

### BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

August 5.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, to a gentleman in Boston.

"We expect some transports under convoy of two 44's, with troops and recruits for this garrison; The estimates of which, for the ensuing autumn, are calculated for 2,200 men, besides the navy, which grows additionally stronger every day.

The affair of the Speedwell sloop, burned at your place, has caused some conversation here: but as it is generally supposed the owners will be amply reimbursed, the talk gradually subsides.

The Bedford prize ship, which was from France for the States, will be condemned in toto. The Fabius, do. will lose her cargo; but the ship I believe will be cleared.

The order for the detention of American provision vessels, is thought not to extend to this part of his Majesty's dominions."

We learn, that in the late storm a brig (name unknown) was cast away on Crany Island.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 6.

On Saturday evening the owner of the schooner Newhope, capt. Knight, now in the government employ, received a letter dated Port Antonia, July 2, mentioning that she had been obliged to put in there in distress, in consequence of a severe engagement with two privateers off Jeremie: In the action Capt. Knight, a very able seaman and gallant man, received a musket ball in the abdomen, which penetrated to his back and lodged there, & life is despaired of.

The Boatwain was killed, and three men were wounded.

July 9.

Monday, nine seamen, in a small boat without sails, put ashore at Long Bay, a few miles from port Royal. The account they give to a gentleman who examined them was that they were the crew of the brig Mary, Marks, 41 days from Halifax, with a cargo of fish and lumber, and taken, on Sunday, nearly abreast of Kingston, by a sloop a privateer of 12 guns and 70 men, the capt. of which finding them inexorable to his entreaties to enter into his service, though backed with promises of a very large reward, gave them the small boat to get ashore in.

This sloop is the vessel which captured the W. W. Grenville and Jamaica (both retaken) has a very large quantity of specie on board and is manned chiefly by renegade British and American Seamen: she is to proceed to Northside in hopes of picking up some vessels on their way to the convoy, and then to proceed to Charleston.

We are much concerned to find that, yesterday morning, the owner of the schooner Newhope, received an account of the death of the gallant and unfortunate capt. Knight, who lingered of the wounds received in his late engagement, two or three days and then expired.

Had he been ably seconded by his mate at the commencement of the action, it would in all probability have terminated much sooner and without the loss sustained. This person is represented as having deserted his post after the firing of the second broadside, and captain Knight, to the moment of his death, continued to speak of the man in terms of the most marked disapprobation and contempt.

The vessel that attacked the Newhope, were large row boats, very full of men, and with heavy metal; one of the guns an 18 pounder, was repeatedly charged with musket balls, a great number of which are lodged in the stern and sides of the

vessel; repeated attempts were made to board her, and at one time there were upwards of 25 men on the bowsprit: the vessel labouring very much, the stick gave way, and they fell into the sea, where it is believed they perished.

The boatwain of the schooner distinguished himself highly; after killing five men with his own hand, he fell dead and covered with wounds into a boat along side. In short no vessel could (with one exception) be more bravely defended.

The vessel is greatly shattered, and will want considerable repairs

Arrived at New-York.

Brig Hawk, Waterman, Wilmington; sch'rs. Rambler, Bunce, do. Willing Maid, Wallace Havana; Rainbow, Whelden, do. sloops Liberty, Rawson, Boston; New-York packet, Burnett, Kingston; Rosetta, Raymond, St. Croix; John, Morgan, Hispaniola; Revolution, Dunington, Baltimore; Triton, Liffington, Havana.

P A R I S, June 10.

The last letters from Brest state, that tranquility is expected to result from the arrest of the chief of the Chouans. Those men signed the treaty of peace only to conceal their perfidious designs. The city of Rennes, in which Comartin and his accomplices were arrested resembles a besieged town. Day and night numerous patrols parade the streets; detachments quit and enter the city every hour. The country is watched with the greatest attention. It must not be concealed that these rebels have even yet many partizans in Rennes. Nevertheless aristocracy possesses a very discontented aspect. The aristocrats expected much from Comartin, whom they called their representative. The seals have been put on the Inn where he lived. It is reported that 2000 muskets were found in it; and what is of more importance, one list, containing the names of the men enrolled in the Catholic army, and a second list, containing the names of the individuals whom the monsters meant to cut off.

June 11.

Last Monday an event occurred which, though well attested, is known to few persons. Prieur, of La Marne, having made his escape from the house of arrest, retired, at ten o'clock at night, into the Jardin des Plantes; there he attempted to blow his brains out; but failed in the attempt. A female, attracted by the noise of the pistol was induced to conceal him in her house; but apprehensive of the consequences of such a step, she went the next morning, and denounced him to the committee of her section. He was accordingly arrested conducted first before the committee of public safety, and afterwards conveyed to prison.

LONDON, June 17.

The Chouans, to the number, as it is stated in the French papers, of 6,000, had taken possession, towards the latter end of last month, of a strong post, midway between Orai and Vannes, in the department of Morbihan. This possession being on the sea coast, enable them to receive supplies, and to undertake offensive operations against Vannes and Orai, two towns, the possession of which would have been of considerable importance to them. They entrenched themselves at Grand Camp, and at an old castle, called the Chateau de Reste. They were attacked by a detachment of Republican troops from Orai and Vannes on the 27th ult, and driven, after some resistance, from both their positions.

There is a body of Chouans on the north east frontier of the department

of the Isle and Villaine, but this body has not attempted any thing beyond stopping the Couriers and Convoys of provisions and merchandize, from Rennes to Paris.

Twelve ships of the line and a proportionate number of frigates, fireships, and bombs, are ordered to be got ready at Portsmouth, for a secret expedition.

Vice Admiral Sir John Jervis is expected to hoist his flag on board of the Commerce de Marseilles, commanded by Capt. Grey, late of the Boyne.

Our East India goods are risen nearly 30 per cent. within the last three months, by the great demand for them by the French houses; they are shipped for Hamburg, and from thence are conveyed circuitously through Basle into various parts of France.

LUXEMBOURG.

Luxembourg is esteemed by engineers as one of the most impregnable places; almost equally strong by nature and art; the citadel is founded upon a rock, and all the works, especially at the five, almost as unassailable as the citadel itself!

Marechal Boufflers, who commanded there under Louis XIV. very much improved it from his own designs, and those of Vauban; and further additions in no less repute, were completed by M. de Bauffe, who, died at Belgrade, in the year 38.

Before the time of Boufflers, it had been an easy conquest to Francis the first (1543) and the year after, to Charles V. He took in it fifteen days.

But when Crequi afterwards invested it in the year 1684 it stood a bombardment, and did not surrender till 27 days after the trenches were opened.

At the peace of Utrecht the Dutch were to have it; but by the barrier treaty the Austrians entered it in 1715.

The natural defence of the place from the rock, and the artificial excellence from the mines in the rock, both are held among the first objects of the kind. The additions which may be expected from the French, and their known superlative skill in tactics, will too probably make Luxembourg a perfect wonder of this equivocal art.

What our readers who do not trade in war will more delight to hear, the place, though forced to surrender at discretion, has been treated with the humanity and generosity which of late, it cannot be denied, have been the splendid and winning distinctions of the French Republic.

Except a few taunts, which might have been spared, with a pasquinade upon the heraldry of the place, viz. all in rampant, crowned with gold, there was not even a portive levity, which is said to have been at all inconsiderate and hard. But the French have not the accomplishments of heralds, and have not always treated such awful things as crowns, and lions as they deserve.

August 4, 1795.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS. VERY IMPORTANT.

Some time after the Philadelphia Gazette went to press this afternoon, the Editor received New York papers, of yesterday morning, containing the following interesting intelligence, which he hastens, by a Gazette Extraordinary, to lay before his readers,

NEW-YORK, August 3.

Yesterday morning arrived here the brig Betsey, Capt. Butler, in 24 days from Bristol. A London paper of the 14th of June, mentions that Luxembourg was taken by the French on the 6th of June, and 10,000 prisoners; that the Dauphin

of France had died of a fever and swelling in his knees, and that two thirds of the city of Copenhagen was burnt by accident.

Yesterday arrived the brig Betsey, captain Butler, in 42 days from Bristol.

By this arrival we have been favoured with London papers, (the Courier) of June 9, 12, 15 and 16, from which papers the following articles are taken.

LONDON, June 9.

Three mails from Corunna, and one from Lisbon arrived this morning. The Corunna mails have brought us the Madrid Gazettes from the 17th of April to the 19th ult. They contain accounts of several actions, none of them of importance, that have taken place in the provinces of Guipulcoa and Catalonia.

There is no mention in these gazettes of any negotiation for peace having been entered into by the Spanish government; and indeed each gazette contains lists of the subscriptions of the Spanish noble, clergy, placemen and pensioners, for continuing this just and necessary war; a mode of conduct, which, inasmuch as it tends to alleviate the burthens of the people, will, we are aware, be deemed by the pensioners and placemen of this country, extremely absurd.

A messenger arrived on Sunday from Peterburgh, with the ratification of a treaty between this country and Russia, by which the latter, we understand, engages to furnish to this country twelve sail of the line, and eight frigates. This treaty it is said, is preliminary to a triple alliance between the courts of London, Vienna and Peterburgh. The object of all these treaties is to continue this calamitous contest, and to extend the flames of war from the frigid to the torrid zone.

The first payment on the Austrian loan is expected to take on peace the 15th instant.

A letter from Scarborough, dated the 6th inst. says, "We learn from Cloughton, four miles to the north of us, that a constant firing has been heard there since five this morning, supposed to proceed from some engagement at sea to the north-east.

This account is corroborated by the fishermen.

M. Garinus, late secretary of legation to the Prussian Embassy at Basle, is gone to Paris on a secret mission.

From the Hague, we learn, that a proclamation has been issued by the representatives for establishing a national loan bank, which is to advance cash on the effects, of the citizens, that they may comply with the requisitions levied upon them; they are to have security from the Amsterdam bank.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 12th ult. state that exclusive of the four ships of the line fitted out there, orders are given by the Danish Admiralty to fit out four more, which are, the Kroner, 74 guns, the Seeland, 74, the Nordstjern, 74, the Instrod, 64.

The Danish Admiral Raas is to have the command of this fleet; and six more ships of the line have orders to be kept in readiness for service.

June 12.

Captain Savage, of the Albion man of war who conveyed the outward bound trade to Hamburg, on his return captured seventeen vessels, chiefly American, laden with provisions and stores for France, and has brought them to the Nore.

Sixty vessels, laden with corn and provisions from America reached Brest harbour on the 4th instant.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been actually signed at Basle between France, the Margrave of Baden, and the Langrave of Hesse Cassel.