ceeded most perfectly; the hemp magazine was included in this blaze. It being nearly calm was unfortunate to the spreading of the flames; but 250 barrels of tar divided among the deals and other timber, insured the rapid ignition of that whole quarter which lieut. Tupper had undertaken.

The mast house was equally well set on fire by lieut. Middleton, of the Britannia. Lieut. Pater of the Britannia, continued in a most daring manner to brave the flames, in order to complete the work where the fire seemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off, left his retreat should become impracticable: his firmation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as soon as the amazing blaze of light rendered us direct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the royals remained with the guard at the gate till the last, long after the Spanish guard was withdrawn, and was brought safely off by Capt. Edge, of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important service of closing our retreat, and bringing off our detached parties, which were saved to a man. I was sorry to find myself deprived of the further services of Captain Hare: he had performed that of placing his fire ship to admiration, but was blown into the water and much scorched by the explosion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lieut. Gore, was also much burnt, and I was consequently deprived of him also, which I regretted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm service of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, midshipman, who was also with him on this occasion, deserves my praise for his conduct throughout this service. The guns of the fire ship going off on both sides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards those quarters from whence we were most apprehensive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their career. Their shouts and Republican songs, which we could hear distinctly, continued till they, as well as ourselves, were in a manner thunderstruck by the explosion of some thousand barrels of powder on board the Iris frigate, lying in the inner Road, without us, and which had been injudiciously set on fire by the Spanish gun boat, in going off, instead of being sunk, as ordered. The concussion of air, and the shower of falling timber on fire, was such as nearly to destroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Pater, of the Terrible, with his whole boat's crew nearly perished; the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The Union gun boat, which was nearest to the Iris, suffered considerably. Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the vessel being shaken in pieces. I had given a charge to the Spanish officers to fire the ships in the basin before the town, but they returned and reported that various obstacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as soon as we had completed the business in the arsenal, but were repulsed in our attempts to cut the boom, by repeated vollies of musquetry from the flag ship and the wall of the battery royale. The cannon of this battery had been spiked by the judicious precaution taken by the Governor, previously to the evacuation of the town.

The failure of our attempt on the ships in the basin before the town, owing to the insufficiency of our force made me regret that the Spanish gun boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other service. The Adjutant Don Pedro Cotiello, Don Francisco Riguelme, and Don Francisco Trufellore remained with me to the last; and I feel bound to bear testimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the most essential services during the whole of this business, as far as the insufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced by the retreat of the gun boats, to a single felucca, and a mortar boat, which had expended its ammunition, but contained 30 men with cutlasses.

We now proceeded to burn the hero and Themistocles, two 74 gun ships, lying in the inner road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats, as the French prisoners who had been left in the latter ship were still in possession of her and had shewn a determination to resist our attempt to come on board. The scene of conflagration around them, hightened by the late tremendous explosion, had however awakened their fear for their lives. Thinking this to be the case, I addressed them, expressing my readiness to land them in place of safety if they would submit; and they thankfully excepted the offer, shewing themselves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ship. It was necessary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous than ourselves. We at length completed their disembarkation, and then set her on fire. On this occasion I had nearly lost my valuable friend & assistant, Lt. Miller, of the Windsor Castle, who had staid so long on board to insure the fire taking, that it gained on him suddenly, and it was not without being very much scorched, and the risk of being suffocated that we could approach the ship to take him in. The loss to the service would have been very great, had we not succeeded in our endeavours to save him. Mr. Knight, midshipman of the Windsor Castle, who was in this boat with me, shewed much activity and address on this occasion, as well as firmness throughout the day.

The explosion of a second powder vessel, equally unexpected, and with a shock even greater than the first, again put us in the most imminent danger of perishing; and when it is considered that we are within the sphere of falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the water foam round us, happened to touch either the Swallow or the three boats with me.

Having now set fire to every thing within our reach, exhausted our combustible preparations, and our strength to such a degree, that the men absolutely dropped on the oars, we directed our course to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill directed shot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the enemy: but fortunately without loss of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops and took off as many as we could carry. It would be injustice to those officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been so immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myself indebted to them all for their extraordinary exertions in the execution of this great national object. The quickness with which the inflamation took effect, on my signal, its extent and duration, are the best evidences that every officer and man was ready in his place, & firm under most perilous circumstances; I therefore subjoin a list of the whole who were employed on this service.

We can ascertain that the fire extended to at least ten sail of the line; how much further we cannot say. The loss of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, rosin, hemp, timber, cordage & gunpowder, most considerably impede the equipment of the few ships that remain; I am sorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your lordship will be satisfied that we did as much as our circumscribed means enabled us to do in a limited time, pressed as we were by a force so much superior to us.

I have the honor to be, &c.
W. SYDNEY SMITH.

Right Hon. Lord Hood, &c. &c. &c.

MR. FAUCHET'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, the 7th Germinal, Second year of the Republick, One and indivisible.

Jh. Fauchet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republick, to Mr. Randolph, secretary of the United States.

AS you are about to lay before the President a statement of the claims relative to the vexations and spoliations which your commerce has experienced, you will doubtless receive with pleasure some eclaircissements on the complaints well or ill founded, which have been brought against privateers & two ships of war, of the French Republick. You will not observe with less pleasure, in my reply, that the National Convention has already done justice to some of the demands of the merchants of the United States, and are now occupied in satisfying some others.

In the list of complaints against the Republick of France, the complaints urge that the French privateers do not less harass your commerce, than those of the English.

To this assertion I answer, by two observations, which I submit to your impartiality.

1. It is now some time since any more privateers have sailed out of the ports of France, and the number of those which have been armed in our islands is not to be compared with those pirates which the islands of Bermuda alone send forth.

2. If any of your merchants have suffered any injury by the conduct of our privateers (a thing which would be contrary to the intention, and express orders of the Republick) they may, with confidence, address themselves to the French government, which will never refuse justice to those whose claims shall be legal.

I feel a pleasure in thinking and saying to you, that it is not the fault of the French if commercial property, even of enemy nations, has not been respected amidst the horrors of war. This proposition of natural right, was made by one of our Legislative assemblies to the British, who rejected it.

2dly. It is imputed to two of our ships of war, that they have committed enormities on your vessels. Should the facts be proved, the captains of those two vessels are as culpable towards France, as they are towards the United States, for having acted in a manner contrary to the instructions they have received: The government, upon information of the crime, will most certainly punish the authors of it. It would be unjust to accuse a nation generally, for the act of some individuals, when that nation disavows their conduct, and repairs the wrongs which they have committed.

3d. Certain acts of oppression in the Courts of Admiralty are complained of.

The oppressive acts of the Admiralty Courts, need no longer be complained of, since on the claims of merchants of the United States, the Convention, on the 8th November last, passed a decree giving to the executive council, the power of judging the validity or invalidity of prizes. It is as follows:

The National Convention having heard the report of the Committee of Publick Safety, decrees, that all disputes, arising or which may arise on the validity or invalidity of prizes made by privateers, shall be decided by way of administration, by the Provisory Executive Council. The decree of the 24th February (O. S.) attributing the judgment of these matters to the Commercial Tribunals is repealed.

Copy agreeable to the original.
JH. FAUCHET.

The 4th allegation would require a long discussion which I shall not undertake here. I shall only indulge myself in this single reflection, that the horrible system of violating the law of nations, in order to starve a people who cannot be conquered by force of arms, has not been invented by France, and that it would be as unjust as barbarous to require that she should allow provisions to pass to her enemies, while those destined for her, are taken by them.

As to the embargo on American vessels, imperious circumstances, the situation of the country, have imposed that measure, but the interests of no one will be injured. And to convince you of this, I recite an extract of a letter which I have just received from citizen Tallien Representative of the people, at Bourdeaux.

It is possible, he writes me, "That some malevolent persons may make use of this pretext (the embargo) to disturb the harmony existing between the Americans and us; it might represent this measure as a violation of treaties between the two nations; the interests of individuals may for a moment cause the general interest to disappear. It is then to you, brave Republican, and the true friend of your country, that we must confign the care of defending it to Congress, should the measure happen there to be calumniated. Say to our brethren, that it is the intention of the committee of publick safety, and the actual centre of the French government, to indemnify all the owners or captains, who by the operation of the embargo have been obliged to remain a length of time in France; and the propositions which soon will be made to them in the name of the committee will be advantageous to both nations. In short, my friend, use every means of a frank Republican negociator to convince our brethren the Americans, that when occupied concerning the aggregate interests of the nation, we do not forget theirs, and they may be assured that they will always find in us faithful observers of the treaties made with nations worthy of liberty."

The 5th and last allegation is, that a contract, the payment of which having been stipulated in cash, has been made in assignats: I am unacquainted with the fact, but I am assured, that it is the intention of the National Convention not to permit any injustice, and to repair such as shall have been committed.

I conclude my reflections, not doubting, sir, but that they will be received with the same interest as would be excited in France by the observation of our allies, to whom I always with new pleasure renew the assurance of the most perfect fraternity and eternal friendship on the part of the people of France.
JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully translated from the original, 29th of March, 1794, by GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1794.

SIR,

YOU do me no more than justice, in believing that I receive with pleasure the explanations which your letter of the 29th ult. contains. They inspire me with full confidence, that my representations on each complaint will be treated with candour; and assure me of redress, as far as truth will support my demands.

On my part, permit me here to repeat, what I have expressed in my letter on the vexation of our commerce, that my enquiry into the facts did not go beyond the allegations of the parties interested. My view was to present a summary only of the subjects of the remonstrances lodged in my office; referring the proofs for our interviews on the adjustments of the claims of retribution; delivering no opinion how far the charges were supported by evidence; and, above all, not imputing to the French Republick the unauthorised misconduct of its ships of war.

I have the honour, Sir, to be,
With great respect and esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republick.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, *April 8.*

AFTER some observations on the distresses of our seamen who have been captured in the West-Indies, Mr. Sherburne laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to appoint two or more persons to repair with all convenient speed to the islands of the Westindies, for the purpose of collecting & sifting in their return to the United States, such American seamen as have been captured & carried to those islands by the ships or cruisers of any foreign nation. And that the persons so to be so appointed, be further authorised & directed to assist all captains, supercargoes or agents of any American vessels that have been or may be captured and carried to the islands for trial, in the legal defence of their vessels and property.

WEDNESDAY, *April 9.*

Mr. Clark's motion, for stopping the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and Ireland, was discussed this day in committee of the whole. No decision took place, progress reported.

FRIDAY, *April 11.*

The sitting of the House of Representatives this day and yesterday, was almost wholly taken up in debates on the resolution for a nonimportation of British goods. Towards the close of the sitting, this day, Mr. Smith, S. C. moved for the committee's rising, as it was near the usual time of adjournment, and he had an amendment to make to the resolution extending the operation of it to restitution for the negroes carried off by the British, contrary to treaty, without which modification, he believed it would not meet the approbation of his constituents.

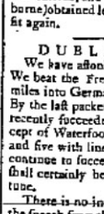
The motion for the committee's rising was carried, and the chairman (Mr. Sherburne) obtained leave for the committee to sit again.

DUBLIN, January 23.

We have astonishing success in the war. We beat the French into Toulon; forty miles into Germany, and into part of Italy. By the last packet it appears, that we have recently succeeded in obliging them to accept of Waterfood vessels with provisions, and five with linen from Belfast. If we continue to succeed in this manner, we shall certainly be ruined by our good fortune.

There is no inconsistency whatever in the speech from the throne. He attributes our success in running away.

Bell Foundery.



The Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY, in *Hartford*, Connecticut, where all kinds of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,
ENOS DOOLITTLE.

Will stand for covering at the stable of the subscriber, a beautiful turn'd HORSE, half blooded, rising of 14½ hands high, of a dark chestnut colour, at 4/6 the leap, 9/ the season, and 1/ to ensure the foal. All kinds of produce or labour will be received in payment, and 18 months credit given. Said horse has covered in this town, two or three seasons, where by inquiry it may be found that his colts have given him great credit.

Also, a Young JACK, of a good size, will cover the season at 10/ 5/ the leap, 20/ to insure the foal—£4 in cash will be given, on the delivery of each Mule at 4 months old, & the use of the Jack gratis—whoever wishes to raise likely colts, cheap, or otherwise to advance their interest by raising Mules, may by applying to

JUSTICE POMROY.

Southampton, April 30. 1794.

Found, in the inclosure of the Subscriber, a Horse, Saddle, Bridle and Spurs. The Horse 7 or 8 years old, a light bay colour, black mane and tail, the near fore foot white above the hoof, trots and paces, about 13½ hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EBENEZER HEATLY.

Chesterfield, April 24. 1794.

An Act allowing to Major General La Fayette his Pay and Emoluments while in the Service of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be allowed to Major General LA FAYETTE the sum of twenty four thousand, four hundred and twenty-four dollars, being the amount of the pay and emoluments of a major-general during the time he was in the service of the United States, and that the same be paid out of any monies which may be in the treasury and not otherwise appropriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED March the twenty seventh 1794.
GO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

ADDRESS of the ARTILLERY *Company of the town of Newport,*
To the PRESIDENT *of the United States of America.*

THE Artillery Company of the town of *Newport*, in the state of Rhode-Island, and Providence plantations, assembled on this day, to celebrate the birth of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, beg leave to present their congratulations and respect: Associated by principles which effected a glorious revolution, and laid the basis of a free and permanent government; they contemplate with grateful emotions, the blessings which have resulted from a prudent and efficient administration: Enjoying the inestimable privileges of freemen, they commiserate the unhappy state of those who are in bondage; sympathize in the sufferings of those who are bravely struggling in the cause of freedom; and cordially rejoice that those who are successful in regaining their rights: Regalized with their fellow-citizens, they consider abilities and virtue, the only qualities which deserve public estimation, and give pre-eminence to a character: Influenced by these sentiments, they have presumed to present this offering of congratulation and respect, as the purest testimony of their attachment for distinguished virtue: humbly beseeching the supreme giver of all good gifts, to continue your life and public usefulness, & that they, with their fellow-citizens, may still greatfully reciprocate the satisfaction resulting from a faithful discharge of important duties.

Feb. 22, 1794.

The PRESIDENT'S *Answer.*

GENTLEMEN,

FOR your kind congratulations on the anniversary of my birth day, and the other obliging expressions of your address, I pray you to accept my grateful thanks.

To cherish those principles which effected the revolution, and laid the foundation of our first and happy government, does honor to your association; as do the sentiments of commiseration for the sufferings of the unfortunate, and the good wishes for the happiness of the great family of mankind, to your philanthropy.

Your prayer for me, is reciprocated by the best wishes I can offer for your welfare.

Go. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

On Monday last, after a long dearth of European accounts, the ship Ohio, Capt. Kemp, arrived at this port, from London, which he left the 14th, the Downs the 18th and Land's End the 23th of Feb.

Capt. Kemp sailed in company with the Fidas, American Hero, and the Ellis; the Belvidere sailed 8 weeks before, but had received some injury and put into Spithead; many other vessels failed about the sametime for Philadelphia, Charleston, and other American ports. They did not come out under convoy as reported. The Ohio parted with the Ellis off the Lizard. The ship James, Captain Howard, had not arrived. The people in England had no idea of a war with America; but preparations were making for another campaign—Admiral M'Bride was at the Cowes. Capt. Kemp says, that after the English fleet left the channel, a number of French frigates left the channel, and took great numbers of vessels—report says 60 or 70 sail—Captain Kemp has 16 passengers, chiefly merchants.

The Senate on Saturday last concurred in the nomination of John Jay as Envoy Extraordinary to Great-Britain. Ayes 18—Nays 8—.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE,

dated, Baltimore, April 17.

Yesterday morning arrived here from Norfolk, Citizen Consul Moissnier, by whom we have been favored with the following pleasing and important news:

On the day previous to the sailing of the French fleet and convoy (which took place on the 15th instant,) the sloop of war L'Eveillee, commanded by Citizen Brilant, arrived in Hampton road from Rochfort, with dispatches to Admiral Vanbalde and the French minister at Philadelphia.

This vessel left Rochfort the middle of February, and brings the agreeable intelligence of the retaking of VALENCIENNES, FORT VAUBAN (Fort Louis) and of the Austrian and Prussian garrison being made prisoners of war. It was also hourly expected that Quesnoy and Conde would fall.

The French army were within a few miles of Mentz, and the combined army were crossing the Rhine with the utmost precipitation.

In the last battle, previous to the raising of the siege of Landau, the combined army had lost 20,000 men, 14,000 killed and wounded, and 6000 prisoners.

A grand Council of general Officers was held at Brussels about the first of February—on the 7th of February the Duke of York arrived in England, as it is supposed, with the result of the Council, which is not yet public—The Duke of Brunswick has resigned the command of the armies of the Rhine, and all his military employments *in disgust.*

On the 27th January, a deputation of Americans waited on the National Convention at Paris, and requested that Citizen THOMAS PAINE might be permitted to go to America;—they promised to consider of the subject, and invited them to the sitting.

By a letter from Cadix, dated January 8, we learn, that a Spanish frigate had arrived in that port from Genoa, in 9 days, and touched at Barcelona, where it was reported that a suspension of hostilities had taken place, between the armies of France and Spain, for three months.

Just before the above sloop of war left France, the captain was informed, that Conde had surrendered to the victorious French army.

The intelligence above stated, is confirmed by a gentleman who was on board the Eveillee, and heard it from the captain, who added, that just before the corvette sailed, intelligence was received, that Cobourg had sued to Jourdan for a truce, which was refused, and the expectation was, that as the French army was much superior in force amounting to 160,000 men, a total defeat or surrender of the Austrians under Cobourg must be the consequence. The Captain also confirmed, that 60 victuallers, convoyed by two 74, and some other armed vessels, had fallen into the hands of the French by entering Toulon after its surrender.

NORWICH, April 21

By express from Norwalk to His Excellency the Governor, we are informed, that there are three armed vessels from Halifax (viz. one brig of 12 guns, one schooner and one sloop) lying off that and the adjacent harbours, for the purpose of taking off provisions—and notwithstanding the exertions made by numbers of the inhabitants to prevent it, it is said they are furnished with considerable quantities.

BOSTON, April 16.

It is said, that the French are determined to attempt the invasion of England, whatever may be their loss or success.

The French have in their possession, as prisoners of war, the Prince of Nassau, Gen. O'Hara, and a brother of Gen. Wurmser. We do not recollect, that the combined forces have any General Officers of high rank prisoners. They have a cidevant Minister of war (Bournonville) and four Members of the National Convention.

April 25. Yesterday arrived in this harbour, Capt. Davis, in a ship, after a passage of 65 days from Liverpool. *(Eng.) We were favored with papers to the 28th, of February—They contained no intelligence of the importance we had reason to expect at this period.—We have selected the most interesting of their contents, which the late hour we received them would admit. They follow:*

LISBON, January 11.

Accounts have been received here from the Head Quarters at Bellor, dated Dec. 23, that at day-break on the 21st, the Allies attacked and carried all the enemy's advanced lines and batteries; which success, together with the capture of Fort Fendre, Fort St. Telme, and Collioure, determined the enemy, whose left and rear flanks were laid open, to quit, in the course of that night, all their camps and posts in front of the Allies, and retire into Perpignan, leaving the Spaniards masters of the country to the very gates of the town.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
JANUARY 20.

Read, a letter from the National Representative Mailard, dated Fort National, Jan. 17 in which it was announced, that so few or rather no vessels had been taken from the English in the Channel within the last ten days. The English, says the letter, seem as if they wished to pay us for the Expences of the War.

JANUARY 22.

Read, a letter from Carpentier, Representative of the People, in the department of La Manche, dated Port Malo, January 17—

"The squadron of Cancale, which I sent upon a cruize, agreeably to orders from the Committee of Public Safety, has taken seven vessels, of which two are Swedes, two English, an American, and a Hamburg brig and gallot, some of which were going to Leghorn, Cadix, and Bilboa, and the rest to London; all laden with provisions and merchandize.

(Signed) "CARPENTIER."

LONDON, Feb. 1—11.

WHITEHALL, *Feb. 1.*

Extract of a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Ghent, January 22, 1794.

I received yesterday a report from Lieutenant general Count Kinsky, from Tournay, that on Monday the enemy moved forward, with 900 infantry and 100 cavalry, from Waterloo, and attacked the post of Aelbeek, which at first was obliged to retire; but the Austrians not first having immediately assembled, attacked the enemy in flank, and drove them completely back to the other side of Waterloo. The enemy's loss was 21 men killed, and one severely wounded and taken prisoner. The Austrians had one man killed, and one wounded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Jan. 29. The House resolved itself into a committee of Supply, Mr. HOBART in the chair. On the question being put, that 85,000 seamen, including 12,115 marines, be employed for the service of the year 1794, it was carried in the affirmative. Each man is to have four pounds per month.

TOULON.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 4th inst. states that the executions go on rapidly in that city, and that already almost 3000, accused of having traiterously assisted the English, have been tried by the Military Tribunal, and guillotined.

"The white flag," says this letter, "still flies here as a decoy to the enemy's vessels. Within these three or four days, four merchantmen, loaded with provisions, had come into the port. The day before yesterday there arrived an English ship of war, of 30 guns, from Gibraltar, with six millions on board, and an English General who came to take command. The crew have been made prisoners, and the General is proceeding to Paris to keep company with his colleague O'Hara. This ship is to be followed, as we are assured, by five other vessels with troops and provisions on board."

THE PRUSSIANS.

The demand made by the King of PRUSSIA for his indemnification of the expences in carrying on a war against France, was six millions sterling, or that the Emperor should cede to him the Bishoprick of Bamberg in Franconia, with part of Silesia. I suppose one of these conditions has been agreed to, as I am assured he will march every man he can muster for the ensuing campaign.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from the Head quarters in Flanders, that very serious apprehensions are entertained that the French will follow the example of their countrymen on the Rhine, and bear down in a mass on the posts of the Allies in the Netherlands. We understand that Gen. JOURDAN'S Army has been reinforced to the number of 180,000 men, the Prince de COBOURG has taken the necessary dispositions to defend himself.

The British government had received an official account of the surrender of *Pondicherry*, in the East Indies to the British arms.

The Debates in the British Parliament were warm & desultory.—The opposition consisted of 60 members.

The *Spaniards* have prohibited the exportation of money, under a heavy penalty, after the 1st of Feb. The money entered in *Spain*, in the year 1793, from *New-Spain*, was 19 millions of dollars.—162 American vessels arrived at *Cadiz* the last year.—A Guardie costa, from *Monterey* to *Nootka*, spoke the *Jefferson* of Boston, in lat. 42.

A schooner, belonging to this port, was chased by an Algerine Row-Galley; but she fortunately escaped, and got safe into *Cadiz*.

A passenger in the above vessel, informs us, that he saw British Instructions, at Gibraltar, which the Admiral of that nation had received from England, of the 19th of Feb. The purport of which was, that all neutral vessels, that were found with the produce of the French West-India-Islands on board, should be condemned as legal prizes.

While Capt. DAVIS was at Liverpool, Orders were issued, for taking *American* vessels; but the populace, exasperated at the measure, assembled and required the immediate revocation of those orders, which after some equivocation was complied with.

From BILBOA, Feb. 20.

We have information from this place of the above date, by an arrival in this port on Wednesday; intelligence was at that time in circulation, that an engagement had taken place between the French, Prussians, and Germans, but where was not mentioned, in which the former were victorious, driving the enemy 12 or 15 leagues; and that a general embargo had taken place in *France*.

Last evening arrived here the ship *Commerce*, Capt. LORING from Gibraltar, in 64 days. He came out with an English convoy, in company with the *Revenge*, PLUMERS of Boston, who put into Cadiz. By accounts from the *Levant* there was but one *American* ship within the Streights. A few days previous to Capt. Loring's sailing, an Algerine brig of 22 guns, and 280 men, came into Gibralter to water, after which he sailed on a cruize to the westward. By means of a Moorish gentleman, who was requested to ask the officers the force which would cruize from Algiers this summer, we learnt, they would have at least Frigate 44 guns, 1 do. 36, 1 do. 32, 1 do. 28, one polacre ship 24, 2 brigs, 22 each, 1 do. 14, 1 snow 16, 3 Xebecks; and from Oran, they would fit out 1 brig 18 guns, 1 schooner, (formerly of *Marblehead*) 6 guns, 1 Tartan, 4 guns, and 2 Xebecks. They were all well manned, and equipped. They were then on a cruize of 60 days, The number of christian slaves in *Algiers* 862, about 130 Americans. To alleviate their sufferings a benevolent character at Cadiz, forwarded them 1000 dollars, and a gentleman of *Hamburgh*, 500l sterling. The eleven America prizes sold for 410,000 dollars, and the estimated ransom for the 130 Americans, is 240,000.

Previous to the Algerines coming out, American bottoms were in great demand, and for three months the freight exceeded 150,000 dollars from *Cadiz*.

Several French ships taken at *Toulon*, sailed in the convoy for *England*. Some of the British troops from that place were ordered for the West Indies. Of 2 regiments of Royal Irish that were at *Toulon*, but 95 were left. Orders had arrived to the commanders of vessels, with an edict of the King and Council, of the 15th January, which will much embarrass the *American* trade.

We hear that Admiral M'BRIDE, with a fleet of five or six sail of the line & frigates has arrived at *Halifax*. This is probable, as they were ready to sail from *England*, the latter end of January.

EMBARGO CONTINUED.

The citizens of this town, on Monday last, received, with much satisfaction, the following intelligence, by express:—

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the present Embargo be continued, and every regulation concerning the same shall be in full force until the twenty-fifth day of May next.

This Resolution was approved and signed the 18th inst.

NORTHAMPTON, April 30.

On Tuesday of last week, one Jackson, and one Follet, employed in the boating business, were unfortunately drowned on South-Hadley Falls.

Thursday the 17th inst. departed this life, Colonel *Josiah Allis*, of Wheatley, in the 47th year of his age: He was a tender husband, an affectionate Parent, and sincere Friend; his benevolent mind ever discovered itself, in a readiness to relieve the needy and distressed; he has left a wife and eleven young children to mourn their loss.

Just Received,
And to be sold at a small advance, for ready pay, by

SETH WRIGHT,

a large and extensive assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Northampton, April 23. 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has on hand a quantity of LINSEED OIL, which he will exchange for FLAXSEED or CASH—one gallon of OIL, will be given in exchange for one bushel of FLAXSEED.

Worthington, April 30, 1794.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 19th inst. in East Windsor, a black MARE, 7 years old, 14 hands high, trots and paces, with a star in her forehead and a white spot on her nose, her hind feet white, thick mane and tail, shod all round, said Mare was heavy with foal. Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, and return them to the subscriber shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or SIX DOLLARS, for the Mare, and necessary charges, by

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.

East Windsor, April 20, 1794.