the government, after every other part of the Union has acquiesced in the law, risen in open rebellion against the government and laws, burnt and destroyed houses and farms, and murdered and proscribed inoffensive citizens, yet President has sent a commission of three respectable characters to endeavour to restore them to a sense of their civil duties, before he would resort to the harsher but unavoidable measures of coercion.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 1.

Authentic accounts from Baltimore of the 26th ult. say, that the people are under very serious apprehensions that the Philadelphia Fever has been introduced there—A Mr. M. of Boston died there the 25th, and one of the Physicians* said he had no doubt from Doctor Rush's publication it is the same fever.—The town is said to be very sickly, particularly at the Point.—The inhabitants are taking every precaution to prevent its spreading.

The Doctor has since said it is only the yellow fever.

One day last week, a new born infant was found dead in the Commons in Southwark, with its head very much bruised and battered.—It is a shocking consideration that several instances of this kind have recently occurred.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY.

July 29.

The following resolutions were proposed adopted, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that every law enacted by the majority of the people ought to be submitted to, and that every opposition to the laws by violence is unconstitutional and dangerous.

Resolved, that this Society highly disapprove of the resistance of the citizens of the western counties of Pennsylvania to a law of the United States, as such hostility is contrary to the constitution of our country, and repugnant to every principle of liberty.

Resolved, that as citizens who estimate the blessings of freedom, order and union we will, at all times, discountenance every attempt to resist the will of the majority by force, and will ever consider attempts of this sort as subversive of the principles of a free government.

By order of the Society,
Henry Kammerer President.

European Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, June 23.

Six in the Evening.
The alarm of the inhabitants has not subsided. All the Nobility and persons of property are gone, and the people left to their fate. This circumstance has made a

deep impression on the minds of the people, one of whom, as I passed the Hotel de Ville, exclaimed to his companions, who were listening to him with great attention.

It is thus we are always treated. In the hour of calamity these governors and Nobility desert us, and in the period of prosperity they return and riot on the produce of our labors.

Perhaps there never was a speech more calculated *ad captandum* than this.

On the 21st the French were in great force at Gosselies, and their advanced posts were between Gosselies and Fraifer. General Spiegel was then at Ombre Bus, Gen. Beaulieu at Petit Mesnil. A most tremendous cannonade was heard, which proceeded from the army before Charleroi.

Yesterday the enemy advanced and secured the possession of Gemappe. The movement occasioned general alarm.

Towards the evening, however, it was reported that general Latour has succeeded in driving the enemy from their position at Chapelle Herlainmont and that he had advanced his posts to Trefignies and Anderlies. This intelligence was not confirmed by any official accounts.

During the night, which few of the alarmed inhabitants passed in sleep, it was said that the French had fallen back from Gosselies, and that the Prince of Cobourg had arrived at Ath, about nine leagues from Brussels. The cannonade against Charleroi continued with unabated fury.

June 24, nine o'clock, P M

The emigrants having offered their services to Marshal Bender, they were assembled in the menage of the court. They were there divided into four companies of 130 men each. The necessary arms and ammunition were delivered to them, together with two six pounders.

A proclamation, in the name of his Imperial Majesty, was this morning issued by found of trumpets and beat of drums. In this proclamation the inhabitants of Brussels and the suburbs are invited to assemble, form officers, and be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Hitherto this proclamation has not been attended with the desired success.

The following intelligence contained in a private letter, has just been read to the inhabitants—

“As soon as the Prince of Cobourg received intelligence that the French threatened Brussels, he removed his headquarters from Tournay to Ath, in order to watch the motions of the enemy. He arrived at Ath on the night before last, and immediately made the necessary dispositions to force the enemy to abandon their enterprise. He sent a large detachment to relieve Charleroi; and an attack being made on the enemy, they were forced to relinquish those positions which they had taken on the preceding day.”

“The Prince Cobourg was expected at Enghein last night.”

What degree of credit this deserves I have not yet been able to ascertain.

P A R I S.

Sitting of the Jacobins.

26th Priarial, June 14.

Denunciation of Bourdon de L'Oise. Couthon in a long speech, denounced Bourdon de L'Oise, whom he accused of being the author of a conspiracy against the Committee of Public Safety. He charged him with attempts to divide the patriots, by insinuating into the minds of the people an idea that the Committee meant to domineer over the Convention. Couthon concluded by declaring that the wishes of the Committee of Public Safety, were to preserve Equality, the Unity and Indivisibility of the Republic, and by pronouncing a very warm eulogium on the character of Robespierre.

The society resolved that Bourdon de L'Oise should be required to state the reasons that induced him to attempt to destroy the confidence which Robespierre possessed in the mind of every patriot.

L O N D O N, July 1.

The black board at Lloyd's yesterday contained the accounts of more than 20 ships of different nations being carried as prizes to Brest.

An extract from a Plymouth letter dated the 27th inst. was on Saturday stuck up at Lloyd's Coffee-House, which states a small French Squadron to be at sea, in lat. 47. long. 13.

Resolutions have been entered into by several of the Parishes of Dublin, “not to illuminate but for peace.”

BELFAST, July 3.

The present situation of the allied army, under the command of Prince Cobourg and the Duke of York, is peculiarly critical.—Pichegru, of the North West, is in possession of West Flanders, which cuts off all communication with the sea, short of Antwerp, which lies 80 miles distant from Tournay whilst on the other side, Jourdain has advanced as far as the neighbourhood of Brussels, which cuts off entirely the communication with Luxembourg, &c.—If it is a fact the French have seized on the Post of Oudenarde, there is not above 30 miles between the advanced posts of the French in the rear of the combined army.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. PENNO.

THE very interesting representation of the proceedings of the State Commissioners, in relation to the disturbances in the county of Alleghany, must convince every man who is not a hardened unbeliever, that the opposition to the laws in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and the consequent outrages, have been altogether the result of chance and sudden bursts of passion—and that the influence of the leading men there (who were fortunately known to the two commissioners) was directed to the maintenance of order, and the prevention of all Conventions, committees of safety and assemblages of men in military array. All the mischief therefore done and intended to be done, must be wholly chargeable to the thirty or forty militia men, who happened to be at Dr. Beards, when the news arrived, that the Marshal had been active in the lawful discharge of his duty. It was this small body of men who made the first attack upon General Neville's house—were repulsed and returned to the charge in company with a thousand more equally determined with themselves—It was they who founded the *tasin* throughout the four counties and caused the people to assemble in arms in Braddock's fields—It was they who broke open the mail and dispatched couriers throughout the neighbouring counties—It was they who proscribed and banished from their homes, several respectable citizens for obeying the laws of their country—It was they who suggested the idea of a Convention at Parkinson's Ferry—In fine, these thirty or forty intrepid militia men, are the very persons, who in an unbridled gust of passion, chose the committee of twelve, with whom commissioners on the part of the general government and the government of Pennsylvania have been and are now deliberating, whether the laws of the union shall be respected or the blood of its citizens shed in attempting to enforce obedience to them!!! It must be acknowledged that there is something marvellous in this statement of the business—but what of that? If it is avowed that miracles are performing in a remote corner of the union and any man should doubt the reality of them, let him depute persons who believe in the existence of such miracles to ascertain the facts, and if they do not vouch the truth of them, I am no

CONJURER.

August 30th, 1794.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship	Days
St. Mark, Heyfel, Libon	52
Snow Commerce, Shurtliff, St Marc's	19
Hebe, Flinn, Port au Prince	17
Brig Leonard, Hackett, Norfolk	6
Brandywine Miller, Curwen St. Marc's	13
Missouri, Long Havannah	13
Elizabeth, Block Curaco	39
Democrat, Brewster St. Thomas	15
Schr. Andrew, Hilman St. Croix	16
Polly, Smith Barbadoes	23
Polly, Conyngnam North Carolina	4
Lizard, Cottrell do	4
Maria, Cargill New-York	8
Sloop Fair American, Newhold Newbern	10
Polly, Curtis Portland	13
Capt Long, of the Missouri, left at the Havannah, the following vessels belong to Philadelphia.	
Ship Mary, Capt Stephens,	
Brig Flora Cassin, and, Role, Meany.	
Capt. Flinn, from St. Marc's, informs that he left the brig Alfred, Captain Frazer, of Philadelphia, and spoke the sloop Sally, Capt. Whitwell, in crooked Island passage, from Jamaica bound to New-Yo k.	
The sloop Driver, Capt. Tarris, in 15 days from Nicola Mole, arrived at the Port on Saturday evening.	
The British frigates which lay in Hampton Road, went out to sea on Saturday week.	
The ship Wilmington and a brig from Belfast, are arrived at New Castle with passengers.	
Capt. Shurtliff of the Hebe, from St. Marc's, spoke, on the 20th inst. in lat. 35 15, the sloop Hook, of Providence, Capt. Kuffel, from Hispaniola, short of provisions, which Capt. Shurtliff supplied, same day fell in with the sloop Sally, of New-York, from Jamaica, short of fuel, a supply of which they received from Captain S. he left at St. Marc's the ship Swanwick, Eagleston, of Philadelphia.	
Diana Jay, do	
Snow Boston, Morgan do	
Brig Sally, Odlin do	
Nymph, Webb do	
Betsy, Roberts, do	

The CHRISTIANA MILLS, as advertised in the 2d Column of this Paper, will be sold by Auction this Evening, precisely at 8 o'clock.

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

The members of the Assembly have been to punctual in their attendance, that they will form a house this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

To Correspondents.

Walter Querilt To-morrow. Certain Resolves are under consideration.

For Cape Nicholas Mole,

To sail on Saturday next the 6th inst.

The SCHOONER

JOHN,

For some freight, apply to

Louis Osimont,

No. 117, north Second street. Sept. 1

For Freight or Charter,

The Brig SCHUYLKILL,

Captain Knox;

burthen about 1200 Barrels, and now ready to take in a Cargo. Apply to the Captain or

Wharton & Greeves, September 1, 1794. 3t.

SNOW VENUS.

At ONE o'clock on WEDNESDAY NEXT

Will be Sold by Auction, At the Coffee House, for 3p-
hours, at Six M o'clock, the

SNOW VENUS,

Now lying at Mr. Ross's Wharf

An American built Vessel, burthen by Register 220 Tons will carry 2500 barrels of Flour. This vessel is remarkably well found, and can be sent to sea at a very small expense, having lately undergone complete repairs which cost upwards of £900 sterling. Inventory may be seen at the auction room,

EDWARD FOX, Aucr. Sept. 1. 3t

Life of Howard.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents.)

At Franklin's Head, No. 43, Chestnut Street,

A VIEW of the

Life, Travels and Philanthropic Labours,

of the late

JOHN HOWARD, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S.

Embellished with a striking likeness of that Citizen of the World.

By JOHN AIKEN, M. D.

To which is subjoined an ODE inscribed to John Howard, by William Hayley, Esq.

FROM realm to realm, with ards or crescent crown'd,

Where'er mankind and misery are found,

O'er burning sands, deep waves, or wilds of snow,

Great HOWARD journeying seeks the house of woe.

Down many a winding step to dungeons dank,

Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank:

To caves strewn'd with many a mould'ring bone,

And cells, whose echoes only learn to groan;

—Onward he moves!—Disease and death retire,

And murrin'ring demons hate him, and admire.

Sept. 1. 3t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by

Robert Campbell,

No. 54, south Second street, second door below the corner of Chestnut street,

MENTORIA;

OR

The Young Lady's Friend,

BY

Mrs. Rowson,

Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia; author of the Inquirer, Fille de Chambre, Victoria, Charlotte, &c.

Price neatly bound 75 cents.

Detested by the pen whose baneful influence

Could to the youthful docile mind convey

Pernicious precepts, tell loose tales,

And paint illicit passion in such colours,

As might mislead the unsuspecting beauty,

And vitiate the young, unsuspecting judgment.

I would not for the riches of the East

Abuse the noblest gifts of Heaven thus,

Or sink my Genius to such prostitution.

Aug. 21 1794

To be Sold,

The House, Stables, & Lot of Ground,

In Second street, between Spruce and Union streets, in the occupation of his Britannic Majesty's Minister.

ALSO

The Adjoining Lot,

26 feet front, and 149 feet deep. For terms of sale, apply to

Wm. Cranmond,

Aug. 14