

Arrived this day,

Schooner Patriot, Captain Manning from Curacao, which he left on the 17th ult. and has obligingly favoured us with the following particulars:

That on the 14th October, he saw an American brig taken in sight of the harbour, by a French privateer, which left it the day before. The freebooter belonged to a madam Packet of Curacao, and had on board the following villainous Americans, viz. Solomon Geer, who sailed last from Baltimore mate of the schooner Lucia; John Mathers, last from ditto, mate of the snow Maryland, then at Curacao; Peter Leacock, last from Norfolk, in the ship Stag. Those three scoundrels were active in procuring the condemnation of all the American property they could, by giving all the false information they could invent.

The Governor of Curacao being informed that the above brig was captured within the limits of the island pressed a Swedish schooner, manned her with seamen belonging to the Dutch frigates, and immediately sent her in pursuit of the brig. But being overtaken she returned without success.

On the 16th the day before captain M's sailing, the council of Curacao, preferred a petition to the Governor, signed by some of the principal merchants of the place, for an arrest of madam Packet's property, for taking Americans within the limits. The prayer of the petition it was expected would be granted the next day.

On the 14th captain Shell, of the schooner Amphitrite, of New York arrived at Curacao, with four of his people to an open boat, having left his schooner, mate and the rest of his hands on the reef of the island Ayes. She was from Surinam or Demarara bound to Curacao, and was run on shore on the morning of the 6th Oct. He had chartered a Spanish schooner to save the people and as much of the cargo as possible.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.

The new company of artillery, ordered to be raised by government, has, within the week past, been formed and organized. The officers:

Robert Gardner, captain,

John Bray, 1st lieutenant,

George Singleton 2d lieutenant.

We are told, the company have nearly got their complement of men, and that this morning they welcome the return of the national day of their beloved President with a federal discharge from Cop's Hill.

The ununiformed militia of the wards commanded by Captains Harris, Williams and Russell, were mustered, exercised and marched through the town on Friday last. It was such troops as these that commenced the American revolution.

BREST FLEET AT SEA.

One of the London papers, and verbal accounts, say that a French fleet of eight sail of the line, and frigates, had slipped out of Brest waters, and had put to sea. Their destination supposed to be the West or North West of Ireland. Admiral Bridport's fleet went into port early in September, and having received, put to sea. He was afterwards to be joined by Admiral Thompson's Squadron, consisting of the Royal Charlotte of 100 guns; Formidable, of 98, and Mars and Triumph, of 74. From the numerous squadrons of the English, at sea, we may speedily expect intelligence of another naval victory by the English.

Admiral Lord Duncan's Squadron was in port.

Of its rebellion in Ireland, nothing important is detailed in the English papers; fugitive parties still commit depredations; and twelve regiments of English militia have lately embarked, in order, it is said, to oppose the landing of the French.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

Extract of a letter from an ancient and respectable house at Bourdeaux, to their correspondent in Baltimore, dated 5th Sept. 1798.

All appearances, for some time past indicated that a rupture between our government and yours would be the result of their misunderstandings. An embargo had already been laid provisionally on your vessels in our ports—it has just been taken off. God grant this may portend that there is a hope of reconciliation remaining."

The Portfown volunteer Light Infantry Company, commanded by Capt. Robert McClintick, have unanimously offered themselves as part of the Pennsylvania quota of the 80,000 militia, which the act of Congress requires to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Two hundred and fifty-two persons have died in Wilmington, Delaware, of the late fever, from the 7th August to the 2d November.

The Albany Gazette of Friday last mentions the arrival, in that city, of 27 waggons, loaded with good provisions; a Donation from the society of Friends at New Lebanon (commonly called Shakers) to the poor of New-York.

The Donations for relief of the distressed in New-York, have been very liberal in many parts of this state, and in some of the adjacent countries in Connecticut and New Jersey; But in few instances have they been more liberal, and at the same time been excited by purer and more disinterested principles of benevolence, than in the instance above recited. While such acts of benevolence and charity tend to ameliorate and soften the rigours and miseries of hunger and cold, they merit the warmest emanations of gratitude from every philanthropic breast.

NOVEMBER 21.

On Sunday the 11th inst. the ship FOXWELL, capt. Stevens, arrived at Boston, in 37 days from Bristol, with London papers of 18 October, giving the following intelligence:

LONDON, October 1.

Courier Office, 18 Oct.

POSTSCRIPT.

The dispatches received at the Admiralty Office are from Sir M. Eden, at Vienna, which confirm the very important intelligence of the **VICTORY OBTAINED** by Sir H. Nelson over the French fleet, near Alexandria. Report states that all the French ships, except two which escaped to Malta, were either taken or destroyed.

Dispatches are also said to have been received from Sir Wm. Hamilton, which state that the Mutine cutter had arrived at Naples with an account of Adm. Nelson's having burnt two French ships of the line, and taken seven, with all the transports.

Second Edition.

We stop the press to insert the following copy of a paper, pulled up at Lloyd's: "In dispatches received from Sir M. Eden, at Vienna, dated 15th Sept. he mentions having received an official communication from the Neapolitan Charge d'Affairs, that the Mutine cutter had arrived from Admiral Nelson's fleet on the 3d at Naples—the capt. of which declared, that the whole of the French line of battle ships were taken, burnt, or destroyed, except two.

Constantinople, August 25.

With respect to the army of Buonaparte we have received the following intelligence. It had for some time menaced a position between Rosetta and Cairo, but suddenly retreated to Damietta. In the vicinity of this town the French were attacked by an army of 20,000 Arabs, the greater part Cavalry, under the command of Mustapha Bey, and two other Beys.

An obstinate battle ensued, and the Arabs lay, in their account, translated to the Pacha of Damascus, that they forced the enemy to retire with considerable loss, and that the French afterwards went a head a few leagues from Damietta."

Last evening arrived the Ship Swan, Capt. Woodham, from Liverpool. Bring no late papers.

The Ship America, Sands, of this port, and the Ship Lucretia, of Charleston, sailed in company, ten days before the Swan—they had been out but a few days, when they returned to port to rest, having been both injured by fanning foul of each other.

The Aurora sympathizes very feelingly with the imprisoned piratical fans culottes; alleging that they are not clothed and fed like gentlemen, &c. Perhaps the present proprietor of that paper can appropriate to the relief of those objects of compassion, a small portion of that bounty which has been long since very generally believed was liberally bestowed for the purpose of supporting and diffusing the mischievous and unprincipled doctrines uniformly stipulated by that prostituted vehicle.

The following is an extract of a letter from Samuel Williams, Esq. Agent for American Claims, to Samuel Bayard, dated,

LONDON, July 28, 1798.

"Since your departure, the Lords have done business as they ought to have done it long before. They have restored, in about sixty-six cases, ordered further proof in twenty, and affirmed the condemnation of fourteen. Their present session will end next week—to meet again in November.—Forty cases are set down for that term."

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon the President of the United States arrived in this city on his way from the eastward to the seat of government. His arrival was unexpected, as the weather was extremely tempestuous. This circumstance doubtless prevented the general performance of those military honours which had been previously prepared by our citizens to testify to the chief Magistrate of the Union the grateful estimation in which they hold his great talents and superior virtues. Ludlow's company of Artillery of the regiment under the command of Major Curteneus, notwithstanding a very heavy fall of snow and the extreme severity of the day, met at very short notice at Hunter's Hotel, were Brigadier Gen. Hughes and Major Curteneus attended.—The company marched from thence to the Battery, and fired a Federal Salute, under the immediate command of Lieut. Snydam. Captains Swartwout & Speyer of the same regiment, volunteered their services on this pleasing occasion.

The reports of the defeat of Buonaparte's army in Egypt by the Arabs, and of the victory obtained over the French fleet in the Mediterranean by Admiral Nelson, have reached us from such a variety of sources, as to leave little doubt with many respecting their authenticity. The Editor of the Aurora, however, treats them as mere rumours; and amongst others, gives the following reasons for entertaining such an opinion:

"By former accounts the authenticity of which cannot be questioned, Admiral Nelson had put into Sicily to victual, and refit, on the 27th of July. Allowing time for 24 days and the exchange of courtesies with the court of Naples, he may have been ready for sea about the 10th August, and disposed to lie in wait for the French fleet and transports on their return.

"Buonaparte had landed on the 1st of July at Alexandria; some accounts state that he had reached Cairo on the 22d, others the 23d July. Every circumstance of time and place renders this probable and it is fully corroborated by the English East India Company's agent at Constantinople. From him we also learn that Rosetta and Damietta had been also possessed by the French. The former lies on the western channel of the Nile, 23 miles only from Alexandria; and allowing for the windings of the river about 100 miles from Cairo. Damietta, the ancient Pelusium, lies two leagues from the sea, on the eastern channel of the Nile, and is the chief place on the celebrated Delta. The Nile was at its height at the period of the invasion, and therefore navigable for large vessels; and we may easily conceive, from the state of those places, that their capture could not be an object of difficulty.

"The only positive assertion of hostility appears in a letter from Aleppo, of date the 28th of July. Intelligence from a source so remote from the scene of action as nearly 1000 miles from an inland town, with which the periodical inundation, interdicted intercourse, and the residence of an English politico commercial house of agency, must appear altogether too preposterous to obtain credit.

"From these considerations, and from the blunders, that mark the account of vast armies of Arabs appearing in the Delta neighbourhood, we are inclined to express our utter disbelief of every part the news that concerns the army.

"It remains then to examine the probability of the naval action. Two places are mentioned as the scene of this conflict. One of them must be obviously false. We have neither dates nor particulars; and credulity is left to grope for shadows where facts are wanting. According to one statement the terrible nauvachia took place at or near Alexandria. The English admiral undoubtedly had time from the 10th of August to appear before Alexandria, and attack the fleet, if it was there. But this happens

not to be in the semi-official account, so we shall not dwell upon the suspicious nature of contradictions, but take up that which has been backed by grave authority.

"Bagnieres, or Bagnara, the reputed scene of the second account, is an obscure petty port on the coast of Italy and Kingdom of Naples. From this place the advice is said to have been carried to Naples in the Mutine cutter on the 3d Sept. and is the basis of the advice from Vienna on the 15th, and of the London accounts of Oct. 1, which occasioned rejoicings.

"Upon examining this account, new difficulties arise. The want of stores could not have carried the French fleet into the inhospitable ports of the Neapolitan king, while Corfu and Malta lay so contiguous. Politicians, like poets, sometimes raise storms; but the straits of Messina furnish a scene much better calculated for fiction than probability.

"Upon the whole, the intelligence carries on its face evidence for its own confutation. The mere possibility of a naval rencountre is obvious. It would be the duty of the French admiral to preserve his convoy and avoid an engagement. Thence the high seas, or close under the African shore would be his due course, and not the straits of Messina, in the entrance to which the British fleet rendezvoused."

"Nelson, by thus rendering himself master of the Mediterranean, will be enabled to confine the second expedition firing at Toulon, to its port; cut off all communication between Buonaparte and France; and will inspire the Egyptians, Arabs, and the other Mahometan States, to rebel with spirit, the invaders of their tranquil country."

In opposition to these sentiments, we give the following from the Bolton Centinel:—

"As a considerable degree of obscurity has involved the accounts of the hostile operations in the Mediterranean, it may not be useless to our readers to state (which we do from official authority) that the vigilance and active zeal of Admiral Nelson were never more conspicuous, than in that expedition. As early as the 23d of May, he was at Sardinia. On the 27th of June he looked into Naples Bay, after the French proceeded to Messina—from thence to Alexandria, where he arrived the first days in July, and not finding the French there, sailed for Syracuse (in the island of Sicily, to procure wood and water; and on the 9th July, was off Candia. On the 25th July, was off Syracuse, for a second voyage to Alexandria, with 22 sail of the line, and frigates. The action might have been fought immediately after Nelson's arrival on the coast of Africa; and the intelligence make such rapid progress by the Adriatic, as to render the Hamburg accounts, on which we relied in our former publication, and which were reported to be forgeries, generally accurate and authentic."

"In the last Centinel, we published an article from "The Redacteur," the official paper of Paris, in which, notwithstanding its obscurity of expression, it were to be discovered, that the French fleet under Breyss, had been defeated; many ships sunk and taken, and that the Directory were "much alarmed for the fate of the rest." This is confirmatory (if any doubt exists) of the English accounts, received on the last Sabbath. But we can "make assurance, doubly sure." The "Clef du Cabinet," of the 16th September, says, "This event is doubtless very lamentable—Men and ships buried in the deep, after a combat sustained with the utmost intrepidity!—Such a picture is certainly affecting"—and the "Aspi des Lois," [Paine's paper] of the same date, says, "We fear that this unfortunate event, which is but too certain, will make every hope of peace disappear—We have strong reason to believe in the recommencement of the war."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

Dr. Logan arrived in town on Saturday evening, and is said to have set off for Trenton yesterday morning with dispatches of which he is the bearer from the French Directory.

Capt. Gardner the owner of the Perseverance, was in Paris the same time with Dr. Logan. He states that the raising of the embargo, it to be imputed solely to the influence of the Doctor—that the Directory had determined to send out a minister with overtures to the United States,