

with unequal devotion, when a detachment of near 60 Hussars of Szeckler, in ambuscade upon the Canal of La Murg, fell upon our carriages, and made them stop. Mine was the first of them. Six men armed with drawn sabres, tore me out with violence—I am searched and robbed of all I had. Another, who appeared to command this expedition, arrived on horseback, and asks for the minister, Jean Debry: I thought he came to save me. It is I, I said who am Jean Debry, Minister of France. Scarcely had I said so when two cuts from a sabre stretched me upon the ground. I was immediately assailed on all sides by fresh blows. Tumbled into a ditch I feigned to be dead. The banditti then left me to go to the other carriages. I availed myself of this instant, and escaped—wounded in different places, losing blood on all sides, and indebted for my life, perhaps, only to the thickness of my clothes. Bonnier was killed in the same manner as I was to have been, and Roberjot massacred almost in the arms of his wife.

"The same question was put to my ill-fated colleagues as to me: "Are you Bonnier? Are you Roberjot?" our carriages were pillaged, for every thing became the prey of the brigands; the papers of the Legation were carried off, conveyed to the Austrian commandant, and claimed in vain. The Secretary of the Legation threw himself into a ditch and by favour of the night, escaped the blows of the assassins. I crawled to an adjacent wood, hearing the yells of the cannibals, the screams of the victims, and particularly of their companions, of the wife of Roberjot, of my wife seven months gone with child, and of my two daughters calling out for their father: my private secretary, Citizen Belin, was held by six men, to be witness to all these scenes of horror. My Valet de Chambre was thrown into the river.

"I know that all the members of the diplomatic corps made the greatest efforts to break through the line of the assassins, and to come to the assistance of those to whom assistance might yet be administered. But it was not till one in the morning that the wife of Roberjot could get to M. de Jacobs's, the Prussian Minister; and my wife and daughters to M. de Redon, Minister from Bremen and Hanover. I wandered about the wood during the whole of that dreadful night, fearful of the day, which might expose me to the Austrian patrols. About six in the morning hearing them go about and seeing that I could not avoid them, penetrated besides by the rain and the cold, and growing more and more enfeebled by the blood which I lost, I took the desperate resolution of returning to Rastadt. I saw on the road the naked bodies of my two colleagues. The dreadful weather, and perhaps the weariness of the assassins, after the commission of such crimes, facilitated my journey, and I arrived at length out of breath, and covered with blood, at the Count de Goltz's, the King of Prussia's Minister.

"It is out of my power to depict to you the torment, and to relate to you the recitals of all the persons attached to the Legation, who were the witnesses or the objects of these execrable scenes; I will collect them when I have strength. Notwithstanding her virtuous courage, the wife of Roberjot is like a mad person with grief. I implore for her all the interest of the government. Fatigued with the recital which I have just made at two different times, I confine myself now to express to you how much gratitude each of the persons saved, owes to the generous devotion of the members of the diplomatic corps. I name none of them, because it would be necessary to name them all. Besides generous attentions and sweet consolations, we are indebted to them for our return here; a formal act, signed by all of them, was conveyed to the Austrian Colonel, declaring to him that their Constituents, made him responsible both for the crimes and all its consequences. The Minister of the Margrave gave us an escort of his troops for our return. It was necessary to suffer it to be joined by the Hussars of Szeckler, who appeared to see that I had escaped with regret. The Prussian Legation, prevented by them from accompanying us, charged their Secretary M. de Jordan, not to quit us till we had embarked. My God; why was it that so much care could not prevent the fa-

tal catastrophe of my two ill-fated colleagues.

"I should also add, that almost all of the inhabitants of Rastadt, shedding tears at the outrage, loading it with merited execration, and did not dissemble the opinion which attributes the atrocious conception, and all the direction of it to Austria, whose Minister, Lehrbach, now Commissary with the army of the Archduke, obtained, without the smallest difficulty, at his departure from Rastadt, all the passports he demanded from the French Legation, to Austria, who dared to signify to us by the Count de Metternich, that the Imperial Commissioner could no longer remain at Rastadt, in consequence of the want of safety for his correspondence to Austria, in short, who, according to every probability, gave the order for massacring three Ministers, carrying off their papers, and promised the plunder as the reward.

"There are many other approximations that might be made but they will be felt. Pardon the disorder of my ideas; the horrible images which I have incessantly before my eyes do not leave me free reflection, and oppress me more than the pain I feel. My wounds are in a state, and hitherto announce nothing dangerous.

Health and Respect,
(Signed) "JEAN DEBRY."

LONDON, May 14.

Melampus, at Sea, April 19.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that yesterday morning in lat. 50, 23. long. 15, 20, we chased a ship, which on our firing at her, hoisted French colours. The wind blowing exceedingly hard at N. W. with a very heavy sea, she got before the wind when within half gun shot of her, and setting all possible sail, obstinately persisted in attempting to escape; after carrying away our rudding-tail booms, we continued firing our chase-guns, when she suddenly gave a broad-way to windward, instantly overlet, and in the space of two minutes, she went down, and not an atom of the wreck could be seen. The greatest exertions and the utmost expedition was used in bringing the Melampus to the wind as near the spot as possible, with the view of saving these unfortunate people, but nothing remained on the surface.

I find by the information of the captain and officers of Le Papillon, which sailed from Nantes, about the same time with this ship, and who knew her both from appearance and the signals she made to us, that she was Le Nautois, of 14 twelve and six pounders, and 150 men; and I am very sorry to add, that from other circumstances, there is no room for doubt, that the master and part of the crew of the Echo, of Pool, which she had taken, were amongst the sufferers on this melancholy occasion.

I am, &c.
G. MOORE.

Adm. Kingmill, Cork.—

KINGSTON, May 29.

The American brig Adventure, Capt. Harding, from Savannah, bound to this port, taken by a Spanish privateer schooner, having on board 30 men with small arms, and retaken by his Majesty's ship Albicore, arrived yesterday.

His Majesty's ship Camilla, Capt. Larking, arrived yesterday at Port-Royal, in 3 days from Gonaives, having on board Gen. Maitland, Colonels Nightingale, Harcourt and Grant, Capt. Reynolds and Dr. Wright.

We understand, that the intercourse with St. Domingo has been so far settled, as that two ports are to be immediately opened for the admission of British and American bottoms. General Maitland, it is said, returns shortly to Europe in the Camilla.

We are sorry to mention, that his Majesty's ship Queen, soon after leaving Port Royal, ran aground out side of the Keys, and was not got off when our latest advices left Port-Royal last night.

MAY 31.

Wednesday evening arrived at Port-Royal, a French cartel schooner from Gonaives—Mr. Deasy, Secretary to the American Consul-General in St. Domingo, has arrived in her with dispatches to General Maitland.

Our accounts respecting the situation

of his Majesty's ship Queen, leaves us still some ground to hope she may yet reach Port-Royal harbour, they have, we understand, succeeded in bringing all her guns to Port-Royal, and from the great exertions used in getting a vast number of pumps to work, they have very much reduced the water in her hold.

BERMUDA, June 15.

By a vessel from Jamaica, we learn that the Queen of 98 guns, Admiral Parker, lately fell in with three Spanish 74 gun ships, which she engaged for a considerable time and beat off with great slaughter. The Queen lost near 300 men. By this vessel we also learn that General Touffant, of St. Domingo, died a short time since; and that the British Government has declared that island independent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

A letter dated at Gibraltar, May 22 '99, from the American Consul there, informs—That on the 18th, a British Squadron of five sail of the line and two frigates, in 13 days from Plymouth, under the command of Admiral Witchell, called off Gibraltar for intelligence, and proceeded immediately to the Eastward in quest of Earl St. Vincent's fleet, which was speke with on the 13th of May by the British frigate Cormorant, between Cape de Gate and Carthage.

On the 25th a report was in circulation at Gibraltar, that six of the French ships of the line had been dimitted.

A letter from the Consul of the United States, at Gibraltar, of which the following is a true copy, was received yesterday morning at the Office of the Secretary of State. Gibraltar, 7th May, 1799.

SIR,

THE bearer of my last being still detained, I have now to inform you that on the 4th inst. arrived his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Childers, in 6 days from the channel fleet, with advice of the French fleet, consisting of 15 sail of the line, having slipped out of Brest in a fog, unperceived. Said sloop met an English frigate, from whom she learned that she had been chased by the out scouts of an enemy's fleet of 19 sail of the line, supposed to be the above one, joined by 4 Spanish ships from Ferrol: they were seen in the latitude of Oporto. This the Earl St. Vincent communicated to me, that I might apprize the commanders of American vessels bound to the westward, of their danger. Admiral Lord Keith, with the British fleet of 14 sail of the line, was at anchor off Cadiz; on receipt of the above intelligence they got under way, and went for Cape St. Vincent. A French Admiral and several officers arrived at Cadiz some days ago, to take the command of some of the Spanish ships; from which it is conjectured a junction of those fleets was in agitation. When the Childers left the channel fleet, it was proceeding for the coast of Ireland.

On the evening of the 5th inst. the French fleet passed the Gut, going to the eastward, with a fresh southerly wind, and very hazy: 24 sail were counted, of which 19 of the line. Next morning Earl St. Vincent sent to inform me that the Americans bound to the westward should be ready to proceed the moment the wind came about, as the French fleet went past us yesterday. Open boats &c. are sent to endeavour to get out of the Gut with dispatches to apprise Lord Keith of the French fleet having passed this, and to follow them.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servant,

JOHN GAVINO.

15th May.

On the 10th inst. Lord Keith, with his fleet, arrived here from off Cadiz, when Earl St. Vincent embarked, and they sailed next day with 16 sail of the line, of which six three deckers, for the east. It seems that Spain has given up to France fifteen sail of the line at Cadiz; and by the report of several boats, nineteen sail of the line from thence with some frigates, passed this port to the east two nights ago. Several cutters in quest of the Brest fleet, and dispatches, &c. have arrived from England. Admiral Gardner is expected off Cadiz with 15 sail of the line, which no doubt will go up the Mediterranean, when they find the French and Spaniards are gone there.

NEW-YORK, JULY 18.

Before our Paper had gone to Press last evening, we received the following Important NEWS from our Correspondent at Philadelphia, which was received there by the United States ship DEY, from Gibraltar.—We hasten to lay it before the Public.

(TRUE COPY.)

The Bashaw of Tripoli* has ordered away the American Agent who has arrived at Carthage.—Said Bashaw has made some new demands on the United States, and declares that if they are not complied with, that his Corsairs will be ordered by him to take American vessels. This information Capt. Smith will communicate to all Americans he should meet, that they might use the necessary precautions; and that Captain Smith will proceed with dispatch for the United States, and follow his original instructions which he has received from the under-written Consul for the United States.

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

ALGIERS, April 25, 1799.

To Captain SMITH, Commander of the United States Polacre the DEY.

The following is the information received at Gibraltar, on my arrival there from Algiers. It may be relied on, as coming from the best authority.

On the 22d May arrived at Gibraltar, was there visited by a boat belonging to the guard ship. They informed me, I had to perform a Quarantine; I hoisted a flag at the usual place, for the prodic master, who in a short time came along side. From him and others I afterwards received the following information:—That a few days previous to my arrival there, Capt. Smith, of and from Baltimore, had a severe action with several of the French gun-boats, and was taken; that he was dangerously wounded, having received several musket shot in different parts of his body, and that he was then on board the ship at the port of Algeziras, and was allowed no Surgeon to attend him. About the same time, Capt. Adams, of and from New-York, in a ship belonging to Mr. Murray, of New-York, was taken and carried into the same port by this banditti. Of their treatment to others who were so unfortunate as to be captured by them, I had no information. I was likewise informed that a brig of and from Baltimore was upset in the Mediterranean, off the Island of Alboran. This Island is about 30 leagues above Gibraltar.—The crew was saved.—The brig was pilot-boat built.

I was likewise informed, that on the 5th May part of the Spanish fleet sailed from Cadiz, and was joined by the French fleet from Brest; and that Lord St. Vincent had been drove away from his station by continued gales of wind from the westward; but on the 17th, seeing the fleet to windward, he made every exertion to regain them, but to no effect, the whole of his fleet being upon a lee-shore in 9 fathoms water. The French and Spaniards, taking advantage of his situation, steered to the Southward, in order to avoid falling in with his Lordship. As soon as the weather moderated, he steered to the southward in pursuit of them. After five days research, and no appearance of the enemy he bore away for the Mediterranean, which the former had entered on the 13th, their fleet consisting of SEVENTEEN SAIL OF THE LINE. On the morning of the 17th, his Lordship passed Gibraltar with his fleet amount-

* TRIPOLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the S. by the country of the Berberies; on the W. by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the E. by Egypt. It is about 925 miles long on the sea coast, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is a sandy desert. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a Dey. He is not absolute; for a Turkish bashaw resides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controuling the Dey, and levying taxes on the people. The Dey is elected by the soldiers, who make no scruple of opposing him when they please.