

were, last night received at the admiralty. They contain intelligence of the renewal of the bombardment of that town and port on Friday last. The houses and shipping are stated to be considerably damaged. During the bombardment in the course of which a great number of shells were thrown, a division of the enemy's gun-boats ventured out, for the purpose of annoying our squadron; but they were very nearly cut off by the skilful manœuvres of our vessels, and regained with much difficulty, the harbour.—The particulars of the attack will, it is expected, appear in the Gazette of this evening.

Arrival of the China Fleet.

Notice was received yesterday at Lloyd's, of the safe arrival of the Leeward-Island fleet, as well as that of the Lisbon fleet, and thus in a very great degree were the fears of the merchants dissipated for the safety of the homeward bound trade. At no period in the history of Great-Britain were so many, so valuable, and so ill protected fleets expected to arrive at one time as during the present week. The China fleet, the Newfoundland fleet, the Leeward-Island fleet, the Jamaica fleet, the Lisbon fleet, and the Baltic fleet, were all hourly expected; while an alarm was given of a French squadron having eluded the vigilance of our blockade at Brest.—The lowest estimate of the value of the homeward bound trade, was between 16 and 17 millions; the duties to government was above four millions. It was of course to the merchants and underwriters a most critical moment; and no language can express the satisfaction which was felt in consequence of this China and Leeward-Island trade; but also of the French squadron being safely scooped up in Camaret Bay. It spread universal joy through the city. No apprehension is now entertained for the Jamaica fleet, as by the very favourable wind which has blown for some days, they may be expected in a day or two.

BRITISH SKILL AND BRAVERY.

August 9.—An official account of the engagement, between admiral Linois' squadron and the China fleet of merchantmen, is this morning published from the East-India House. It is contained in a letter from the commander of the Company's ship Earl Camden, of which the following is an extract: On the 14th of February, at day break, we saw Pulo Auro bearing W. S. W. and 8 A. M. a signal was made from one of the fleet, for seeing four sail in the S. W. Four vessels 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, & 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 sun-set they were close up in our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there; I prepared to support them; but at the close of day we perceived them haul to windward. We lay to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters; at day break on the 13th, we saw our 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 started our course under an easy sail; the enemy then filed their sail 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 manœuvre was correctly performed, & 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 the guns could have effect; but before any other ships could get into action, the enemy hauled 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 leaving a longer pursuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straights, and considering the immense property at stake, I made the signal to tack, and at 5 P. M. we anchored in a situation to proceed for the entrance of the Straights in 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 conveyed.

From the Aurora. DIPLOMATIC SKILL.

From Major Jackson's paper of last evening, we copy an article, which as Cox says, "viewed in all its aspects," presents an object

of peculiar curiosity—whether it relates to the Spanish Minister or to the Major! We solicit the attention of our readers to the subject and to the following facts:

On the 20th of August last, there appeared in Major Jackson's paper, a most malevolent attack, upon the government, in which the vilest epithets were employed; but we re-publish it a second time; it is as follows:

"We have stated on information which will not be contradicted, that Spain has refused to ratify the convention, heretofore agreed on, which convention among other stipulations, allowed to the citizens of the United States an indemnity for the spoliations committed on their property by the government and subjects of Spain. The reason assigned by Cevallos for this refusal was expressed as follows: 'The accession of Louisiana has so varied the relations between Spain and the United States, that we cannot and will not ratify the convention.'"

Hence it appears that the boasted acquisition of Louisiana, which has been so much trumpeted and celebrated by our leading string administration, and for which we have paid FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or nearly one fifth part of the whole amount of our national debt, may cost fifty millions more to quiet the possession. This boasting bargain turns out to be, neither more nor less than a purchase of individual injury and national dishonor—of INDIVIDUAL INJURY, being the cause of an absolute refusal to ratify an act of just retribution to our citizens—of NATIONAL DISHONOR, inasmuch as the refusal is made by a government, which a proper exertion of our power could have compelled to the performance of its engagements, and even shaken to the base of its authority.

But the energies of our country are paralysed, and her resources wasted in the trembling hands to which they have been confided. The claims of our citizens are disregarded, and the character of the nation, when brought into competition with the ease and convenience of our rulers, is an object of no importance.

The frown of war might shorten their stay in office—peace must, therefore, be maintained at any sacrifice."

The papers of the continent in opposition to the administration teemed with productions of a similar kind, and all from the same source.

In the same paper of the 4th of September appeared the famous (or infamous) letter from Madrid containing the three propositions which have since appeared under the signature of *Graciosa Manent*.

Announcing upon this production in No. II. of Spanish aggressions, we said—"the whole article is easily understood—the source from whence it comes cannot be mistaken—and Major Jackson is made the instrument of diplomatic skill. His malice towards the executive has caused him to be used—and the object is to obtain as far as practicable a diversion of party in favor of the measures which the Spanish court may have directed her agents to employ."

It was in the Aurora of the 7th of September that we published the above article from Major Jackson's paper—a reference to the date of the major's affidavit will shew that tho' he could not discover in the audacious publications themselves, an indignity to the American government of which he was so long an officer, that the hint was not thrown away.

FROM THE REGISTER.

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 right and interest of our country the deposition and letters are now made public.

Sept. 20th. W. JACKSON.

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 this 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. 6.

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 surprised 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 honor.

"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, 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 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 acknowledgements." Perceiving, at this moment, his infamous purpose, I with difficulty stifled the emotions which 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. Pinkney 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 colors they should be supported.

He continued his observations, and pressed me to give him an answer—assuring me that this was no diplomatic management, but an *epanchement* (unbosoming) of himself to me as a man of honor and he trusted I would so consider it. I then quitted the room; he went with me to the street door, and again asked 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.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, chief Justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania.

SIR, Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1804.

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

The accompanying document 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 honor. 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.

SIR, Monticello, Sept. 18, 1804.

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 apprised that the person of the Marquis Yrujo is under the safeguard of the nation, and secured by its honor against all violation I need add nothing on 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 privity, with my acknowledgements for the communications I tender you my salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Majr. William Jackson.
* Duplicate.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 24.

The following Extracts of Letters from one of our unfortunate countrymen in Tripoli, are very distressing and earnestly demand the attention of the government.

Tripoli, May 21.

"Since my last, nothing worthy of recital has occurred, except the death of one of our crew. I fear this will be the purport of all future letters; as the summer is fast approaching, and the heat will naturally have a fatal effect upon your unfortunate countrymen, who are daily yoked to a large waggon which they are obliged to drag into the country, where it is loaded with heavy lumber for their return."

April 7.

"A few days ago, a small craft, under English colors, was captured by the Syren, on this station; in consequence of which the

Bashaw sent for the British Consul to know whether a United States vessel dare take any articles out of a vessel under the protection of his Majesty's colors?—Mr. McDonough answered in the negative; also gave the Bashaw a written certificate or passport.—The vessel was immediately laden, with a very valuable cargo, belonging to the Bashaw's subjects, and set sail for Malta; but unfortunately for his Majesty's Consul, she was captured almost under the forts. Capt. Stewart ordered her for Syracuse. The Bashaw sent for Mr. McDonough, and after giving him sufficient abuse, ordered him to quit his dominions in 12 hours.—The next day he set sail for Malta in a small craft; but was captured off the harbour, by the Syren and sent to Syracuse. His excellency is very much enraged at the conduct of the British Consul, and is determined not to receive him again, let the consequence be what it may, we are in hopes that this affair will bring Lord Nelson, off this station.

Five months have already expired of our captivity, and yet no hopes of our country's redeeming us! However, I trust, they will recollect in whose hands and at whose mercy we are. Adieu.

On Saturday evening last, William Barry, a mariner from Norfolk, aged nineteen, was stopped in the street by several Spanish sailors; and without any provocation on his part stabbed in four places. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he now languishes under his deep wounds. This outrage having incensed the American sailors, several scenes of riot and violence occurred in the course of yesterday; and last night, we are informed, a body of these inconsiderate men, armed with clubs, &c. proceeded to a house inhabited by the crew of a Spanish vessel now in port, and commenced a most violent assault. The building was almost entirely demolished, and we are informed five or six Spanish sailors either killed on the spot, or so severely wounded, as to render their lives precarious. Several of them have been taken to the Hospital, and the ring-leaders of the riot committed to gaol.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The schooner Sarah, of Norfolk, was captured by a French privateer on her passage from St. Domingo home, in the month of April last, having on board a cargo of coffee to the value of about 20,000 dollars.

The vessel was carried into a port in the island of Cuba, where the captors disposed of vessel and cargo, the latter was shipped in another vessel and sent to Charleston.—A variety of circumstances satisfied the supercargo of the Sarah that there was no condemnation of vessel or cargo: in consequence of which, measures were taken to arrest the cargo upon its arrival in Charleston; and a suit was instituted in the Court of the United States for the district of South Carolina.—On the 1st of this month the cause came on, and after a very learned and long argument, the court pronounced in favor of the plaintiffs, the former owners, on account of the property not having been condemned, before sale to the defendant, the present owner—and ordered restitution of the coffee, or payment at an appraised value, and costs.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1804.

We are authorized to say, that SAMUEL ASKEW, Esq. sen. will serve, if elected, as Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States for this District.

By the fast sailing ship Sally, Capt. Webster, arrived at Boston the 15th ult. the Editors of the Chronicle have been favored with English papers to the THIRTEENTH OF AUGUST.

The affairs of Great-Britain wear a very disastrous complexion. The innocent Premier is going all lengths to establish himself in power, but notwithstanding all the energies of his government, (and he is the father of that sanguinary system, which it has been fashionable with our Royal Faction to call energy) there is an evident sentiment of horror, among the people, toward him and his measures. He contrived, by his secret influence with the elder branches of the royal family, to eject poor Addington from office, whose only criminality, in the eyes of the nation, was his obsequiousness to Pitt.—If the change there is but little alteration of governing folly, only that the present Minister is the more violent of the two: it is the *Aug. leg* succeeded by ERIC STONK; how it will terminate, is a secret that no human sagacity can discover.

It appears, by letters from Plymouth, that Gantheaume has escaped from the outward road of Brest, with four sail of the line and five frigates. Vice-Admiral Graves had intelligence of the event, a few hours afterwards, and sailed in pursuit of them, with six sail of the line and two frigates. The destination of Gantheaume is not known; the probability is, that he is going to Ferrol or the Stratts, or to make a dash upon the British East-India fleet.

The election for a member of Parliament for Middlesex, has terminated in the most shameful manner. The candidates were Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Mainwaring; the former had a considerable majority, yet the Sheriffs made a return in favor of Mr. Mainwaring.—No act of a government was ever supposed to be more atrocious in principle than this; but it is *in fact*, and that is saying enough upon the subject.

Ireland is in a state of frightful inquietude