

tels were immediately sent to examine, and very soon reported by signal, that they were an enemy's Squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, three frigates and one brig. At 4 P. M. the look out ships were recalled, and a line of battle formed in close order. As soon as the enemy could fetch in our wake, they put about; we kept on our course under an easy sail; at near sunset they were close up with our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to support them; but at the close of day we perceived them hale to windward. We lay to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters; at daybreak on the 15th, we saw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying to. We hoisted our colours, offering him battle if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle ship carrying a rear-admiral's flag; the brig was under Batavian colours. At 9 A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing, and steered our course under an easy sail; the enemy then filled their sails and edged towards us. At 1 P. M. finding they proposed to attack and endeavour to cut off our rear, I made the signal to tack and bear down upon him, and engage in succession; the Royal George being the leading ship, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Camden. This manoeuvre was correctly performed, and we stood towards him under a press of sail; the enemy then formed in a very close line, and opened their fire on the headmost ship, which was not returned by us till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him; the Ganges and Earl Camden opened their fire as soon as their guns could have effect; but before any other ships could get into action, the enemy haled their wind and stood away to the eastward under all the sail they could set. At 2 P. M. I made the signal for a general chase, and we pursued them till 4 P. M. when, fearing a longer pursuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and considering the immense property at stake, I made the signal to tack, and at 8 P. M. we anchored in a situation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits the morning. As long as we could distinguish the enemy, we perceived him steering to the eastward, under a press of sail. The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many shot in her hull, and more in her sails; but few shot touched either the Camden or the Ganges, and the fire of the enemy seemed to be ill directed, his shot either falling short or passing over us."

August 11. The rest of the Jamaica fleet passed Portsmouth yesterday; and thus have all our homeward bound fleets arrived without the loss of a vessel belonging to any of them. Infinite praise is due to the captains of all the ships by which the fleets have been convoyed.

**INDIA.**—A private letter says, that gen. Lake's conduct since he took the field against the Mahrattas, is the admiration of all the military men in that country. At the siege of Agrá, when the army least expected to be put in motion, he at midnight, ordered colonel Moulton, Mr. Lucan, and two or three of his staff to be called up, and having consulted with them on the mode of attack, gave orders for the party destined for this desperate conflict to march out of the camp with the greatest silence. This was done in a soldier-like manner, that neither the enemy, nor the rest of the English army knew of his designs, until the roar of the cannon began. If it had not been carried in this manner, and at that particular time, it is thought it might have held out for six months against all our force in India. There were found in it twenty-five lacks of rupees in hard cash and about fifteen or twenty more were expected to be discovered. There was a French general of Buonaparte's found in the fortrefs, with copies of all his correspondence with the various princes in the country, exciting them to take up arms against the English; and it has been discovered that the soldiers who admiral Linois said in his dispatches home, were left by him at Pondicherry, turn out to be all officers of the first ability, sent out in disguise as private soldiers, to be distributed among the armies of the various princes in that country. This was done too at a time when France had just concluded the treaty of Amiens, or, at least, while lord Whitworth was still in Paris.

**LORD DUNCAN.**—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this gallant officer and truly worthy man. He expired suddenly on Saturday last. This veteran admiral had, on various occasions, greatly distinguished himself, particularly under the late lord Kepple, and in the memorable and splendid action with the Dutch admiral Winter, at Camperdown, for his spirited conduct in which he received his peerage and a suitable pension. He closed his most honourable life in his 73d year.

**NEW-YORK, September 19.**

By the ship Thomas, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, we learn, that when she sailed there were in the Texel roads six Dutch men of war, viz. one 64 and five 74's, with about 120 large and small transports, calculated to carry about 30,000 troops. They are watched by admiral Thornborough's Squadron of 8 sail of the line, lying at anchor before the Texel. The Dutch fleet was not ready for sea, although they had the appearance of being so. General Marmot was encamped at Utrecht with 35,000 French.

A letter from Charleston, dated the 6th inst. after mentioning the death of a friend with the prevailing disorder (yellow fever,) says "It is, no doubt, the most sickly summer we have had since the year 1796." The papers of Charleston still observe the most studied silence on the subject.

September 21.

It is said the dispatches from the Spanish court, with which the chevalier d'Yrujo has gone to the seat of government, are of a very important nature, requiring from the American executive no less than a complete renunciation of their demands upon the Floridas.

**Fruit trees.**—In the Philadelphia Register of Tuesday, Daniel Smith and Co. Burlington, (N. J.) advertise a catalogue of fruit trees for sale, being part of a collection consisting of about 550 varieties—among which are,

Peaches	122,	Plumbs,	30,
Pears	97,	Nectarines	24,
Apples	85,	Apricots	18,
Cherries	52,	Almonds	2.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character at Natchez, dated 24th August.

"There has been a banditti in the neighbourhood of Bayou Sarah, on the south of the line, the object of whom was to plunder, under pretence of giving freedom to West-Florida.

"They made an attempt to surprize the fort of Baton Rouge, but being now driven by the militia into the Mississippi territory, they feel themselves at home and perfectly at ease, as the magistrates do not give them the least trouble, although many of them went in arms from hence to attack the Spanish government."

We are authorized to contradict the report of two of the crew of the Polly, from New-Orleans, having died of the yellow fever; but that when the Polly sailed, the city of New-Orleans was as healthy as usual.

The following is a fragment of a letter from Ireland, copied from the Courier of August 11th. a ministerial paper: "We are sorry to say, that the spirit of combination among the working people, in Dublin, has not been repressed by the recent example made of some of the ring-leaders. Instead of that, the combination is almost general among shoemakers, tailors, bricklayers, &c. but Scottish mechanics will be invited over, and every encouragement given. The increase of wages is not their great object, but increasing the spirit of disaffection to the government.

Accounts from the interior of this state, represent unusual sickness and mortality.—In Carlisle particularly there have been numerous victims to a very malignant epidemic.—In the paper of that place, of the 14th inst. it is stated that nineteen have died in the preceding fortnight, of the "prevailing disease."

FROM GIBRALTAR, July 23.

Extract of a letter.

"We have sold our flour at 18 dollars per barrel. The general failure of crops in Spain has caused this sudden rise in the price; and the Barbary powers have prohibited the exportation of this article. Fish are at 5 to 6 dollars and dull; rice 7 to 8 dollars; pipe slaves 160 dollars per M; Indian corn, none at market."

From the Philadelphia Political and Commercial Register, of September 20.

In the discharge of an important, and to myself an indispensable, duty, the subjoined statement was communicated, in the first instance, to the government.—In a respectful solicitude for the rights and interest of our country the deposition and letters are now made public.

W. JACKSON.

Sept. 20th.

On Thursday, September 6th, 1804, about noon, a note, of which the following is a transcript, was left at my office, as my clerk informed me, by a person who lives with Mr. Francis Breuil, merchant, in Philadelphia:

"The marquis de Casa Yrujo presents his compliments to major Jackson, and would be very happy to know from him when and where he could have the pleasure to see him in the course of the day."

"Thursday 6."

Never having before received any communication from Mr. Yrujo: Never having even exchanged one word of conversation with him in my life.—I was not a little surprised at receiving this message, which I answered by a note to the following purport:

"Major Jackson presents his compliments to the marquis de Casa Yrujo—in reply to his note of this morning, just now received; major Jackson will be at his office until 2 o'clock, and at his house in Chestnut-street, next to gen. Dickinson's, until 4 o'clock, at either of which places he will see the marquis de Casa Yrujo, or, if more convenient, he will wait on him."

"Thursday, Sept. 6th,"

This note was sent by Mr. Johnson, my clerk, and left at governor McKean's.—Mr. Breuil called on me soon after, and said that the marquis de Casa Yrujo would be glad to see me at the marquis's house at 5 o'clock.

I asked Mr. Breuil if he knew on what business Mr. Yrujo wanted to see me? he said he did not know.

I went at 5 o'clock to Mr. Yrujo's house, and, on entering the room, was accosted by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprized, major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in sending to you, but I trust an explanation of the motive will excuse me. I consider you, Sir, as a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honour.

"By a political intolerance you have been forced to adopt a profession different from what you have heretofore pursued; but it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I observe by certain opinions expressed in your paper, that you consider the present administration (for I will not call them government) as disinclined to go to war with Spain; in this, however, you are mistaken; the reverse is the fact; and they only wish the federal papers to utter those opinions that they may have an argument of that sort for indulging their wish to go to war with my country, which would certainly be very injurious to your's; for if the king, my master, was to order three ships of the line and six frigates to the Mississippi, three ships of the line and six frigates to the Chesapeake, and three ships of the line and six frigates to Sandy Hook, what would you do? But you have it in your power to do much good, by espousing the part of peace, which is so necessary to both nations; and if you will consent to take elucidations on the subject from me, I will furnish them; and I will make you any acknowledgment." Perceiving at this moment, his intemperate purpose; I with difficulty stifled the emotions which it excited, and restrained my indignation. He went on to examine in detail the several points in dispute between Spain and the United States; and as I wished to learn his opinions respecting them, I suffered him to proceed. Among other things he said that if Mr. Pinckney had acted by instructions from the administration, or if his conduct should be approved by them, war was inevitable. But he had no doubt war was the wish of our administration; for he had received a letter from New-Orleans, dated on the 25th of April last, which stated that there was a letter at that place, in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing, dated in March last, which declared that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colours, they should be supported.

He continued his observations; and pressed me to give him an answer—assuring me that this was a diplomatic management, but an *epanchemental* (an *epanchemental*) of himself to me as a man of honour—and he trusted, I would for consider it. I then quitted the room; he went with me to the street door, and again pressed me when I would give him an answer. With difficulty I suppressed the indignation of my feelings and left the house.

W. JACKSON.

Sworn the 7th Sept. 1804, that the contents of the within statement are just and true.

EDWD. SHIPPEN, Chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, September 7th, 1804.

SIR,

Considerations paramount to all others, the love of my country, and a sense of personal honour, which no change of fortune or circumstance can ever efface or diminish, have decided me, on the present occasion, to address you.

The accompanying documents refers to the most interesting objects that can engage my attention, and for the moment, those objects, banish every other remembrance.

Mr. Yrujo's official character, precludes the only reparation I would consent to receive for this attempt against my honour. It is for you, Sir, to determine what satisfaction is due to our country and its government.

I shall wait the time necessary to learn your decision before I give further publicity to the transaction.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. JACKSON.

Thomas Jefferson, esquire, president of the United States.

Monticello, Sept. 15, 1804.

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 7th and 9th instant, and shall use their contents in due time and place for the benefit of our country; as you seem sufficiently apprized that the person of the marquis Yrujo is under the safeguard of the nation, and secured by its honour against all violation, I need add nothing of that head, on another however I may be permitted to add, that if the information respecting a letter said to have been written by me was meant as a sample of the communications proposed to be given to you, their loss will not be great, no such letter was ever written by me, by my authority, or with my privacy. With my acknowledgements for the communication I tender you my salutations.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Major William Jackson.  
\* Duplicate.

CHARLESTON, September 10.

The southern and northern mails which were due on Saturday evening did not arrive till yesterday afternoon.—We learn that all the bridges between this and Charleston have been carried away; and so many trees have been blown down across the road, between this and George-town, that neither of the stages can be able to travel for several days.

TERRIBLE STORM.

A storm, which it is said has not been equalled within the memory of any citizen of Charleston, commenced on Friday evening last, accompanied by a very high wind from the north-east, and continued without any considerable abatement till 1 o'clock yesterday morning. We have it not in our power, at present, to state particulars; but the damage inflicted is very extensive. Almost every vessel in port