

that part of the coast of France: cruising in short, capt. M. saw a fine brig at anchor under a battery, and finding La Loire draw too much water to go near her with effect for her destruction, had all hands turned up, and asked who would volunteer to cut her out. Immediately 70 seamen and royal marines pushed aft to offer their services. A launch and a cutter were immediately manned and armed, under the command of lieutenants Temple and Bowen. The boats pushed in briskly, and were fired at by some heavy guns from the French brig; the shot passed over them, on which the boats crew gave three cheers; on hearing her another round was fired, which also passed over their heads a second time; the jolly tars and royal marines gave again three cheers, were soon alongside, and after a terrible conflict on both sides, lieutenants Temple and Bowen, with the boats crews, boarded the gun brig, fought and pushed their way aft, and having killed three men and wounded ten, our gallant lads struck her colours; on the part of La Loire's boats four British seamen and royal marines were wounded; they are now in the royal navy hospital for cure, and will receive every attention incident to that establishment. The 1st and 2d captains of the brig were killed, and many officers wounded. La Loire, arrived yesterday with her prize, which is a very formidable vessel of her class, being a gun brig of four long 18 pounders, and six 36 pounders, is manned with 80 men; is called the La Venteaux. She went up the harbour immediately.

#### CUXHAVEN, June 16.

Our town has been taken possession of by the French troops. A few days before the arrival of the French, the English pressed a great proportion of the sailors. They carried on the press with the greatest vigour and authority. Among the rest, a great number of American sailors were pressed. In this neighbourhood, as at Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover, there prevails the greatest indignation against the conduct of England. There is no man of reflection who is not convinced that the repose of the continent depends on the repression of the insolence of that turbulent government. It is further to be noticed that the influence of the English in the north is awakened. All the bills of exchange which have been presented from England have been protested.

#### PARIS, June 25.

Chaptal, minister of the interior, has addressed a letter to the prefects, of which the following is the substance:—

In the position in which France is at present with the kind of enemies with whom we have to combat, the bravery of the French would remain fruitless on the shores of the ocean, if the means of reaching their enemy were not furnished them by numerous vessels. It is to the construction of vessels, therefore, that all our efforts ought to be directed; commerce, agriculture and industry, will suffer the less, the more speedy the execution. A flat-bottomed boat of the first kind will cost 30,000 francs (1200l.) one of the second from 18,000 to 20,000; and one of the third from 4000 to 6000. Two feet water are sufficient to carry a flat-bottomed boat not armed; there are but few towns, therefore, that cannot execute an enterprise of this nature. These boats will be distinguished by the names of the towns, and the departments which have constructed them. The government will accept with satisfaction from a ship of the line down to the smallest transport. If each department and each large town, by a general and rapid movement, put vessels on the stocks, the French army will soon go and dictate laws to the British government, and establish the repose of Europe, the liberty and prosperity of commerce, on the only basis by which their duration can be ensured.

#### HAGUE, June 21.

At the sitting of the legislative body, this day, a message was read from the government, announcing, that this republic is obliged as an ally of France, to take part in the war; that it now only remains for us to put our trust in Divine protection and the justice of our cause. It then announces that it has satisfied the desires of the first consul, and placed the Batavian army under the order of the French commander.

#### NEW-YORK, August 25.

London papers to the 13th July, inclusive, were last evening received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, through the politeness of capt. Henderson, of the ship Caledonia, from Liverpool. We acknowledge our obligations, also, to capt. Sterling, of the ship Mercury, for Rotterdam papers to the 9th July; and to the captain of the brig Sea Nymph, for Bourdeaux papers to the 6th.

This paper contains very little intelligence of moment.

The expedition against England, it is said, will consist of 500,000 men, in 5 divisions, to be commanded by Buonaparte, Moreau, and Bourmonville; of which it is calculated that 200,000 will be destroyed in the attempt, and that the remainder will be a force sufficient to conquer the island.

Robert Aitken, late assistant to the principal cashier of the bank of England, had his trial on the 24th for embezzling property belonging to the bank to the amount of 200,000l. sterling, and was acquitted without examining the witnesses, on the ground that the exchequer bills alleged to have been stolen had not been formally signed under the authorities constituted in the act by which they were issued. He was, however, remanded to prison for a civil debt due to the bank of upwards of 100,000l.

#### LONDON, July 11.

It is not improbable that letters of marque and reprisals will, in a short time, be issued against Spain. Government has we are assured received authentic information that the wishes expressed by the court of Madrid to preserve a strict neutrality have been completely frustrated by the positive injunctions of Buonaparte, who requires every possible exertion on the part of Spain to co-operate in his views against this country, by the assistance of her navy. In consequence of this requisition, officially communicated to the Spanish government, orders were sent to the commandant of the marine at Cadiz, to procure the fail of the line with all possible dispatch for sea, and they are now actually equipping at the Isle de Leon in the harbour. The intelligence reached government on the 25th ult. and measures were immediately adopted by earl St. Vincent to strengthen our fleet in the Mediterranean. It was in consequence of that determination, that the Malta and Calliope, of 80 guns, and the Sceptre and Conqueror of 74, were dispatched for the Straits last Tuesday, from the Channel fleet. They will probably put into the Tagus, or cruise between Lisbon and Gibraltar, until reinforced by some other vessels from England. The blockade of Cadiz and Ferrol does not seem very distant. Notwithstanding the departure of these four ships, admiral Cornwallis's force is adequate to the accomplishment of every object we have in view, his squadron, which is now cruising in different points before Brest, consists of 16 fail of the line, and the port of Rochefort is blocked up by three more under the command of Sir Edward Pellew.

In the event of invasion, the king, it is stated, will take the field in person, and will be assisted in the conduct of the war by a military council. His majesty certainly will, in the course of the autumn, review the various camps near London.

The following intelligence has been received from Falmouth, which we communicate on no other authority than the account itself affords. We can only express our hope that more authentic information may soon enable us to confirm the truth of it:—“Tuesday last a pilot, belonging to Heston, in Cornwall, boarded a Puffian galliot, from Alicante, with salt, which vessel had the morning before been boarded by some persons belonging to a Guernsey privateer, returning from a cruise, which persons said, that admiral Cornwallis had taken the convoy from St. Domingo, including the men of war.”

#### July 12.

The Brussels papers contain some important intelligence from Hanover and the Elbe. It seems that the French seem determined to cross that river, which the Hanoverians seem as determined to oppose. The ostensible object for the advance of the French army across the Elbe, is to disarm the Hanoverian army, in fulfilment of the treaty of Sudlingen; but we presume they must have more important objects in view, as they meditate the crossing at three different places. The next accounts from that quarter will be interesting.

Alexandria, in Egypt, has, for a time at least, been wrested from the Porte by a part of the garrison, who mutined from want of pay, and after committing great excesses, made themselves masters of the place.

A letter from Amsterdam, of the 4th instant, says, “We are informed that the French government has demanded in the most precise manner, that similar measures to those adopted in France should be taken in this republic to prevent every kind of communication, direct, or indirect, with England. It is expected that the exportation of every kind of provisions will be severely prohibited; orders are already given for the examination of vessels at their sailing, and for sequestrating all those whose papers are not conformable to regulations, &c.”

Letters from Marseilles state, that a convoy has arrived in that port from America worth seven millions of livres.

#### July 13.

Some of the Paris journals, upon the authority of the German Gazettes, speak of the court of Berlin being concerned in the mediation which Russia had offered between this country and France. They add, that a plan has been actually formed by the court of Berlin, for settling the disputes between England and France; of which the following are the principal articles:—“That Malta shall be occupied by Russian troops for ten years, and that they shall be paid by England and France jointly. That Malta shall be ceded to the order at the expiration of ten years, and shall be garrisoned by Neapolitan troops; and that the island of Lampedusa shall be ceded to Great-Britain.” We believe that some overture of this nature has actually been made to our government, but no one who understands the real ground of the war between the two countries, can believe that it would be listened to for a moment. It is possible, however, that the offer of Prussia may revive the negotiation for a little, which before was considered as at an end; but we cannot promise it.

A bill was last night brought in by the lord mayor, for raising an additional military force by the city.

#### PORTSMOUTH, July 9.

Arrived the Dart, national brig, from Martinique for Havre, taken by his majesty's ship Apollo. The following were passengers:—Mons. Ferriere, Madame Duplessis and a servant boy, Monsieur Fiere, Bouan, Made moiselle Tache de la Pagerie. The two latter are cousins to Madame Buonaparte. The Dart, after being captured, was engaged by three different privateers, keeping up a running fight all the time.

Mr. Little was wounded slightly in the right hand.

The Falcon cutter, which arrived here this morning, brings intelligence of the loss of his majesty's ship Minerva, of 42 guns, commanded by captain Breton. She went on shore, in a very heavy fog, on a tack near Cherbourg, close under two batteries, which, the moment the fog cleared away, began a very heavy firing. Capt. Breton, finding resistance ineffectual, was under the painful necessity of surrendering. None of the officers or men were killed or wounded. Immediately on their landing they were made prisoners, and marched into the country.

#### NEWBURYPORT, August 19.

WEST INDIES. Guadaloupe, from which we have had numerous arrivals the week past, remains peaceable, nor do they apprehend any danger from the English at present. The body of the English fleet, by the last accounts, were gone against Demerara and Surinam.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Captain Brown of the schooner Farmer's Delft, arrived at the Lazaretto, informs that the day before he sailed, the mail arrived from Barbadoes, brought an account that the French fleet from St. Domingo, with general Rochambeau on board, were taken. Martinique and Guadaloupe were said to be blockaded. The English made an attack on the former, but were repelled.

#### August 24.

The report that general Rochambeau had arrived at the eastward from Cape Francois is unfounded. We have conversed with a French gentleman, passenger in the schooner Diana, captain Nichols, who left the Cape on 4th instant. He informs, that there were provisions enough in the place to last eight months, and that it was the determination of general Rochambeau to hold it to the last extremity. No late intelligence had been received from Aux-Carres or Jacmel. It was expected the inhabitants of Port Republic would be compelled to abandon that place and retreat to the Cape, as they were short of provisions, and the English prevented all supplies by water, and the blacks had possession of the whole of the interior. General La Landes came passenger in the Diana, and will proceed in a few days for France. [N. T. Daily Adv.]

#### August 26.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock, the inhabitants of Philadelphia, were alarmed by the cry of fire. It proceeded from a building occupied by Mr. Phineas Daniel, as a lead shot manufactory, situate in Water between Market and Chestnut-streets. The citizens assembled on this occasion, gave a strong evidence of the utility and usefulness of the hydrants and hose. For although the situation of the building prevented the effectual approach of many of the engines, the fire was extinguished before 5 o'clock after having only consumed the building, in which it originated, and injuring the roofs of two adjoining houses. The wind which has blown from the north-east for the previous 24 hours, changed previously to a light air from the south-west, and to this we may, in some measure, attribute the preservation of the adjacent property. We have not been able to obtain a satisfactory account of the cause of the fire. Whatever may be the loss of property, it can be accounted nought when compared to the personal injury received on this occasion. At the time the fire was nearly extinguished, by the fall of a chimney, three persons were stricken dead on the ground on which they stood, and six or seven severely wounded. The persons deprived of life by this dreadful casualty, are—

Mr. John Clarke, grocer, of this city, who has a large family, and numerous relatives to mourn his deprivation;

Mr. John Nailor, carpenter, of this city;

Thomas Riley, a young man about 20 years of age, who served his time to the shoe-making, and was born and bred near Baltimore, but latterly employed on board a shallop in the river trade.

The persons wounded, are—

A son of William Patton, George's-street.

Mr. Wilson, of Mount Holly, his thigh broken, conveyed to the Pennsylvania hospital.

Thomas Jones, apprentice to Atkinson Rose, 14th in Market-street.

Isaac Taylor, apprentice to Meeker, and Balch shoe-makers.

Francis, apprentice to Mr. Miller, tinman, in Second-street.

Rice, apprentice to Wright, cooper, maker.

And one boy, apprentice to Davison, shoemaker.

The names of two or three others who were less injured, we have not obtained. It becomes painful to us to particularise misfortunes, but in this instance we deem it necessary for the information of the relatives of the parties who are distant.

Accounts from New-York, represent the streets of that city in the most distressing terms. The loss is fatal in nearly all the cases of its attack, and nothing has prevented the mortality from swelling to enormous amounts, but the timely and universal assistance of the citizens. We sincerely hope that this instance, added to the present epidemics, will long stay the pestilence.

#### BALTIMORE, August 26.

A number of people do not appear to heed the clause of the act respecting copper, lately published by the legislature, it may be seen.