

freight, &c. Captain R. and myself were with him, this morning he informed us, that yesterday he had an interview with Mr. Pitt, who assured him that immediate and ample compensation should be made for the present obstruction of the commerce of the United States, as well as other neutral nations, with France; and that the English merchants, trading to America, might rest satisfied that a happy intercourse would still continue to subsist between the two nations."

Other letters of a similar, and some of much more favourable import, have been received by several merchants, in this town, from England.

Demarara, we are informed, has been declared by the constituted authorities there a free port to all foreign flags; and have abolished the duties of tunnage, &c.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

By the arrival of a packet from Newport, we learn, that the French frigate Medusa took the advantage of a fog, slipped her cables, and stood to sea at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last. She got clear of the harbour, and her departure was not discovered by capt. Home until four in the afternoon, when she was about five leagues ahead of the Africa. Little danger need be apprehended, as the Medusa is a remarkable swift sailer.

Sept. 7. It is with pleasure we hear the epidemic which has given some alarm in this city, does not extend nor become more virulent; on the contrary, is less fatal than at the first. Yesterday no person died with the fever.

We cannot but hope that the government of Pennsylvania will revoke the prohibition of intercourse with this city; a measure proceeding from the misrepresentations of private unauthorized letters; a step as precipitate as it was injurious to both cities. We can make great apologies for Philadelphia, a city which has suffered so severely, but we are assured that a fever similar to the epidemic of this city occurs now in Philadelphia; it occurred there the last season, and it always occurs in some parts of the southern states. Its danger depends on the activity of its contagion; and where the contagion is not very active, there is no occasion for general alarm.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston, dated August 5th, 1795, to a merchant in this city, for the *febricor* *Grand Intent*.

"The Maroons at Trelawny have of late been a little turbulent, however, lord Balcarras, the lieutenant-governor, set out yesterday for that place, and will have with him about 2000 effective men, so that I think this business will soon be at an end, and the rebels will pay for their folly with their heads."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated on the 22d of August, 1795.

"A contagious distemper of the most fatal kind, rages throughout this place, and its inhabitants are swept off hourly. Nine were this day buried—seven yesterday, and as many the day preceding—the disease spreads wider and wider—I know not how soon I may be attacked. A Mr. O'Hara, that lodged in the house with me, was a few days ago seized with it; to prevent boarders from moving, he was shifted to a lodging in the suburbs and immediately died. Four coffins have just gone by—God relieve this woeful place; we converse with a friend in the morning and attend his funeral at eve; this I experienced twice in a week. Every person seems panic struck, some are removing. Vomiting a black stuff is said to be a decided symptom, and the doctor gives them over. One of the faculty has this day visited seventy-five patients, many of whom are in imminent danger."

Extract of a letter from citizen Petry, late consul of France at Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this city, dated Medusa at sea, the 4th September, 1795.

"We have fortunately got off in the face of our enemies, and we should yesterday have taken a frigate, if our orders had permitted us to attack her within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States."

WINCHESTER, August 31.

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Wayne's army, to his friend in this town.

"General Wayne and the different tribes of Indians are in council very frequently, and will beyond a doubt treat. There are five or six hundred Indians here at present, and we daily expect six or eight hundred more, chiefly Shawanese. The reason this tribe did not arrive sooner, was owing to some villains who stopped a party of them on the Muskingum, and robbed them of a large quantity of peltry. A considerable party of the Shawanese are gone in quest of the robbers, with the view to bring them to this place for trial. We have this information from Blue Jacket, the chief of that nation. The army are in perfect harmony, which has not been the case usually."

BALTIMORE, September 14.

From Paris papers.

Account of an engagement that took place between the French and Spaniards, on the 26th Prairial, 3d year of the republic—sent to the national convention by general Scherer.

[Translated for the Diary, from the National Gazette of the 29th July.]

I hasten to inform you, citizen representatives, of the affair which took place on the 26th of this month, occasioned by a general foraging party from the advanced guard of my army. On the night of the 25th, four columns of infantry and cavalry pushed as far as the border of Fluvia, in order to protect the premedi-

tated foraging party. The two columns on the left, commanded by the general of division Haquin, having under his orders the generals of brigade Ronget and Bannel, arrived at two o'clock in the morning at their respective destinations. Fifteen hundred men, under the orders of general Ronget, with forty pieces of light artillery, and three hundred cavalry, occupied the villages of St. Pierre, Pescador, and Torreillas. The cavalry took post in the plain near Villa Columba. Sixteen hundred men, commanded by general Bannel, kept possession of the woods and heights of St. Michael. This body was supported by an hundred cavalry, and four pieces of light artillery.

The two columns on the right, commanded by brigadiers-general Bevan and Bon, pushed on during the night as far as the borders of Fluvia. That under the orders of general Bevan consisting of 1800 men, with four pieces of light artillery and an hundred cavalry, occupied the heights of Pontons; that commanded by general Bon, composed entirely of chasseurs, to the number of eleven hundred, was stationed on the heights of Espinavessa.

During the march in advance of the four columns, they made some prisoners, and took from the enemy some horned cattle. The enemy did not attempt to obstruct their march, but concealed themselves behind the banks of the Fluvia till about eight o'clock in the morning, when they advanced with several battalions of infantry, and about 1000 or 1200 horse, between St. Michael and the village of Torreillas; the whole of which immediately crossed the Fluvia, under the protection of their artillery and the fire of their infantry.

The enemy's cavalry, supported by several battalions, at this time made two attacks, one of them directed against general Bannel. The 53d half-brigade, and the fire of our artillery, soon repulsed the enemy, who re-crossed the Fluvia in disorder.

Whilst this attack was carrying on, the enemy's cavalry, supported by a numerous body of light infantry, entered the plain between Torreillas and St. Michael. The head of their cavalry was instantly attacked by ours, and put to flight. The company of carbiniers of the 8th regiment of light infantry, stationed at Torreillas, bravely seconded this attack, and even pushed on so far as to be intermixed among their ranks; but whilst our cavalry were pursuing the dispersed enemy, a strong column of horse attacked ours in flank, and obliged them to retire in some disorder—the commander of a Squadron, Pinon, of the sixteenth regiment of dragoons, excepted; who, with 50 men of that regiment, effected his retreat in most excellent order, cutting his way through the Spanish horse.

The chief of brigade Bougon, who commanded our cavalry in this attack, received a wound in the knee; the general of division Dugua put himself at their head, and having collected the scattered horse, soon formed them again. At this time I ordered brigadier-general Guillot to advance with three battalions of the four that were in reserve on the heights of Rimarott; and at the instant that general Dugua was making his dispositions to attack the enemy in front, I sent a battalion which had been posted near Villa Columba, and which was formed in a solid column on the heights, in readiness to make a charge on the village of Torreillas, to second that of the cavalry.

The enemy, although far superior in numbers, did not wait this attack, but precipitately retired beyond the Fluvia.

Perceiving themselves frustrated in the different attacks which they had made on the left wing of my army, they then directed their whole force against our right. From 15 to 20,000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and a numerous train of artillery, at this time attacked the village and heights of Pontons and Espinavessa. Our troops having been obliged to evacuate the village of Pontons, on account of the immense superiority of the enemy, took post on the heights in the rear of the village. The enemy then extended themselves along the plain below, and made a charge on our troops with a numerous body of infantry, whilst at the same time they directed two columns to surround our troops that were on the heights.

Our light artillery and light infantry kept up an incessant fire for three quarters of an hour, which however could not resist the impetuosity of the enemy, notwithstanding a shower of grape shot which was poured in upon them from within pistol shot. Brigadier-general Bevan, seeing himself almost surrounded, ordered a retreat; but the four pieces of light artillery having difficult roads to pass, and a carriage having broken down, we were obliged to abandon them after having broken the wheels, spiked the guns, and thrown them into the river, from whence it will be impossible for the enemy to recover them. After this was done, general Bevan took post on the heights of Boucausus.

Whilst the enemy were thus employed in attacking with very superior forces general Bevan, a strong column of infantry and cavalry, with some field pieces, presented itself before the corps commanded by general Bon, and towards noon attacked the advanced posts under the orders of adjutant-general Rufca, who sustained it with the greatest firmness.

Some companies of the battalion of des Vengeurs, and that of La Drome, which general Bon had left on his left flank to prevent the enemy from turning it, vigorously charged their cavalry who attempted to disturb them, and completely routed them.

The Spaniards then commenced a heavy fire in front of general Bon, which was not suffered to pass with impunity—the general having formed his men in order of battle, founded a charge, and attacked them with fixed bayonets—the enemy being unaccustomed to cold steel did not much relish it; at this instant a body of our cavalry came up, charged sword in hand and in conjunction with the infantry broke their line, and put them totally in disorder; another body of our cavalry, luckily coming up at this juncture, pursued the rana-

ways, and made a dreadful havoc among them. The woods and uneven ground saved the wrecks of this column, which did not again appear during the continuance of the action.

The general of division Angereau, who before the attack upon general Bevan, was attached to the corps commanded by general Bon, hearing the fire on his left, repaired thither with a reinforcement drawn from his camp, with which he attacked and repulsed them as far as the heights of Pontons.

Informed of the situation of general Bevan, I had ordered generals Paint and Bannel to march to his assistance with a body of 3500 men. The distance of the two places prevented their arriving soon enough to hinder his retreat—but the appearance of this body served to check the enemy—and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, general Angereau having taken post on the heights, and his junction being nearly effected with generals Paint and Bannel, there succeeded a brisk cannonade and fire of musketry, which lasted near an hour; as our troops, on account of the unevenness of the ground, could not charge with bayonets.

The enemy at length wearied by their unsuccessful attempts, and the vigorous resistance of our troops, re-crossed the Fluvia, after having sustained a considerable loss.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, the general foraging being completed, and having taken near 300 waggons of corn. I ordered the retreat of the cordon of troops which had served to protect it, which was effected without the least interruption from the enemy.

Gen. Ronget protected perfectly the foraging party, which was especially confided to his care—the 5th battalion of light infantry behaved with a courage worthy praise, when attacked by the Spanish cavalry.

The general of division, Angereau, is much pleased with the troops under general Bon, who he says behaved in the most heroic manner.

The undauntedness, steadiness, and good conduct of general Bon, seconded by Admant Rufca, and the chiefs of battalions, Gestroi and Lambert, are beyond all praise.

I estimate that the enemy consisting of 25,000 foot, and 3000 horse, has lost from 10 to 1200 men killed and wounded—among which were a great number of officers, for they left 24 dead on the field in the single attack of general Bon, besides a number of prisoners.

Our loss in an affair, in which 12,000 men have combated against 28,000 during ten hours, consists in 85 killed, and 27 wounded, and except the loss of four field pieces, the men and horses, however, belonging to which were saved, we should have nothing to regret but the loss of the brave men who have fallen this day, in an action which does honour to the wisdom of the officers, and spirit of the men.

(Signed) S CHERER,
Commander in chief of the
army of the Eastern Pyrenees.

ANNAPOLIS, September 17.

After the word "to" on the top of the last column of the first page of this paper read "Ireland, and was here arrested for a debt contracted"

To the VOTERS of PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

BEING solicited by my friends, I am induced to come forward as a candidate at the ensuing election, to be held at Upper-Marlborough on the first Monday in October next; I flatter myself, my countrymen, I shall meet your votes generally on the present occasion; I have had your suffrages heretofore, and discharged the trust reposed in me with fidelity, attention and integrity. I come forward on the present occasion to fill a vacancy, being opposed to no one, and should I meet your votes, I pledge the sacred honour of a gentleman, that my best abilities shall be devoted to your service.

September 15, 1795. R. A. CONTEE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of Lewis Lee, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land, called BAWERTON, and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will show the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney
in fact for the devisees of
Lewis Lee.
Anne Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.
July 8, 1795. JOSEPH CAVERLY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.
EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.
September 5, 1795.