NAVAL ACTION

Off ALGESIRA, *Monday 6th July*, 1801.

Gibraltar, July 17, 1801.

In our last we promised some further particulars of Sir James Saumarez's attack on the French squadron at Algesiras, 6th July; which we are now happy in having an opportunity of giving out of a letter received from an officer on board his majesty's ship Caesar. We muſt remind our readers that the account in our former Chronicle, being drawn up by a landſman, and partly from obſervations made in the garriſon, could not be expected to deſcribe the action in technical language and with the preciſion of a tea officer, nor to aſſign the proper cauſes for various manœuvres performed during the engagement.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the admiral's ship the Cæsar to the gentleman library.

"There is one point which needs explanation; namely, when the Caſtile came, half paſt two o'clock, it was from a fine breeze ſpringing up, and the hopes of cloſing with the enemy; orders for that purpoſe were given to the Audacious and Venerable; the Caeſar were cleared, and brought her broadſide to bear upon the Indomptable's bow, lying there, (about 3 cables length diſtant from her) a conſiderable time with the Moroccoſtaff off; the Audacious bringing upa breeze from the N. W. paſſed between us and the enemy, who, in this part of the day, ſuffered materially, his fore-maſt going at 5 minutes before 4 o'clock. Shortly afterwards both the Audacious and Cæſar were breathed upon the broadſide of the Indomptable, without being able to bring any other to bear; for the Cæſar not more than 3 cable's length from the Iſland battery, and the Audacious ſtill nearer; both ſhips drifting in upon the reef. It was at this time that Sir James Saumarez formed the reſolution of attacking the iſland, with the marines. Boats were ſignalled for the purpoſe; by being employed with the Pompee, or ſunk by the enemy's fire, it was rendered impoſſible. A breeze again ſpringing up, and Sir James directed his ſhip to be laid along ſide the Indomptable, in the firm reſolution of carrying her. The ſails were trimmed for that purpoſe, as well as the crippled ſtate of the maſts and rigging would allow. But a calm again enſued. The Venerable had never received the breeze from the time of her cutting, and ſtill ſay unmanageable. The Spencer had drifted conſiderably to leeward, in repairing her rigging. At 35 minutes after one, the admiral, finding it impoſſible to approach the enemy, who were now hauled cloſe in ſhore, (having nothing to attend but their guns, while on our ſide, it required the greateſt alacrity to get a ſail to bear, from the conſtant change of direction,) diſcontinued the action."

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The following is the account of the action, publiſhed at Algeſiras.

Account of the attack upon three French ships and a frigate, by an English squadron consisting of six sail of the line, in the bay of Algesiras, July 6th 1801.

The diviſion of three French line of battle ſhips and one frigate, under the command of rear admiral citizen Linois, had failed from the road of Toulon the 23th of laſt June, deſtined for Cadiz, came in ſight of this Bation and boy the 1st of July; and the ſouth wind having ſoſted from the eaſtering the ſtraits, they cruiſed between the coaſt of Africa and that of Europe, in which cruiſe they captured the Engliſh brig of war the Speedy; of the 18 guns, was a Mahon packet, and was conducting to Gibraltar, as a prize, the merchant brig the Union, loaded with oil and proviſions. The continuation of the weather's ſtreſs obliged the ſame diviſion to come into this port, on the 4th inſt, at 7 in the evening. From that moment, recollecting the deſperate attacks of the Engliſh at Alexandria, and Copenhagen, we could not but expect that the Engliſh ſquadron which had been ſeen off Cadiz, on the 28 inſt. was under the command of rear admiral Saumarez, would come and attack this diviſion.

So it happened. As ſoon as the Engliſh received intelligence where the French had anchored, they ſteered directly for the ſtraits; and on the 6th inſt. at half paſt 4 in the morning, ſix Engliſh ſhips doubled the point of Carnero, and coming round the iſland of Algeſiras, advanced, in a line, within half cannon ſhot of the French ſhips. The hoſtilities of St. Garcia and the iſland opened their fire upon the Engliſh, and afterwards the frigate and republican ſhips. As ſoon as the Engliſh line came oppoſite to the French ſhips at anchor, they opened upon them a moſt rapid, bold, and unremitting fire. The Engliſh admiral having placed himſelf againſt the French, and the Britiſh ſhip the Hannibal being under ſail, cannonaded furiouſly the French admiral, who with ſuperior ſpirit and ſucceſs, reſiſted them; inſomuch that having carried away the admiral's mizzen-maſt and ſtaffs the main and fore-maſt, with no ſail damage to his hull, the commander of the Engliſh ſhip Hannibal deſpiſing the fire from the battery of St. Jago, pulled on to his ſecond, and intending to place the French admiral between two fires, and the ſhore, had the imprudence, being unacquainted with his poſition, to place himſelf within a quarter of a gun ſhot of the battery, and ran aground.

He relieved his admiral who, after that went out of the action; but he loſt his ſecond maſt and crew, as the fire from the battery, and French admiral diſmantled his ſhip, and laid three parts of his ſhip's company.

Until the inſtant of this ſhip's ſurrender, which might be about an hour after the retreat of the Engliſh admiral, the fire was conſtant upon the two French ſhips, and the frigate, as well as the ſeven Spaniſh gun boats, the batteries of the iſland, St. Garcia, St. Iago, La Almiraeta, and Fort Mirador, which, as opportunity offered, returned their fire. The battle laſted from half paſt 8 o'clock in the morning, when the fort of St. Garcia opened its fire, till two in the afternoon, when the laſt ſhot was fired from the Indomptable.

The perſevering, active, and tremendous fire of the enemy, and that of the two nations (the French and Spaniſh) were only diſtinguiſhable by the prudence, ſkill and greateſts of ſoul with which the allied chiefs directed theirs, and the activity, temperity and coolneſs with which were the ſhots that of the Engliſh. The idea of this kind of fighting, which we form from the account of the battles at Alexandria and Copenhagen, does not, in proportion to the numbers engaged, bear any compariſon with that of Algeſiras, either in point of bloodſheds or ordinacy. The Engliſh, after having left the glory and laſt of battle to the two nations, covered with ſhame, and bought by dear-bought experience, have only given an unequivocal proof of their inferiority and cowardice, baſted to France and Spain; ſince, not being able to obtain any advantage over the French and Spaniſh forces, they directed their fire againſt an indefenſive town, which received ſo ſmall damage in its buildings. This is the only glory which the arms of Great-Britain have to boaſt of.

Note. The Pompee was towed out of the action by 8 boats, who came to her ſuccour from the garriſon; ſhe was kept afloat by caſks, as otherwiſe the could not have been brought in.

DETAILED INTELLIGENCE.

Ships of the French Republic which sustained this attack.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.
Formidable,	84	*Citizen Linois.*
Pelaris,	74	*Citizen Dumanoir.*
L'Indomptable,	84	*La Londe* } *Killed,*
		Le Vasseur }
	FRIGATE.	
La Mariana,	36	*Martinenc.*

Five Spanish Gun-boats, sunk, and two damaged.

Killed in French ships.
Wounded, do. - - 184
Killed in the English Squadron, above 500
Wounded in do. — *from* 270 *to* 280

Engagement of the 12th and 13th July.

Admiral Moreno's orders to his Fleet on the 11th July, the day before the action with the English Squadron.

Order of failing to be obſerved by the ſhips in my charge, on their paſſage thro' the ſtraits of Gibraltar.

The three French ſhips under the command of Rear Admiral Linois, will form the Vanguard with the line chaſe. The ſix ſhips under my charge will follow after of theſe, likewiſe formed in line abreaſt endeavouring as much as poſſible to keep oppoſite to the interval of the French ſhips ſo as not to impede their fire, according to the following diſpoſition.

Augustin, Argonauta, El. Carlos.

In caſe the Enemy ſhould attempt to follow and attack the combined Squadron, in the rear, beſides the continual fire which we ſhall ſay to make from the ſtern chaſes, chiefly with a view to deſtroy the enemy's rigging, the Squadron will form the line ahead either with their heads to the Spaniſh Coaſt, or to that of Africa, as will be determined by a ſignal from the Admiral. And in order that this may be the more ſimple in that caſe, he will only ſhew the ſignal for the courſe, at the entire lowering of which the movements muſt uniformly be made, as the operation from their local ſituation cannot naturally be of long duration; consequently either by hailing (if near enough) or by a ſignal to purſue the courſe; the ſquadron will proceed to form again the line abreaſt as formerly

It is of the utmoſt importance that the fire from none of the ſhips ſhould interfere, or be embarraſſed, with that of the others in this Squadron, nor to leave the three French ſhips in the rear.

As ſoon as theſe French ſhips get under ſail, all thoſe in my charge will do the ſame, following the track of each other, always obeying to keep at a ſhort diſtance from the French, ſtill we weather the Point of Carnero, in order that if the enemy ſhould get under ſail and find themſelves in a ſituation of offering battle to our ſquadron, we may be in a favourable poſition.

Line of battle in the Natural order.

2d. Squadron	St. Ferdinand
	St. Antonio.
	Hermenegild
1st. Squadron	Formidable - A French frigate.
	Royal Charles - Frigate the Salina.
	Indomptable - Carter Vautour.
3d. Squadron	Argonauta
	Defiax
	St. Augustin

A very essential caution.

A red pendant under any other ſignal ſignifies that the ſignal above is directed only to the French ſhip under the command of M. de Linois.

On board the Real Carlos in the Bay of Algeſiras, July 11, 1801.

JUAN JOAQUIN MORENO.

BOTTLED PORTER.

THE ſubſcriber withing to eſtabliſh himſelf in the bottling of Porter informs the public in general that he at preſent has by him for ſale a ſo bottling cellar, corner of bridge ſtreet, opſite the Poſt Office.

Fine Philadelphia Porter, in excellent order—Alſo,

TAUNTON ALE of the firſt quality, and in the beſt order for bottling.

The public may depend upon always finding a conſtant ſupply at the cellar as above—and he is thankful for favours received.

R. C. STANLEY.

George-Town, Auguſt 6. 1801. ¶tm

N. B. Families in George-Town may be ſupplied with the ſame terms, at J. Gardiner's ſtore, Pennſylvania Avenue near the War-Office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL ſell or lease for ten years, a valuable Farm, in the county of Culpepper, and ſtate of Virginia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres of land, which is remarkable fertile, and yields abundently in the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco; there are about 200 acres of meadow lands, 100 of which are cleared, and 15 are well ſet in timothy, about 350 acres of the reſt are cleared and well incloſed. This land is diſtant from Fredericksburg about 28 miles, and 40 miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington. There are ſeveral valuable merchant mills, one of which is within the diſtance of a mile, where the Fredericksburg prices are given for all kinds of grain.

I will alſo ſell the Reverſion of 350 acres of land adjoining the above, on which are erected a number of valuable buildings, among them a large dwelling houſe of 60 feet by 40, with four rooms on a floor, with fireplaces, and every neceſſary out houſes—A valuable peach and apple orchard.

A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as any perſons deſirous of purchaſing or leaſing the premiſes, will do well to view the premiſes, terms apply to Robert Brooke Vaſs, Eſq. who lives adjoining the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber.

I will alſo Sell or Rent.

Two three ſtory brick houſes in Alexandria, completely finiſhed, on King and Columbia ſtreet, with ſundry valuable property near the ſame, poſſeſſion whereof may be had immediately. The terms for the ſtore and grocery buſineſs is equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry Thomas Moore Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Wathington, July 13, 1801.

N. B. I wiſh to ſtay by the month, or until the 1ſt day of November, ten or twelve laborers, for whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to N. Voſs, on F ſtreet, or W. I. Voſs at the Navy-Yard. 2awtf

ORDERED,

By the Board of commiſſioners for the County of Wathington. That the bridge at the mouth of Rock Creek, be immediately repaired. Propoſals for repairing the ſame will be attended to till Saturday the 12th inſtant, by

Daniel Reintzel,
Thomas Peter,
Thomas Corcoran.

September 9, 1801.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of gentlemen, having expreſſed their ideas of the benefit to be derived from the inſtitution of a ſociety in this city for the protection of property againſt the deſigns of ſwindlers and ſharpers, and the bringing to juſtice thoſe who violate the laws, and purloin the property of the innocent and unſuſpecting, it is propoſed that a meeting be held on the 19th inſt. at Mr. McMunn's tavern, at 3 o'clock, for the purpoſe of framing rules, appointing a ſecretary and preſident, and organizing the ſociety.

City of Wathington, Sept. 9, 1801. 1t98

Twenty Dollars Reward,

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on Saturday the 5th inſtant, a dark mulatto man named TOM, about forty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, ſtrait built, curles much, very fond of drinking liquors, and talks inoſtfamily when intoxicated; he has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead, bores and ſhoes well, and is a good hoſtler. I know of no mark except on his back, which is much ſcarified. He is a ſmart active fellow, having carried with him ſeveral changes. I think it probable he has obtained a paſs and is making for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland. Whoever delivers the ſaid fellow to me, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN STEVENS.

Wathington City, Sept. 9, 1801. 1t98

DISTRICT OF POTOWMAC, To wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirty firſt day of Auguſt, in the twenty firſt year of the Independence of the United States of America, AUGUSTUS B. WOODWARD, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "Conſiderations on the Inſtitution of the Jury Court; in conformity to the act of the *Congreſs* of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned." Witneſs GEORGE DENEALE, clerk of the DISTRICT of POTOWMAC, the day, month, and year aforeſaid.

GEORGE DENEALE, clerk.

¶ptember 9, 1801. w3t

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, BE SOLD on the 20th day of October next, for ready money, to ſatisfy a deed of mortgage made to Walter Jones for the payment of a certain ſum of money, which Catesby Jones gave unto the heirs of the ſaid C. Jones ſtall on or before the 20th day of September next, reſcind the property in the purchaſe of the money, for which they are mortgaged, reſerving to the widow her dower in the ſaid Land and Mill. They have alſo directed that the reſidue of the eſtate of Jones, together with FIFTEEN NEGROES, and the ſtocks of cattle, ſheep and hogs be ſold at the ſame time and under ſimilar conditions, to ſatisfy a mortgage made to Jekyll and Skelton Jones, for the payment of another ſum of money, and have alſo appointed William Claytor, Hieram Opie and Samuel Beachum, commiſſioners for executing thoſe their decrees. Now, this is to give notice that the ſaid commiſſioners will, on the premiſes on the ſaid 20th day of October, proceed to execute the ſaid decrees 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. Claytor,
Hieram Opie, } *Commiſſioners.*
Samuel Beachum, }

September 7, 1801. ¶p6t

Mr. NOTLEY YOUNG's

Manager from Geeſborough,

brought before me, a Juſtice of the Peace for the county of Wathington, as a ſtray and trepaſſer, a black mare, about thirteen hands high, twelve old, 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. ¶3t

BY APPLICATION TO

WILLIAM BRENT,

At the Commiſſioners Office,

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

September 4. ¶3t