that there had been a general engagement between the two fleets, and that several ships of the line had been disabled, and were then in tow, but which party came off victorious he is unable to say; however, it is probable the public will not long remain in suspence.

On Friday last week a large schooner (formerly belonging to Mr. Brown of Newburyport) arrived at Boston, with a British register. It appears she was taken by the British, and sent in for *adjudication*; that she was condemned without trial, and fitted out with a British crew for Boston, by an American! The Bostonians assembled, stripped the vessel, and hauled her up for *adjudication!*

BOSTON, *July* 24.

By a gentleman who left Ostend the 24th of May, and whose veracity is unquestionable, we are informed, that of 1500 recruits which had arrived at that place from Ireland, a few days previous to the late severe action in Flanders, only some few escaped of the whole number, which had been immediately dispatched to join the duke of York, upon their first arrival.

In speaking of the battle, one of the officers took occasion to call it a *rout*, but was immediately corrected by the other, who said it was only a *retreat*; "Arrah, my dear," replied the honest Hibernian, "I care not whether you call it a *rout* or a *retreat*, but I know very well I ran five miles as fast as my legs would carry me—and, by St. Patrick, you ran with me every step of the way!"

Our informant lodged in a house at Ostend with two officers that were in the action with the rest of the recruits, and who declared that the residue, to the amount above mentioned, were either killed or taken prisoners; so great has been the havock among these unfortunate victims of royal pride in that destructive battle.

NEW-YORK, *July* 30.

Extract of a letter from Niagara, Upper Canada, dated the 4th July.

"We are in daily expectation of hearing something being done betwixt general Wayne and the confederate Indians, as there are great numbers of the latter come from beyond Michilimakinac, to reinforce those already acting against the former. There is some noise at present among the Six Nations, owing to the Americans building a fort near Presque Isle; a party was sent to order them off, but they refused going.—General Chapin went along with them, and when they came to the fort, they fired some cannon and all their small arms by way of a salute, and the same when departing. They have returned and are now holding a council at Buffaloe creek. Most people think they will go and reduce it by force; a thing so near our seat of government must be productive of some serious events—perhaps too serious. Our fort at the Miami, is almost built, and the double line at this fort comes on very well; there are an hundred men daily employed on the fortifications, and the Queen's Rangers are crossing over from York, (a town in Upper Canada.) There are two battalions to be raised, one in Lower and one in Upper Canada, and all the regiments in the country are recruiting."

Another letter from Montreal, Lower Canada, says, "Our prison is beginning to be crouded with suspected persons."

We are just informed, that the Spaniards, have left Fort Dauphin, in Hispaniola, and that there are letters received in this city, that confirm the report.

[New Y. Diary.]

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 29.

Captain Lawson, in the brig Fanny, from Cape Nichola Mole, arrived on Friday last in 17 days, and brings intelligence, that markets were low, except for fresh provisions, which were extremely scarce: beef could not be procured, and flour was a glut, owing to the immense influx from the United States. The British troops had possession of the town, but the republicans were under its walls in great force. The fleet rendezvoused there to attack Port-de-Paix, but sailors could not be found to man them. A second message, however, had been sent to general Lavaux, from colonel Whitlock, to surrender the place, and he received for answer, that no attempt would be made to prevent the landing of the British troops, but that they all might expect never to return.

Our readers will remember, that the latest intelligence from Guadaloupe, was by a letter from Antigua of the 27th June, which stated the British troops had taken possession of the heights commanding Fleur d'Epee, (in which the French were entrenched) after a dreadful slaughter. But by Mr. Robert Mease, who arrived on Friday, in the brig Betsy, from Martinico, which he left the 4th July, we learn, that two days before, the Roebuck of 44 guns, arrived with 174 men, all of whom had been wounded in the back, except one officer in the face, with the bayonet, in a sortie made by the French from Fleur d'Epee, on the 29th June, upon the English, who had begun to erect fortifications on the heights that commanded the fort. The French troops marched out, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and reserved their fire until they came within a few yards of the British guns, when they discharged their pieces, and forced their way under a shower of bullets.

No accurate account had arrived at Martinico respecting the losses on either side, but the slaughter was immense, and ended in the total defeat of the English, who would certainly have re-captured the island had they been able to have kept their ground. The Roebuck, after landing her wounded men, immediately returned to Guadaloupe with a vast number of cradles, for another cargo; many it was said had been sent to the military hospital at Bassaterre, Guadaloupe, and to Fort Royal, Martinico, in a frigate. General Grey had sent the most pressing demand for a reinforcement to the British commander at Martinico, but he could muster but 25 officers and as many privates. The French had two sail of the line and three or four frigates at Point-Petre, and it was universally supposed, that owing to their determined perseverance, and the approach of the hurricanes, that the British would not succeed in their attempt to capture the island.

July 31. Captain Woodworth, 21 days from Barbadoes, which he left the 9th July, informs, that accounts were received there previous to his sailing from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, that the French and the British had a very bloody engagement on the fifth instant, wherein the latter were defeated, with the loss of a great number killed and wounded, and about 300 taken prisoners.

CHARLESTON, *July* 14.

We hear from various parts, that the country is deluged with water from heavy rains. Bridges that have resisted all the freshes for ten years past, have yielded to the late uncommon floods. Amidst the extensive mischief that has been done, it is with no small satisfaction that we have been informed from unquestionable authority, that the works of the Santee Canal have received little or no injury; none of the banks have been washed away or broken down. The negroes have been interrupted in their labours during the actual fall of rain; but at all other times have proceeded and are proceeding, with spirit. The canal is so fast advancing, that in the opinion of colonel Senf, and captain Palmer, one half of the whole will be finished in the course of this present year.

NORFOLK, *July* 28.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Lady Washington, Watson, in fifteen days from Nevis. By this vessel a St. Christopher's paper is received to the 10th instant, from which the following intelligence is extracted:

BASSETERRE, *July* 10.

We promised in our last to give our readers the earliest intelligence received from Guadaloupe, but are sorry they should be of the disagreeable nature of the following extract; but sincerely hope the loss of our men therein is exaggerated:

Extract of a letter from a person in Guadaloupe, who had been with the army besieging Point-Petre, to his friend in this island, dated July 5.

"The French attacked our different posts, but paid dear for their presumption, leaving in killed and wounded 300 men, the loss on our side were twenty. Our five batteries having been completed, were playing incessantly on the fort, when an order was given to march 700 men to storm the town. The French having intelligence of this, (I suppose from some rascals who had joined us for that purpose) brought one of their frigates near shore and landed a number of men from the other vessels; their whole force, of all description of persons, amounted to 3000 men, which waited the assault.—They kept the greatest silence and did not fire a shot until our men got in the town, when the frigate and companies stationed in the streets and avenues, with wall pieces loaded with langrage and grape-shot, commenced a most tremendous fire, which was morally impossible to withstand. We were obliged to retreat, leaving twelve officers and near 400 soldiers and sailors killed and wounded; the inhuman enemy stabbing those who had been shot, that they found life in.

"We drew off our guns from the battery that I was in, and joined our troops in the town below.—The French are hemmed in on all sides."

We are sorry the writer of the above was not particular in his dates and names of places.

We are informed that general Grey and Sir John Jervis had declared they would reduce Point-Petre to a heap of ruins with red hot balls, which was to have taken place on Sunday last. The women are getting away as fast as they can.

It is with pleasure we inform our readers that the American vessels are daily arriving at the English ports with live stock, &c.—Three have, within the last week, entered in the road with cattle, and other articles.

WINCHESTER, *July* 28.

Yesterday evening we received a letter from one of our correspondents in the South Western Territory, dated the 17th instant, informing, that some Cherokees from the lower towns had lately taken a boat at the Mussel Shoals, the property of a Mr. Scott, killed four white men on board the same, made prisoners of twenty-two negroes, and took a large quantity of property; and that every thing wears the appearance of war with said lower towns.

MARTINSBURG, *July* 28, 1794.

Last evening arrived here two gentlemen from Lexington, Kentucky, which they left the 14th instant, and who favoured us with the following interesting intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville, to his friend in Lexington, dated July 4, 1794.

"On the morning of the 30th ultimo, the effort of convoy under major M'Mahan were attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery, by upwards of one thousand, say about fifteen hundred Indians, who also assaulted that fort in every direction, but were repulsed with great slaughter; they again renewed the attack, but at a more respectable distance, keeping a very heavy and constant fire all that day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the first instant, but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of twelve and two o'clock of that day, with loss and disgrace from the very field where they had on a former occasion been proud and victorious.

"We lost twenty-one men killed, and had twenty-nine wounded during the action; among the former, we have to lament the death of the gallant major M'Mahan, the brave captain Hartshorne, lieutenant Craig, and cornet Torry; amongst the latter the intrepid captain Taylor of dragoons, and lieutenant Drake of the infantry.

"In the course of the action upwards of two hundred horses were killed or taken; but certain it is, a considerable number were in possession of the enemy, loaded with *dead Indians*.

"It does not appear that the enemy could possibly have received any information of this escort; their object was to carry Fort Recovery by a coup-de-main. Major Wells, who has since reconnoitred the ground the Indians occupied on the day and night preceding the action, is decidedly of the opinion, that the enemy had double the number of warriors in the assault on the 30th ult. that they had in the action of the 4th of November, 1791."

The above mentioned gentlemen inform, that the first detachment of general Scott's volunteer militia marched the 11th instant, the second the 14th, and the third were to march the 16th, to join general Wayne.

ALEXANDRIA, *July* 31.

Mr. Price,

Sir,

Hearing of the loss of a very valuable member of the community by the bite of a mad dog, and willing to prevent any accident of the like kind, I with pleasure communicate to you a receipt which by accident has fallen into my hands, and wish you to publish it in your useful paper.

From your obedient humble servant,

I. H.

Infallible Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Take the leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlick picked from the stalks and bruised, Venice treacle or mithridate, and scrapings of pewter, each four ounces; boil all these together over a slow fire in two quarts of ale, till one pint is consumed; keep it in a bottle close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfuls, a little warm, to the person bit, seven mornings successively, and six to a dog, to be given nine days after the bite—apply some of the ingredients to the part bitten.

N. B. This receipt was taken out of Cathrop church, in Lincolnshire, the whole town almost being bitten, and not one person who took this medicine but what was cured.

The articles that follow, which relate to the conduct of Great-Britain towards neutral nations, are taken from the London Morning Chronicle.

"The Swedish and Danish courts, provoked by the conduct of our ministers, who have seized near 350 ships of the two nations, under pretence of preventing supplies from being carried to France, have at last signified their determination to make reprisals, unless we do them speedy justice. As considerations of equity make so little impression upon us, they have resolved jointly to fit out a fleet of sixteen sail of the line and ten frigates.

"The last accounts also from America are of the most angry nature. No less than two or three hundred American vessels have been seized by our cruisers and privateers among the Windward and Leeward islands, independent of those carried into Jamaica and the Bahama islands, *upon principles now abandoned by our ministers*, and independent of those brought into our ports in Europe. A thousandth part of the injury done to those powers would have been deemed sufficient to stimulate Great-Britain to declare war against the aggressors; but it seems that we expect to insult every neutral power with impunity. According to admiral Sir C. Saunders, it is the privilege of the English *to do no right and to take no wrong*."

BALTIMORE, *August* 4.

From the Courier Francois, (published in Philadelphia) of the 26th ultimo.

Interesting particulars relative to a part of the colony of St. Domingo, given by two officers of the 16th regiment, composing a deputation sent by general Lavaux to the representative of the French republic in this city—these citizens left Port-de-Paix the 12th ult.

The unfortunate city of the Cape and its dependencies were commanded by Villate, who had force sufficient to make a vigorous resistance before any enemy who might attempt to conquer him: At Caracole, the Spaniards with those traitors who joined them, had already felt the effects of his power.—Dondon, Marmelaide, Plaisance, the Gonayves, Terre Neuve, Jean Rabel, and the Moustiques, still form part of the possessions of the republic. The small but redoubtable army at Port-de-Paix, composed of 2500 European troops, and seven or eight hundred regenerated citizens, is unshaken in its principles; and this garrison, in case of danger, could accomplish as much as double its number.

The English have tried every method to corrupt general Lavaux, but this chief soldier of the army answered them with that spirit which characterises a true republican. The troops had suffered for three months the most excessive misery; they were obliged to use for their entire subsistence the produce of this country, till the moment in which they happily received sufficient succour, to put them beyond the fear of an army of 12,000 men for one year.—They are surprisingly well fortified, having been employed for

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Annapolis

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