

From the Boston Centinel.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

Frequent errors are made in print and conversation on the subject of the Marshals of France, whose deeds of arms for the last twenty-five years filled the world with astonishment and admiration; and whose names had become among all classes as familiar as those of household deities. To give some information, if not amusement, we have collected the following particulars respecting those renowned soldiers. We believe it is not generally known, that ALL this corps of Marshals alive (save four only) are now in France; and that all of them (with perhaps an exception of two) are full in the confidence of Louis 18th; sustaining under him the highest offices:—And further, that he has no other Marshals in his service, than those who were first created by Bonaparte?

The following are now in France, and rank in the order in which they are enumerated:—

1. Marshal Victor, (Duke of Belluno) Military Governor of the 16th division, President of the Electoral College of the Loire and Cher, Major-General of the King's household, Grand Cross of St. Louis, and one of the witnesses, for the army, of the marriage of the Duke of Berri.

2. Jean-Baptiste Jourdan, born in 1762, Military Governor of the 7th division.

3. Pierre Augereau, (Duke of Castiglione) borne in 1757—a Peer of France, and Governor of the 19th Military Division.

3. Edward-Adolphus-Cassimir-Joseph Morier (Duke of Treviso) born in 1768—Military Governor of the 16th division.

5. Louis-Nicholas Davoust, (Prince of Eckmühl, and Duke of Auerstadt) born in 1776—Recognised as Marshal of France, but has no command, and resides at Louviers.

6. Charles Oudinot, (Duke of Reggio) born in 1765—a Counsellor of State and Privy Counsellor, and Major-General of the King's household; Governor of the 2d military division; President of the department of the Meuse; Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis; commander of the grenadiers and chasseurs of the King's guard, and commandant of the National Guards of Paris.

7. E. J. A. Macdonald, (Duke of Tarentum) born in Ledan, in 1765—a Privy Counsellor, and Peer of France; Major-General of the King's household; a military Governor of a division; and Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis.

8. Augustus F. L. V. Marmont, (Duke of Ragusa) born in 1774—a Peer of France; Major-General of the King's household, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis.

9. Louis-Gabriel Suchet, (Duke of Albufera) born in 1796—He was one of Louis's Peers, but having accepted a seat in Bonaparte's House, he was unpeered in 1816, but has since been appointed Military Governor of the 9th division.

10. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonies, a Peer, and Privy Counsellor; a Military Governor, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis.

11. Francis Charles Keillerman, (Duke of Valmy) born in 1735. (the eldest of the Marshals)—Was unpeered by Louis 18th in 1815;—but appointed Military Governor of the 5th division; Grand-Cordon of the royal Legion of Honour.

12. Joseph Lefevre, (Duke of Dantzig) born in 1756—He too accepted a Peerage from Bonaparte on his return from Elba; and was, therefore, expelled by Louis. He has no command.

13. Marshal Count Perignon, a Peer of France; Governor of a military division, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis.

14. Marshal Count Serurier, Governor of the royal Hotel of Louviers, and one of the Peers of France.

NOTE.—Of the Marshals of the Marshals, it is known, that Ney, Berthier, Lannes, Bessieres, Junot, and Massena, are deceased.—Bernadotte is in Sweden; Soult, Grouchy and Savary, in exile; Brune is in France, but not recognised as a Marshal.

We draw this strong inference from these

facts; that Louis 18th would not employ these personages in the stations they fill if he were not assured of their loyalty, and satisfied of the stability of his throne.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

GREAT FLOOD AT YORK.

The following Letter from the Borough of York, Pennsylvania, was addressed to an esteemed Friend in this City:

York, August 11, 1817.

"Oh! my dear friend, what a sad tale have I to communicate. We have had one of the most awful scenes that ever was witnessed in this place—a scene that has carried with it desolation and death. On Friday night, a very heavy rain commenced and continued until Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, when it cleared. It was the heaviest rain we have had for a long time. As soon as it ceased raining, the creek increased with a rapidity almost inconceivable, until it had got into the cellar and lower story of all the houses for one square, on each side of the bridge in the Main-street. The people in the houses near the bridge, were in a dreadful state, being obliged to fly to the second story for their lives.

"When it had increased so much, every exertion was made to rescue those who were in the houses of Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. McClelland, and others in that neighbourhood. Mrs. McClelland was got out and carried on a horse to the house of old Mrs. Doudle, which was nearer the creek than her own, but as it was of brick, they had no fear of its going.

"They then tried to save Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, but alas! every effort was unsuccessful, and they were obliged to leave them to their fate along with the two young men who had gone to assist them; the first story of their house was entirely washed away by the violence of the flood; on yesterday (Sunday) morning the second story and garret of the house was found nearly a hundred yards from where it had formerly stood, poor Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were found on the bed clasped in each others arms; and strange to relate, an old man was found asleep in the garret; if Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham had only gone to the garret their lives would have been saved. When the water had got into the lower story of Mr. Williams's house, his family fled to the garret, where his wife was sitting rocking her infant in the cradle, when the end of the house gave way, something hit the head of Mrs. Williams and stunned her; when she recovered she beheld her little baby floating on the water, heard its screams, and you had the anguish of knowing that it was beyond the power of human aid to save it, for the current was so strong that it carried every thing before it. Mr. Williams's family, all except the poor little baby, escaped by breaking a hole through their own garret, into the next house, which from its being higher was not so much injured as their own.

The house of Jesse Spangler from its being of wood, and standing so near the creek was expected to go among the first. They endeavoured to get the people out of it as soon as possible, they succeeded in getting some of them, but there were five men whom it was found impossible to take, they were therefore left in the house; both themselves and the people on shore expecting every moment that it would be swept away; the water at length got to such a height in it that they were obliged to get on the roof; they were in this situation the whole night, calling for help to those on shore, until they were so much exhausted they could call no longer; those on shore would then call over with a trumpet, to know if they were still there and to entreat them to be patient until morning; about three o'clock in the morning, the creek had fallen so much that with a fire ladder they got over and took them off.

"Those who were in the house of Mrs. Doudle, during the latter part of the afternoon, were witnesses of these scenes, but had very little apprehension for themselves, as the house was so high, that there was no probability of the water getting into the second story—they had all gone up into one of the chambers; (for the lower story was entirely under water,) and had taken a fire up stairs in order that they might light a candle when it got dark, when suddenly that end of the house in which they were, gave way; they all flew to the other end of it, where they were obliged to pass the whole night without a light and not knowing at what moment the part in which they were, would

not way also. It is thought there are about eleven lives lost in town; it is not yet known what damage has been done up the creek, but from the quantity of logs, &c. which have come down, it is feared there is a great deal, and perhaps some lives lost, but this is not certain. There are about 8 houses in town entirely destroyed, and a great number more that are very much injured.—Wilks's Brewery is entirely carried away, not a vestige of it remains, and the foundation of the dwelling house is so much washed, that it is thought the house will fall.—Mrs. Barnitz's Brewery is much injured; Mr. Scanlan's is not the least, which is astonishing, as the first story of both the brewery and house were under water; the ladies left it before the water got into the house. Jessop's large stone factory, about two miles from town was destroyed—he has lost every thing. The people in Water-street, are in dreadful distress, although their houses are not injured much, yet the water carried away almost all their little furniture. The Wooden Bridge near Mr. Scanlan's was carried several miles down the creek, the Stone Bridge in the Main-street is very much injured; it is thought if it had gone altogether, the houses would have been saved.

"The creek began to rise about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at five on Sunday morning had fallen within its banks again. The sudden rise it is thought was caused by the breaking of the dam at Spring Forge; Mr. Coleman, it is said, has lost to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. I thought it best to give you as correct a statement as I could obtain, as you will no doubt hear the report perhaps with exaggerations. What I have said is I believe correct, whatever is not I will contradict in my next."

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.

In the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, during a violent storm at Grand St. Esprit, (Newville St. Ours), in the Parish of St. Roch, seven men who had been at work in the fields, had recourse to a tall pine for shelter. In about half an hour after they had taken that station, the tree was struck by lightning, which in descending, killed one man by the name of Marinier, and wounded the other six; one of whom had his shoulder broke, and his head fractured; and another it is believed will lose one of his eyes; a third has half his body struck dead; in short, they all experienced essential injury.—[Montreal Courant.

New-York, Aug. 19.

From the Salem Gazette of Friday

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

Capt. Israel Williams, lately from Martinico, has communicated to us the following information which he received from the Master of the ship mentioned therein, and which was corroborated by several passengers, with whom he conversed.

On the 4th of July, the French ship St. Esprit, bound from Marseilles to Martinico, in lat. 14, 37, long. 64, 18, 35 leagues distant east from the island, fell in with a chain of rocks about 8 feet under water, extending about 500 fathoms from north to south, and being about 100 fathoms broad, and were plainly seen on the bottom from the vessel. According to a sketch given of them by the Captain, they lie somewhat in the form of a half moon; and the ship, running west-wardly with a strong wind, got within its horns, and narrowly escaped being wrecked, but made her way out by the south point. This reef, it seems, from its situation, must have been of recent formation, as it is in or near the track of vessels bound to Martinico, and is not known to have been before observed.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

The Navy.—Two of the commissioners of the Navy (commodore Rodgers and commodore Decatur) are now absent, at New-York, to make arrangements for the construction of a line of battle ship, and two frigates, the frames and other materials for which are now collecting there. Similar arrangements, it is expected, will be made by them at Portsmouth, Boston and Philadelphia, before their return, at each of which places a line of battle ship and a frigate is to be constructed—the line of battle ship, at this navy yard, is progressing rapidly; the materials for a frigate are collecting, and the 74 at Norfolk has been commenced. It is confidently believed that the new ships of the line will carry their guns higher than

the Independence, Washington and Franklin.

Frames of line of battle ships and frigates are cutting in Georgia and Louisiana. Liberal encouragement has been given to men of capital and enterprize to engage in this business, and when we compare the number and perfect condition of our ships now in existence, with the decayed state of the ships of other nations, and recollect the ease and expedition with which we can build and equip fleets, independently of other considerations, we may now justly rank ourselves among the first naval powers.

There are strong reasons for believing, that the nine ships of the line, twelve frigates, and three steam-batteries, authorised by law, will be completed for a less sum than the eight millions appropriated for the gradual increase of the navy. Our navy will then consist of twelve ship of the line, nineteen frigates, eight sloops of war, four steam-batteries, and a proportionate number of small vessels, independently of the fleets on the Lakes.

We have now in commission three ships of the line, three frigates, seven sloops of war, and a number of small vessels, employed in surveying our coast and other services.

From the Norfolk Beacon of Aug. 7.

We obtained the following list of the Algerine navy from a source to be relied on.

The present Naval force of Algiers consists of the following vessels—viz:

- One frigates of 36 } present from the
- Two ships of 18 do. each } Grand Seigneur.
- Two ships of 18 do. do.
- One brig of 22 do.
- One schooner of 14 guns.
- One new ship nearly ready to launch, at Algiers, to mount 22 guns.
- One brig and two schooners building at Leghorn.

The Dey has made application to the King of Sardinia for permission to build a frigate at Genoa.

BOSTON, August 13.

ATTACK ON AMELIA ISLAND.

The brig Decatur, Dugan, arrived at New-York in 5 days from Amelia Island. About 11 o'clock the night previous to her sailing, the Spaniards began to storm the place, and kept up a brisk and uninterrupted fire with small arms and six pounders for several hours. Early the next morning, when the Decatur dropped down the river, the patriot flag was still flying and the firing had ceased, but the final result was not known. McGregor's force consisted only of 200 men or thereabouts, but he was in daily expectation of receiving reinforcements. The patriots had a large armed brig and several schooners lying at Amelia, one of which had brought in a French brig laden with sugar and coffee, on suspicion of its being Spanish property, and it was thought she would be condemned.

NEW-YORK, JULY 31.

Brutal Cruelty.—Three gentlemen who came in the brig Telegraph from Charleston, have just called to request me to give the following extraordinary facts for the purpose of having them communicated to the public, that every man in the community may unite with the officers of justice in hunting up a monster, too savage to be tolerated in society.

A French lady, remarkable for her great beauty of countenance and refined manners, took passage in the same vessel in search of her husband understood to be in New-York. On the voyage her manners charmed every one and created an uncommon interest in her fate. The next day after their arrival, having learned that she was at a French boarding house in the upper part of the city, the gentlemen called to inquire after her—Judge of their distress and astonishment to find her very ill of a horrible wound, which has deprived her face of one of its principal features. They learnt that her husband, who is an Italian, by the name of Ange Piennovi being sent for on her behalf, came to the house but after she had retired to her room, to take a little repose after her fatigue, when, being admitted to her apartment, he seized the occasion of her being asleep, to revenge an old jealousy; flew at her, and with his teeth bit her nose entirely off. He then left the house; immediately fled, and has hitherto eluded the officers of