plandered, was the immediate and avowed would affind facility to ber in recroiting beauf to Sanmur, a space of more than immunerable tetreatato the rebeh. confe of the prefere measure. That such her ficer and armie; were manufacturers representation of these injuries—no de- and labourer than a court of employment mand for compensation had been made-That such representation & demand should precede hollitity was conceded by all. It all. It what terms and manner fuch claim thould firm and decided, but if it was intended to produce the defired effect of peace, and to prevent holfility the language the He called on grocent and conciliatory. He called or slemen to thew an inflance in m rimes, when a nation complaining of in juries but defines of peace, had accompa nied their demands of inflice with three of inconvenience? The opposite practice was univerfally established & on the known principles of human nature. He appeal ed to the feelings of every honorable man in the committee, whether demands for fuffice and raparation for injuries were inforced by threats? Whether repognance to a compliance with fuch demands was no recompliance with men demands was not created by such means? If every man felt the operation of this principle, how much more powerful would it be on the minds of the Governors of the nation, filled proud

He faid be would charge no man with an intention to involve this country in all the borrors, and defolating feenes of a war. the borrors, and desolating scenes or a war. He could not however help declaring, that war or amicable negociation evidently must decide the controversies between America and Great-Britain, and that was his mine determined on the former, he should re commend those measures which gentlemen had brought forward to the confideration of the book, as the most operative means of rendering the event certain, and of han-ishing every prospect of accommodation. To seize on British property, to conficate or sequeller British debts, to annihilate as far as in our power her commerce; to flared her manufactures, and to humble her pride these were infallible means of defeating negociation, and of uniting as one man that nation against us in all the views of er administration. It had been taid, that a principal benefit

to be expedied from the inflitution of re-publican government was, that cool and temperate reflection would direct the condoct of entions. How far our conduct on this occasion had verified fuch an expecta-tion, he wished gentlemen to reflect. He had himself fondly hoped in the government of his country, to have feen thefe principles exemplified, and all intemperance of expression, and all the heat or pa of expression, and all the heat of nat farefman thould be all intellect ; never forely was a time or country which more required, than the prefect time and this country, the exercise of cool temper, to the exclusion of pation, to conduct with fafety the political machine through furround

ing dangers.

He well remembered a former non-importation agreement, he remembered too its effects; they were such as might have been expected; they were such as to con-vince every cool and confiderate man that the meafore itfelf was impolitic and unwife mediately raised the price of all arricles of importation to an exorbitant and extravagant bright. Hence it was im-mediately beneficial to importers and fhop-keepers, and hence it may be easy to underftand why this meafure was faid to be fo popular in Philadelphia, and other great towns. But as the representatives of the whole people of America, the Legislature ought to reflect that in proportion as this would operate benefit to the dealers in imported commodities, it would become burdensome and oppressive to those who are bell entitled to our regard, the fubiliantial yeomanny of the country, on whom we must principally depend for sup-port in the ardvons conflict which we had too much reason to apprehend. If we moff eventually support our claims by arm the more property we could import be fore the commencement of war, the more beneficial would it be. In that case the most wife and prodent policy would be that, which would give the greatest extent to our credit; and on the contrary, has most nowife and wretched, that which

would tend to deprive our people of the ordinary means of fupplica. If this fyflem thould prevail, were we to receive Biritin productions through other countries? This would be injuring ourfelres without sifeding Gerat Britain. Was there any pther country which could give us the fame (applies we wanted? There on ourfelves alone, the inconvenience would be great, if not intolerable. What he ferther sixed, would become of our pro-duce in the event contemplated? Withou of the patriots encountered at Saumer or an entering into a minute detail, he faid, he

would tend to deprive our people of the

and labourers thrown out of employment, and thereby deprived of bread, they would be alike filmulated by want and defpair, to fight the bandes of their country against those who had reduced them to necessary.

In thort, he faw nothing which thould filmplate the legiffstore to adopt the meafare, but paffion without, and refentment within the walls. He faw nothing in the lythem itself, as it respected Great-Britain, but vain, and ineffectual irritation, nothing in relation to our country, but defeat, bedness and want.

He faid he had yefterday taken the liberty to foggeff to the committee certain conflicational confiderations.—The au-form which had been given had by no means been fatisfattory. It was incum on gentlemen who fo frequently, and in language to animated, charged us to avoid grafping power by implication, and con-troction.—It was incumbent on those gentlemen, would they preferve confiden-cy of character, clearly to demonstrate the authority which they affumed—that it might not be supposed that their confirming of the Confirming. on of the Conflication was a conventent accommodation to the existing cir omflances.

commances.

It was not now a question whether the people had made a wife or prodent distribution of the powers of their government.

They had declared their will, and that will we were bound by every confideration of honor and duty to execute. In the i honor and duty to execute. In the in-froment onder which we afted, they had declared thet the Preddent, under certain modification fhoold be their organ to treat excludively with foreign powers. This authority thus excludively delegated, in-cluded all the termson which a treaty could be formed. What was the prefent mea-fure Preferching the terms of treaty, and refirsioning the conflimational power from treating on any other terms.

over mim 15 faccefüve victories.

"At length the force of that traitor was reduced to 7000 men, when the column strived from the army of the North. General Toreato put himfelf at its head; and took upon himfelf the talk of cleating the upper part of La Vendee of the banditti, and to drive them to the force. reating on any other terms.

If the Legislature could prescribe those terms in this inflance, it may then prescribe all the terms in every inflance; and of course control in all things the exercise of

To this restooing two solven have been given, the one by a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smills) that the Leiffature might make foch a law, becaufe the executive might repeal it. He really could not comprehend the force of the reasoning; he was glad however, he could with perfect confidence contradict the affertion, which he was fare would be a very difficulting one to the people of America. thority given to the executive, to repeal conflictional act of the legislature.—Th conflictional act of the legislature.—The other anfore was that given by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) that there could be no objection to the exercise for this power if it though be affented to by the President and Senate.—This was a fill more extraordinary and unfarisfactory anmore extraordinary and untarpressury en-fwer than the other; it implied that the Prefident and Senate could make grants of power to this House, not contain

NATIONAL CONVENTION. 4 Fentofe, Salutday, February 22. CARRIER, returned from his miffin

into the rebellions departments, made a

general report on the war of La Vendes,
"We were long unacquainted (faid he)
with the number of the handitti. When

"There is now no longer any collected force, befides that of Stroffel, composed of power to this Hoose, not contained in me confliction. To this he would asswer, that all the powers which the House legal-ly exercise were expressed in the instru-ment under which he acked and those pow-800 men, and that of Charette, which is computed to be 3000. Do not, however, imagine, that these are the only banding. here are more in the forests, on a could be neither enlarged nor abridged y any man or body of men on earth, ha zins, and in other biding places, to the the way pointed out by the infirumen umber, according to accurate calculation Mr. Sepewice faid thefe confiders tions he had expressed, without any previous preparation as they occurred to his mind. Should gentlemen who viewed the

number, according to accurate canculation of 20,000 men.

"A way then," continued the Reporter, "A way then," after homonity, into which they would fain militad you. In that country would fain militad you. In that country all are equally criminal, and all coght to fall under the sec of the Republicans and fabject in the light he did remain filent, he would in the progress of this mension, he pledged himself, with more orderly arrall once ring see of the Republicans and the law. The women would you believe ir, are, our most ferocious enemies. At Chollet, when our troops began to give way, and the rebels were thought victorious, the women, with knives in their hands fell rangement, and he boped with moste per-fpiculty, and force, address himself to the confideration of this committee, or of the House.—It would avail little to tell him upon our brave defenders, whom they maffacred without pity. Children of 12 that his opposition would be unpopularno man more than himfelf, wifhed the good years also carry arms against us ; children opinion of his countrymen, but no perforal inconvenience, no lofs of fame or popular affection, fhould ever induce him to fee his years also carry arms againt us; children of more tender age ferve as spies for the Rebels/: and whenever our foldiers are found albur, they are allaffinated. Judge from this whether we coppet to die cleme, cy, and who those are, that speak to you country threatened with evils incolor her of her danger—A country which he loved, and which he might on this occapity! I declare to you, that I know La Vendee no the patriots than those who have hed from that impore foil to range themselves under our colours, and to fion be permitted to fay, he had long ferved with honest fidelity, and without a fined with honest fidelity, and without a fin-gle instance of finisher or mere personal re-

ombat with us.
"The rest have only ferred to make known to the rebels, all that was guing on in our armies, and to acquaint them with all our projects. The city of Names was the principal refort of these traitors; in that town, which I call the head quarters La Vendee, the rich merchants furnish our enemies with provisions and warlike fores; but foon after my arrival I took fome very fevere measures against those traitors; and it is only fince their arrest, that the Catholic army has experienced a place, ten, twenty or thirty thousand, imagined it was the whole; but

torty square leagues to arms.

The Rebels were divided into feve baule of Morrague, 40,000 of the line it were concessed behind fome of the brush-wood, and we passed by ral columns. Whenever they wanted reod, and we paffed by orcements, they founded the slarm bell. and fet the mills a going, whose fails serv-ed for signals, and immediately a valt force

In this large traft of country, ever-

inhabitant was provided with a gun and a fabre, with which he armed himfelf on the

firft fignal. When the danger of the alarm

was over, they returned to their occupa-tions and the cultivation of their lands, for

that the whole of the country in revolt is fown, and promifes a rich harvest; but it is only by Republicans it will be respect.

"In the manth of Angest 1.9" to B.

pels had 150,000 men in arms; but the victories of Mottagne and Chollet were fo

fatal to them, that I have passed over foor-teen leagues of country entirely covered with the dead bodies of the Rebels, heap-

ed to the number of twelve, one over th

other. Their General acknowledges that

the barrie of Mortagne alone coff them 20,

oro. "After thefe defeats, they repaffed th

Loire, to the number of 50,000, reckoning old men, women and children that follow-

ed them ; and in the diffrich of Laval an

likely to prolong their existence; but on Republicant soon reduced their number

Republicans root requests their number all that fought refuge on the right bank the Loire, inflicat of fafety found a gray On the left fide of the Loire the

"On the tert une or the Lorentz mained Charterte, with an aftive army in the heart of La Vendee. The Generals Datroy and Haye were charged to partie him without remificon, and they obtained

nd to drive them to the lower part, when

laye, and thus to put them between-tw

his plan-the Rebels finding themicives

ing places and increased the force of Cha-rette to about 6 or 7000 men.

"The detachment under LaRoche Jac-

quelin, was also increased, and this active young man fell spon Choller, of which he

got a momentary politilion, force dallards having abandoned the brave General Mon-

at Beaupreaux, where he was again heat. It was faid that he fell in this action, but on

Tuteau succeeded so far as to de froy fix thousand of the infurgents; be

ver him 10 faccefiles victories

e bad left the command to

preffed on all fides, rallied for

litre, they picked up a great number of

Thefe new reinforcements frome

In the month of Angult laft, the Re

A fecretary prefented the febbinates Political Societies, felicitating the Ca rention on their labours, and enter them to continue at their polis, until a rimph of Liberty was completed

triumph of Liberty was completed.
We give the following as a curion facine of the address:
The Republican Society of Come congratolated the Covention on its lotter,
It is from this incorrupable mannathat the volcanous with which all outleans that the volcanous with which all outleans in the property of the congratolated that the volcanous with which all outleans in the property of the congrate o its fummir has it poured that thouse white its intumine day it poured that monde which has made tyrants tremble on their those, and filled the hearts of those fateling the and filled the hearts of those fateline as fortuned them with fear. No occe, a truce, as long as these wretters find his their fatelite in a sum against our county. Declare to them is the same of a similar of foods, whom you represent that format retaining with them, daring the aponetic ing spring, the tru-coloured sing shall the same of Freedman, that the Thatastic on the walls of London; tell them, in the name of Freedman, that the Thatastic of with the blood of the Knells, that the that has the same of ca win the plood of the Regills, had teach them how to regard a name, his ing in defence of its right; declare not faculty on the Republic flodiers, whill they make them fields force of Ferrech bayonets will bring took or crucible of the Republic those idea is ordered by the region of the Republic those idea is ordered by the results of the Republic those idea is ordered with the results of the Republic those idea is ordered which there are forten. crucible of the Republic those idea of gold which they are foolish coughts worship. Tell the imbecil Austrias the we will refuse to treat with him could be fall have conferred that the Ribio for the line of separation between a ratio of the country of the line of separation between a ratio of the line of Freemen and a nation of Slaves as never obtain his pardon from the First
Republic until he retorn house and me
Republic until he retorn house and me
Republic until he retorn house and me
Holland final never experience our leave
without paying the expence of the sur's
which the has become a party!"

which the has become a party!"

ATURDAY, JANUARY 25,

The French, refident atNew Yorkship
how devoted they are to every act of fe
Convention. They celebrate, withaum,
bet of Americans, the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the evacuation of New York by the Eagth.
The three coloured flag was carried though
the fireers united with that of America. h the evening they all joined and went with heart full of joy, sele meleto the play, sunday, JAE. 26.
Several letters from Philadelabia cos-

plain of the conduct of Gener, the As-baffador to the United States. The in-habitants of Bofon, in a letter to Gere, teffified their difgott at his conduct, and a his endeavours to fow the feeds of difer hetween the United States and Geom WASHINGTON,
A Deputation of American were sine

naving abandoned the brave General Mou-lin; but an hour after arrived General Cordelier, who rettook that town, after a dreadful flughter. Le Roche Jacquelin, nevertheleft, was not diffeoratged, but re-turned to the charge and anacked as again ted to the bar, and the orator demaids the pardon of Thomas Parke, that April of Liberty, who had been professed in England, and whose arrest was a special triumph to all the tyrants on earth. He papers had been examined, and far see papers had been examined, and in manifolding any dangerous propositions, in Committee had traced only the chandral of that bursing zeal for liberty—offset chandral of those principles of public manifolding through his seal of those principles of public manifolding through life granused his seal of the principles of public had been also seal of the public had be which had through life procured him we harred of despots and the love of his fellow civizens. They demanded therefore, with confidence, that THOMAS PATNE flood be reftored to the fraternal embrace of his

be reflored to the fraternal embraced of fellow-circus, and they offered therefore for the fellow-circus, and they offered therefore for the conduct during the first time that he flooded remain in France.

The Prefident, after a high committed to the American people, faid, "You do madd from us Thouas Parks:—on the auxiliary to the Conduct to your own field affecter of the Rights of Man—We made affecter of the Rights of Man—We made. attercrof the Rights of Min-we comm-pland this generous devotion. Trous PAYNE was born in Rogland—that we chough to fobject him to the decreit its first indiance, which our own fater of manded by the revolutionary law. In Convection will take into confidence your demand."

The Committee of Poblic Safety pro-led a decree on the Marine, which are adopted. The fame Committee propose that the exptain and officers of my that the line that should thrike to left that the ble her own force, should be punished death, as traitors to their country; that the marines who would take a higher third ftronger than their own, should be warded and promoted.

GENOA, February 8. entering from a missing detail, be tand, not would pertically interesting in the standard of t communicated to our governm of another

his is more abfurd than any t an is more source manage thing has recapeared from the agents of the in Cabinet. How is it possible that General Bould Supply the French with items, while, by the blockade of their states. cordans, write, by the blockade of the cut they are prevented from supplying conditions? When protexts are snught to be implied simplifies, they ought at least to be implied to be implied.

inchie.
The treatment we have lately received on the Leglijo, to whom we had always the treatment of the lately seems to be always. to much favours, incenferall ranks of sope against them. Even during the furint, English country dances were ex-led from the number of our amuse-

Botalmough just causes of complaints become the parties of the parties of the French. They are a to maintain their neutrality. If fired to majorate the trade of the bre any thing with which to repreach her bre, it is with not having taken fuch parfors for their own defence, as they perform for their power to take. Our fixie is easily, and populous. Why have not at soller, who have more to love than nt source, where the same example of volun-ther citizens, fet us an example of volun-ty contributions? We should soon have to so men in arms, ready to repel any in-ment. In a situation so critical we must me factifiers. If thefe factifiers are side voluntarily, we may derive every adfertifiers. If thefe facrifices are mage from them; if we wait until new

FRANKFORT, February 20. Ir appears that the Emperor and the Diet forms that the circles of the Empire deemply with the King of Proffit's decands, and you may be affored, that thus mounth is determined, fuch demands becontrols oversumes, inch demands be-ignized by the state of the second serving serving second secon out the most bitter enmity against the Astrian, who, on their part, repay then not the most cardial harred and contempt This animostry is come to fach a pitch an electe Austrian and Profiles Offi an neet, they from each other, and do serfreik. The Profilers (ay, they would pelers incore downright war with the

nh to the arelent fkirmifhing war with French. Erroch.

Every thing is as quiet here as if we want in profound peace—The Preuch minima their polition behind the Spier-

er. General Wormfer, as a reward for his ephin to Allace, has just been named by the Emperor, Prefident of the Council of Warst Vienna.

LONDON, March 1.

his reported that Lord Hood is to be appointed High Steward of Westminster, as a temperation for his loss of the High wardhip of Tonlon.

Theireafury papers have been labouring land to purfoade their readers that to adin ferring a good caufe has not cleaped in ferring a good caufe has not cleaped in seal to condition with the conditionion of the friends and all food bottmices, they had tast better begin at the tight end of their with and held forth their she' Hoofe of Crammas infelf is a remnist of Republicant and a great obstruction to the single properties of the state of the food of the state of the food of the state of the food of the state of the state of the food of the state of the food of the state o

confliction according to his withers.
It was thought that deference to public points would have withheld Mr. Put It was mougat that cererance to poome-prists would have withheld Mr. Party prists would have withheld Mr. Party to accomplating more of the public mo-sy is his own family, at a time when fresh hadnes have been Isid apon the people to the manual of one million a year. The winter producents of office, were, how-ster, found to be fo inadequate to the ex-tention of the produced of the confined intering before, that it was absolutely ne-stance to be the manual to the exche-tance where the produce of the exche-tance was a supported to the produce of the example of the produce of the exche-tance was a supported to the produce of the exche-tance was the produce of the exche-tance was a supported to the produce of the exche-tance was a supported to the produce of the exche-tance was a supported to the produce of the exche-tance of the produce of the exche-tance of the produce of the exchetance of the exche-tance of the produce of the exchetance o Person or two or ms foromore manned the sould be conferred on fome of femilifier's humble retainers who wifely paint laff a foaf to no bread.

The Doke of Branfwick bas postponed The control of the control of Paris for die.

Abbugh = cay of command he is indehighle in writing. Several productions

This fee have appeared fince his refignaing; and the world may live tufer an im
Parishistory of the control of the control of the control

Parishistory of the control of the control of the control

Parishistory of the control of the control

le expenditure of the American goto foolidy this country pays to the King Surlings, for defending his own do-

Serious apprehenfians are entertained by the China thips. Their courfe lies diof the China thips. Their courfe fies di Madame Elizabeth, and the children of The univer of the Diet to this demand we half through those garts of the Interest of the late King, are in good health at the hare not learner. There are no accounts in

the French with core and provide in which feveral French frigates, and a Temple, and are allowed a greater degree number of floor privareers have been pick ing up almull every thip that appears in

e. A.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.

"A rouncing general officers, in confe-quence of the immental function of things, is now holding here. The Prioce of Co-bourg, Generals Clairfort. Collereds and Sechendurf, the Dike of York, Prince Erneft, and Concral Walmaden, all arrived in this city three days ago. The first conference was held on the zd inst. at the Minister Hotel, the count de Metternich; at which the Arch Duke Charles, Marshal de Bender, and Colonel Mack, afulled,-It and Colonel Mark, affilted,—It is impof-fible for me to know what paffed in this Grand Council, but it is evident that its object was to concert measures for the de fence of Flanders against the meditated torrent. The young Prince of Orange is expected this day, and there is to be anoth

"An efficer of chaffenes, who in the af-fair of Thursday last, came over to the lair of Intiday lair, came over to the Auftrians, has given important information to the Prince de Hoberlos, who commands in the ablence of the Prince de Caburg: He says that since the arrival of Pichagra, the French armies are increased to 170,000 men—that a part of the army of La Fender has arrived as well as the parrifon of Volenciennes, Cande and L. Quefno their artillery, horfe and amenition, will be arrived, fo as to commence their grand (cheme of attack.

" In the affairs of Thursday left which was very violent, the Austrians were obliged to retreat with the loss of 140 men under the walls of Le Quefney. Their retreat was attributed to the defertion of a whole piquet of 38 men, who went over to the enemy. On Saturday last about 1000 French made an attack ovar Baifrax, but they were defeated with the loss of 110 This day the advanced the Dutch troops are attived to reinforce the grand army.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'.

Reasons for resigning the command of the ar-

my, in a letter from his Secure Highaels
to the Frina.
"Ments, January 24.
"The concern which your Royal Highnefs has been pleasfed to tellify on account
of my retreat from the army, infpires me
with the nost heart-felt gratitude. Nothing but a conjecture of circumflances, as
difasterous as notcommon, could have prevalled on me to adopt a measure which i to afflicting to myfelf

" I have been highly flattered by the op portunities I have now and then found portunities I have now and then foods to ad-approach your Royal Highels, and to ad-mire in you those talents which exono-fish to place you among the great men of our age. Europe Bands truly in need of them, at a time when near 400,000 comba-tants, and So line of battle flips, supported by an inteffine war, have in vain en crimes which is tyrannizing over Frante
I am eminently happy to find that my zer

back, and defeated, the reinforcements which firengthened the army of the North would not have reached it; and of court the check near Manhenge would have been avoided. Sear Louis, ill provided with provisions, and defitute of all protection from bombs, would, in all probability have been reduced within a fortniel More night then have been turned by the boar. The politiking of the Lauter would have afforded unote folid advantage; and, if, by all politike means, the junction of the armine of the Rhine and the Mofelle has been prevented, and the point of Basquanus gained, Steafarty would have been therefore, and Laudau very likely infoldmed.

"I beg your Rayal Highnet's pardon for expressing my tegens. Complaints are useful, and have they afford a momentary selief. Permit me only to add, that if you have any influence over my forcefor, I would with you to prevait the him to employ will his credit to prevent the Alface might then have been turned by

him to employ all his credit to prevent th a yad the would may live trafte an imfillifing of his true campaigns againg the confiquence of which is track written by himfelf, with notes that heing every where two wester to act on that herig very work no wear to account of the property of the the most pointedly verified than in the is a fault productive of the most persicion

nfequences.
It is with the fincerest regret I lea in army, which has infpired me with the

PARIS, February 16.

of liberty than formerly.

The Society of the Commune of Bafque have made an offering to the Convention of 2000 livers, as a reward to the first Republican who shall land in England.

The works in the barbours of the Repub lick are carried on with the greatest order and alacrity, and considerable fitten will oon be ready for fea.

NEWYORK, May 8.

British Piracy and Barbarity.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of ight American feamen from the British orther particulars of their treatment there he particulars are few but of fo black a m ture that humanity mod thudder, and the blood of every American boil at the recit On the 10th of January were removed t

the prison thir; the 20th no allowance of provisions; 21ft, the first allowance of provisions, having been prior to this time 48 hours without a morfel. The allowance ordered, three men to receive, two men's allowance; but received no mote than one once of flicking meat and one pound of bread per day for two months. On the 15th the fifth lieutemant of a frigate came on board and picked out about 30 of on the 15th lieuteman and out on board the on board and picked out about 50 of on all Americans, and put us on board the frigate, the captain of which, Salifbury, propofed to us, that every new who could inform of an Englishman on board the priton thin blood be released. Ten in-formed of ten English men, and the remaining forty were returned to prifes. A cknels prevailed on board the which carried off about 60 in the of three weeks out of 350, the whole number. No medicine or dofter sllowed no permission to be removed on shore the of en sked. When sent on board the pris on thip were permitted, in take no more than what an handkerchief would hold,

circumfances of appravation not include in the above parrative the reader will ob rates, but indicated by his Majedy's offi cers, was not the andicenced act of a pri rates, but indicated by his Majedy's offi cers whose condoct is licenced, no doubt by scere instruction under his Majedy's fa-cred hand and royal feet. And yet then are among us men who dare speak of the

BOSTON, April 30. ST. LUCIA

Has been captured by the British forces under Gen. Gray, and admiral Jarvis; who were proceeding for Guddalonge, at the date of the leff seconds. Gen. Prefect is appointed Gov. of Martinico. Cape. Lovel from St. Endiata mentions, that the British in the West-Indies were

calling in their privateers.

calling in their privateers.

May 5.—A gentleman from the Welladies, informs as, that Cape, Talbor to American, after being taken and carried into Newprovidence, looling his property and brig, thated and included by the Bittoffi, religing on being indemnified and revenged, immediately proceeded to Gaudaloupe. was naturalized, got a commission as French privateer, and with form American tars, who followed his example, and fome French failors, had made feveral croixes, to which he had captured eight or ten fail or British resich, which had been fent into St. Thomas's, He adds, that the British pn values of the Leeward Islands were much

afraid of meeting with him.
" Newbaryport, May 1, 1794. "Newburypert, May 1, 1794.
"We have the pleadure to acquaint you of the fafe arrival this morning of the fan ny, Capt, Striens, from Havre de Grace in 45 days. She was embargoed there 4-days, and At was expected the embarging would be renewed in five days after he cleared out. We have shought it advites ble to forward the letters and diffratches, to which refer you for news. Nothin material is mentioned by the Captain, but an aftion between the French and Spatiards, in which the latter were defeated."

The dispatches brought by the above Minister at Philadelphia, and for the Con-ful in this town. The papers enclosed in them are 21 late as March 12-but they contain on intelligence of primary importance, except the following circumflancemay be confidered as fuch: The King on Profile has formerly informed the Dier of Pringis has formerly, informed the Dier of Germany, that owing to his 'exercitors in war, by being placed as the vangoured of the combined forenge, and the great loffer he had feltrined in .baggage, amountion and forms, by the retreat of Gen. Wormer; he found himself in ceedinged to demonstrate furcours of the ferral Circles to make fail.

him to continue his forces in the field-fi are demanded of the fire circles mor therefore demanded or the lik circles modified us to his position, \$2000 tations of pravisions, and \$6000 of, forage to be formitted drily, sud-of the foor other circles he demanded a certain fum to cath. The answer of the Dier to this demand we

the French papers of the capture of Vaicaciennes. Preparations for a defeete on the illand of Britzin were fill making. Intelligence from England goes a great way to corroborate what is above related refrecting Proffix.)
EPIGRAM.

The war against France is assacked by Vitt as well as Politicians in England.

One of the nestell first D'Epprits we have met with is the following, on the Bright King's ordering a General Faff, in Janlaft, THE GENERALS.
First General Brunfwick made a fad cam-

paign; Theo General Cobourg took the field in vain ; Next General Wurmfer bid the troops ad-

And General York declar'd he'd conquer

France :
All the vain efforts of these Generals past, We reft our hope forlors-on-Gra

FAST. NEW-HAVEN, May 7. MARRIED, DOC. ERRAR MUSSON, jun.

NORTHAMPTON, May 13.
From PHILADELPHIA-

Mr. Goodhae this day, in the Honfe of Representatives of the United States, laid on the table the following resolution; pre-tions to which he observed that as the seffvious to which he otherwed that as the feft-ion was drawing towards a clofe, it be-hoved Congress to take the subject of the spoliation made on our commerce, into confideration, and quiet the mercanist interest of this country by assurance, that indemnification should be made for the immens close they had sustained by Bri-tish spoliation, to which upon every prin-ciple of Lossice as well as onlies, they were colled of Lossice as well as onlies, they were ciple of Justice as well as policy, they were entitled; he had specified no fund from ciple of Juftice as well as policy, they were sentited; he had feetified no trued from which the indemnification fhould be made as he conceived we frould be hetter prepared und othat when the refull of the intended negociation was known, than we are at preferat.

Whereas, it is a primary objection the establishment of civil government, to protect the perfous and property of in citizens from the violence of nations as well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens of the United States have suffered and the control of th

great loffes by spolistions made on their commerce under the authority of Great Britain, in violation of the law of nations

Referred by the Senate and Hone of Representatives of the United States of A. merica, in Congress assembled. That the United States will guarantee an indemni-fication to all fuch Citizens of the United States, whose property, may have been

and the rights of neutrality. Lately purchased by the subscriber and kept at his stable, in Chekersield, than

BLACK WEASEL

HIACK WEASEL,

I's five years old this yrafs, 15 hands
high, is remarkable for fynmetry,
and charms the eye with his beautiful color and activity. He is faid to be full
blooded, but among feafible republicans,
where merit only is the faid to to full
closed, but among feafible republicans,
where merit only is the faid to be full
cover at the very moderate price of for the
fingle leap—12s, the feafible, and 20s. to
enforce a final.

For the accommodation of the gentleme is Warthington. find Horfe, will be-

m en in Worthington, faid Horfe will be kept at Lieut. Lathrop's stable in faid own, 2 days in a west, viz : no Monday

rept a Deed: In sweak, viz : no Mondays and Thurdays, through the featon. Good paturing for Marre, and treey favour thankfully acknowledged, by.

OSLAH MILLS.

Chefferfield, May 10, 1704.

RAN sway from the fablicaber on the receive of the training of the train thinks inderinted Apprentice Boy, named George Wellingth of the Hilbert, about 19 years of age, as all film fellow, with lightlic brown him, and remarkable broad feet, had on no took with him; a new London Brown coat, and Scirletyed, and an old light brown do a pair of London Brown oversile, one pair of light leaved, and an old light thrown do. a pair of light thrown oversils, one pair of light blooked Janedo, more pair, of flight blooked Janedo, more pair, of flight fill blooked by a consensured that, and the flight flight flowing and one pair of old spectral flowing, and one pair of thick those, about half worm, Winderer will take up that flight reward, but no charges paid. All per-fons are thirdly forbid harbouring or traff-ing faid boy, on peril of the law. DANIEL BARRET.

Montgomery, April 14, 1794 Montgomery, a meny
LAD, 14, 15 or 16 years old, as
to the Carpenter's, and join an apprentice to the Carpenter's, and Join er's buffpels. Enquire of the Paints.