Audacious Cæsar, Spencer, Hannibal. } To anchor abreast of the enemy's ships and batteries.

All this appeared to be executed, as far as the judicious failure of the wind would permit. At 35 minutes past 8, the action commenced by the Pompee and Audacious; at 9 the Cæsar opened her fire—I judge of an hour after words she pulled the Wyndrille, and came to an anchor.—At 33 minutes past 9, the Spencer opened her fire, and from afterwards the Hannibal. The roar of cannon was, about this time, tremendous and tremendous; and the fire was returned with spirit by the French admiral; who however, as well as the two other French ships, ran close in upon the shore and apparently grounded. About half an hour past ten, the fire from the enemy's batteries on there became so galling to the Cæsar and Pompee, that it was judged necessary to order them to cut and make fast. The Pompee was so much injured in her masts and yards, that the signal was made to tow her out of the action. About 12 o'clock the Hannibal was discerned, through the smoke, close to the French admiral; and there was every reason to hope that a few minutes would have brought her along side of his ship, when the contest would have been probably terminated in the surrender of the latter; but unfortunately the Hannibal at this critical instant grounded, immediately opposite to the battery on the north of the town. She, notwithstanding, kept up her fire on the French admiral; but under such disadvantages, that few of her officers and crew could not exult.—Being completely exposed to the fire from the battery on there, saint Ferris had the misfortune to lose a number of his brave crew killed and wounded, before he could consent to strike his colours. The wind being now entirely failed, and the British admiral finding it totally impracticable to bring any of his ships in near enough to take of the French, found himself (at 35 minutes past one o'clock P. M. after an action of five hours, with very little intermission,) under the necessity of withdrawing his force, especially the Hannibal, which being aground, he was obliged to abandon to the enemy; to whom however we do not conceive the can be of any service.

We have great reason to believe that the French flotilla have suffered severely by this attack, that it will be a considerable time before they can be fit for sea, if at all repairable; and so far Sir James Saumarez has attained his object. For our parts, we must observe, that the daring and valiant character of Britons, was most nobly displayed in this arduous conflict, which would have been crowned with more complete success had not the breeze failed. Against the power of mortals to command the elements, but men who are capable of seeking glory in the midst of such perils, will have the good wishes and admiration of their countrymen in their fate, and insult at last triumph over every foe.

The circumstance of an English ship having fallen into the enemy's hands, is no doubt, an uncommon event at present; but that it may be, from that consideration, a matter of exultation to them, we must beg leave to observe, that the loss of the Hannibal is not to be attributed to any superior skill or courage in her opponents, but solely to the difficulty of her being backwards, and running on there upon a strange coast.—The enemy, instead of hoisting the customary prize colours, kept the English flag flying, with the Union reversed, which he hoisted in the place of his own, being hoisted, and a number of boats to go off, with a view of affording assistance; all of them, with their crews, were captured by the enemy.

Total killed, 6 officers, 6 seamen and marines, 121—wounded, 240. Total killed and wounded—3 11.

It is reported that the French ships had about 300 men killed, and near 600 wounded in this action.

We are glad to hear that the town and inhabitants of Algesiras, have not suffered to any considerable degree from the heavy cannonade in their neighborhood.

The long prevailing westerly winds have prevented any direct intelligence from Egypt, arriving at the rock—but rumors from all quarters concur in stating that Menou, and the French army in Egypt have capitulated to the English. They also say that the other part of admiral Gantheume's squadron, has fallen in with Sir John B. Warren, and had been roughly handled. A letter from Madrid affirms that the conquerors of Portugal are determined upon affaulting Gibraltar!!!

Yesterday afternoon (July 9) a squadron of French and Spanish men of war under the command of a French admiral and Spanish vice admiral, entered the bay, and came to anchor a little to the northward of Algesiras, which place they saluted. This squadron consists of two Spanish three decker, and three two deckers—one of them a French ship, the other two Spanish, and two frigates. They were preceded by his majesty's ship Superb, captain Keates, the Thames frigate, captain Luken, and sir Thomas Pasley's brig. They anchored off Algesiras.

Two or three small vessels lying at Tangier, deserted the garrison, mistook the enemy's squadron for English, and having joined them, were captured. The novelty of such an enemy's fleet parading in these seas, we may venture to predict cannot be of long duration, as their trifling them lives out of port is generally the prelude to a British victory.

This morning another Spanish two decker came into the bay and anchored at Algesiras.

This squadron corresponds in number with first time time since arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol.

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SAUMAREZ'S victory.

Gibraltar, July 17.

In our former Chronicle we stated that a rival at Algesiras of the Spanish squadron intending to act in conjunction with the French; and our readers will recollect we then observed, that "their trifling them lives out of port, is generally a prelude to a British victory." And we have now the satisfaction of announcing the accomplishment of this prediction.

It was upon Sunday the 12th of July at noon, that we first descrying the combined squadron yet under sail. The side of this mountain was covered with spectators of this formidable squadron, as it advanced in battle array through the Bay, towards the Straits. A sudden murmur of applause ran amongst the crowd directed every one's eyes towards the New Mole, where the five English ships under Sir James Saumarez, the Hannibal frigate and Gulpe Dogg were forming their sails, and in motion to the assistance of this greatly superior force. As the night coded upon us, we could just descern the enemy's fleet steering over towards the African shore, the English being down upon them, when both fleets disappearing from our view. The heavy cannonade and explosions were however heard distinctly during the night, and occasioned no small anxiety, till the return of the Admiral, with his *prize*, a Spanish 74 gun ship, bearing a French Commodore's broad Pendant.

We have much regret, that the Supplement to the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 17th July, containing the particulars of this combat, we have not been able to obtain. In addition to the above, Captain Wyeth in his account, that he saw, amongst other, the battle (the 13th) two Spanish ships BLOW UP, supposed to be two deckers, each having on board 1040 men.]

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NEW-YORK, September 3.

The armed brig Happy Couple, captain Wyeth, in 42 days from Gibraltar, brings dispatches to the Government from our Consuls in Barbary. Captain W. on his passage from Leghorn, was boarded by the American frigate Essex towing into Tunis the ship Grand Turk. The frigates Philadelphia was cruising off Gibraltar for the protection of our ships, and one of a smaller size. Off Algiers, on the 6th July, Captain W. says, an engagement took place between a squadron of French and Spanish ships, and another of British and Dutch. The Hannibal, English 74 was taken and carried into Algesiras.

On the 12th July, the same French and Spanish squadron, going from Algesiras to Cadiz, were followed by an English squadron of 5 ships of the line from Gibraltar, who engaged them from 9 in the evening of that day until 4 the succeeding morning, during which time two of the vessels were blown up supposed to be Spanish.

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Capt. Wyeth, of the brig Happy Couple, from Gibraltar, informs that the American squadron, Commodore Dale, had arrived at the Straights when he sailed, and that no American merchantmen had been captured when he sailed.

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Mr. NOTLEY YOUNG's

Manager from Geelborough,

brought before me, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington, as a stray and reclaiffer, a black mare, about thirteen hands high, twitch tail, no perceivable brand or mark.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of August 1801.

ROBERT BRENT.

The owner of the above mare is desired to prove property and take her away.

NOTLEY YOUNG.

September 4. 4w

The quarterly court of Northumberland in Chancery, have decreed that part of the Tract of Land in the said county, commonly called

MOUNT SION,

THE property of Catesby Jones deceased, together with the MILL adjoining, is SOLD on the 10th day of October next, for ready money, or a bond of mortgage made to Walter Jones for the payment of a certain sum of money, by the said Catesby Jones; unless the owner shall pay the said sum on or before the 10th day of September next, redeem the premises, by payment of the money, for which they are mortgaged, otherwise the widow dower in the said Land and Mill. They have also decreed, that therefore of the said tract of land, with FIFTEEN NEGROES, and the stock of cattle, there are about to be sold at the same time and under similar conditions, to satisfy a mortgage made to Jekyll and Stubbs Jones for a balance due to them for money, and have also appointed William Claughton, Hiceron Opie and Samuel Beachum, commissioners for executing their decree. Now, this is to give notice, that the commissioners will, on the premises on the 22d day of October, proceeds to execute the decree according to their tenor.

The Land and Mill are very valuable, and are situated on the navigable waters of the river Potomac in the county of Northumberland.

Wm. Claughton,
Hiceron Opie, } Commissioners.
Samuel Beachum,

September 7, 1801. 4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANY enquiries have lately been made respecting the Washington Association and United States Insurance Company, and some observations have escaped from persons of respectability, which, proceeding from erroneous impressions, have rather tended to mislead than give real information with regard to the objects of the institution, and the principles on which the business is conducted. The design of this paper is to inform the virtuous part of the community, and to guard them against credulity, the mischevious influentions of men, who through jealousy, may endeavor to impose upon their confidence in a company, whose objects must be deemed praiseworthy by every well-wisher to this city, and at least, not conferable by any well-wisher to mankind.

It becomes not the association to defend to personality, and to expose the individuals whose malign dispositions would have given just cause of complaint, had the operations of the company been in any respect interrupted; but the persons interested are not insensible to calumny, from even the meanest sources, and it becomes my duty to clear from aspersion the characters of the members of the company, and the objects of the association, and the basis of its establishment.

The objects have been set forth in the prospectus, which was supposed to tend generally to the interest of the United States, and to the territory of Columbia particularly. It would be superfluous to point out the utility of promoting a security against ruinous fire, which every one feels, and by which many now wander in misery without homes. Mutual insurance companies are useful; but the returns not being direct, are too remote to induce subscriptions.—A company on the principles of the established, which have very fully commanded great confidence, and the advantages reaped by the community have not undervally made very great returns to the proprietors; but the extent of fire insurance has not equalled the demand for insuring; and no office having yet been established in the metropolis of the United States, it has been thought an object not unworthy of notice and extensive patronage.

The funds of insurance companies in general, have been either in fluctuating stock, which nothing can be more permanent and safe. The Washington association have therefore resolved to establish their fund in lots in the city of Washington, to the extent of one half their capital, and the other half is to be paid in cash—the whole 2,000,000 dollars, payable in five annual instalments—the shares 10 dollars each.—The lots are taken at such a medium price that those who possess lots complain of the injury they sustain by the low rate at which they are valued and admitted by the company; while those who possess none, complain of their being over-rated. The property fabricated is of various prices, but none exceeds ten cents per square foot.—Some of it has already been let on ground rent, producing above 10 per cent. per annum on the price of admission. Though no individual will fell property at a less rate in similar situations, on a reasonable credit, than the property has been received at, yet the fortuity, to prevent any possible

made, it is a rule that every original subscriber in lots should be held responsible for any deficiency, if through accident by fire, or any very extensive loss, any of the property be subscribed should, by a forced sale, be sold to a disadvantage; and as a collateral security, no person subscribing property should be permitted to take out more, than half his stock, though he would receive dividends on the whole, until his property should actually be let at the interest of the admitted price, or should command by sale, the principal: and in addition, as the lots should be sold, from time to time, as the principal by sale, or on ground rent, would exceed the original or stock valuation, till all the shares be relaxed—but no stock can be delivered till the company are convinced of the validity of the titles to the lots, or have them well guaranteed.

The company have been animadverted upon for receiving some property of Mr. Blodget, said to be twice mortgaged. It is so nominally, as originally stated to the company by him, and the person who published the observation knew the circumstances, providing it positively, for the first lottery has long been paid, and only one claim now in dispute, is made, for which ample security is given. Of the tickets of the second lottery, one fourth only were sold, and these are to be nearly redeemed by payment of the prizes and recalling the undrawn tickets, that few remain to be cancelled. These, the only lien on the property deeded to the company by Mr. Blodget, being deposited, in their hands, render the titles unexceptionable, to the amount of these tickets, and entitle him to their value in stock, subject nevertheless to the rule for securing the original price of the lots, as already stated.

Another object of the association, is to establish a bank, as soon as the building now in forwardness is ready, in this city, which is conceived will facilitate its progress, and consequently add to the convenience of the officers of government, the Congress, and the public.

WILLIAM TURNTON,
President.

BY APPLICATION TO

WILLIAM BRENT,

At the Commission's Office,

he will give information to those desirous of having goods or other articles brought from New-York to the Potomac, of a safe opportunity which will offer in a few days, by a vessel which is fitted for that city, to return immediately to the Potomac.

August 4 3t

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City of Washington, July 24, 1801.

The Subscribers

HAVING on hand a number of house frames of different dimensions, also, a large quantity of the various kinds of lumber requisite for buildings, and being made high arrangements as to secure a constant supply thereof, and enable them to sell the same on very advantageous and moderate terms to the public, do hereby give notice, that on application, accompanied by a memorandum or bill of the frames or lumber wanted, they will undertake the same to be delivered as soon as may be, at any of the wharves in the city of Washington, George-Town or Alexandria. The circumstances under which the subscribers enter into this business, authorize an assurance that the fullest punctuality in their engagements may be relies on. They are therefore induced to believe, that many persons who are engaged in building, or who may intend to build, will find a great convenience and advantage in making timely application, and being thus supplied with the whole of the lumber necessary for their buildings by the time it may be wanted for use.

JOHN CONNER,
Somerset County, near Princess Ann, Maryland.
THOMAS MUNROE
City of Washington.

July 27. 1waaf

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Conrad & M'Munn

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Law, about two hundred paces from the Capitol, in New Jersey avenue, leading from thence to the Eastern Branch. They are practicals and experienced, one of which is designed for stage passengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is bedstage sufficient for 60 horses—They hope to merit public patronage.

City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1800. tf

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of South and E streets, where he continues to manufacture and fell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontispiece, Metal Saffies, &c. which may also be had at his store No. 51, Barclay Street, New-York, and at Mr. Wild's store, Market street, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for sale by the package or book.

May 8, 1801. 1y