to ſail on that night, on eſpecial ſervice. The captains of the guard-ſhips were likewiſe ordered to ſleep on board, and the Hebe was directed to follow the Pegaſus, &c. the next morning.

Beſides theſe orders, the admiralty-board thought proper yeſterday to order the following ſhips to be immediately put in commiſſion:

Royal Sovereign, 100; Victor, 100; Formidable, 98; Princeſs Royal, 98; Gibraltar, 80; Egmont, 74; Valiant, 74; Warrior, 74; Robuſte, 74; Alexander, 74; Alfred, 74; Courageaux, 74; Canada, 74; Arethuſe, 38; Minerva, 38; La Nymphe, 36; La Prudente, 36; Melampus, 36; Iphigenia, 32; Winchelſea, 32; Hinde, 28; Huſſar, 28; Cyclops, 28; Boreas, 28; Daphne, 20; and Tyſiphone fire ſhip, 12.

A frigate has already been diſpatched to Gibraltar, and it is ſuppoſed that a ſquadron will immediately follow it.

The gambling going forward in the Alley, is great beyond conception. On Tueſday the three per cent. conſols were at 79. On the opening of yeſterday's market, the conſols were going at 75 and in the courſe of the day they fluctuated from that price to 76—75¾—75, and towards the cloſe of the market they fell to 74¾.

HOUSE of LORDS, MAY 5, 1790.

SPANISH WAR.

The duke of Leeds informed the houſe, that he had a meſſage from his majeſty to deliver to their lordſhips, which meſſage was as follows:—

GEORGE R.

His majeſty has received information, that two veſſels belonging to his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated under the Britiſh flag; and two others, of which the deſcription is not hitherto ſufficiently aſcertained, have been captured at Nootka Sound, on the north weſt coaſt of America, by an officer commanding two Spaniſh ſhips of war; that the cargoes of the Britiſh veſſels have been ſeized, and that their officers and crews have been ſent as priſoners to a Spaniſh port.

The capture of one of theſe veſſels had before been notified by the ambaſſador of his catholic majeſty, by order of his court, who, at the ſame time, deſired that meaſures might be taken for preventing his majeſty's ſubjects from frequenting thoſe coaſts, which were alleged to have been previouſly occupied and frequented by the ſubjects of Spain. Complaints were alſo made of the fiſheries carried on by his majeſty's ſubjects in the ſeas adjoining to the Spaniſh continent, as being contrary to the rights of the crown of Spain. In conſequence of this communication, a demand was immediately made, by his majeſty's order, for adequate ſatiſfaction, and for the reſtitution of the veſſel, previous to any other diſcuſſion.

By the anſwer from the court of Spain it appears, that this veſſel, and her crew, had been ſet at liberty by the viceroy of Mexico; but this is repreſented to have been done by him on the ſuppoſition that nothing but the ignorance of the rights of Spain encouraged the individuals of either nations to come to thoſe coaſts for the purpoſe of making eſtabliſhments, or carrying on trade; and, in conformity to his previous inſtructions, requiring him to ſhew all poſſible regard to the Britiſh nation.

No ſatiſfaction is made or offered, and a direct claim is aſſerted by the court of Spain to the excluſive rights of ſovereignty, navigation and commerce, in the territories, coaſts and ſeas, in that part of the world.

His majeſty has now directed his miniſter at Madrid to make a freſh repreſentation on this ſubject, and to claim ſuch full and adequate ſatiſfaction as the nature of the caſe evidently requires; and, under theſe circumſtances, his majeſty having alſo received information that conſiderable armaments are carrying on in the ports of Spain, has judged it indiſpenſably neceſſary to give orders for making ſuch preparations as may put it in his majeſty's power to act with vigour and effect in ſupport of the honour and dignity of his crown, and the intereſts of his people; and his majeſty recommends it to his faithful commons, on whoſe zeal and public ſpirit he has the moſt perfect reliance, to enable him to take ſuch meaſures, and to make ſuch augmentation of his forces, as may be eventually neceſſary for this purpoſe.

It is his majeſty's earneſt wiſh that the juſtice of his majeſty's demands may enſure from the wiſdom and equity of his catholic majeſty the ſatiſfaction which is ſo unqueſtionably due; and that this affair may be terminated in ſuch a manner, as to prevent any grounds of miſunderſtanding in future, and to continue and confirm that harmony and friendſhip which has ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two courts, and which his majeſty will always endeavour to maintain and improve by all ſuch means as are conſiſtent with the dignity of his majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of his majeſty's ſubjects. G. R.

His grace, after the meſſage was read by the clerk, ſaid to their lordſhips, that, as this was a matter of great importance, he ſhould move that all the lords be ſummoned for to-morrow, to take this meſſage into conſideration. He added, that the honour of the Britiſh nation was concerned, and that he had no manner of doubt but parliament would ſupport the dignity of the crown, and the conſequent intereſt and welfare of Great-Britain.

HOUSE of COMMONS, MAY 6, 1790.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The honourable chancellor of the exchequer brought up a meſſage from the king, which was read by Mr. Speaker, the ſame as ſtated in the lords.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that his majeſty's meſſage might be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Mr. Fox ſaid he would imitate the example of a right honourable gentleman, who had made no obſervations on this meſſage; at the ſame time there were things ſtated in it which, when compared with ſeveral other things that had been advanced in that houſe during this ſeſſion, muſt produce remarks from every member in it.

May 8. Count Florida Blanca, the Spaniſh miniſter, is reported to be a warm man, though a faithful and able ſervant of his maſter. Poſſibly in his cooler moments he may be glad to correct the haſty ſtyle of his anſwer to the remonſtrance of the Britiſh ambaſſador. The language held by the court of Madrid, when applied to on the ſubject of the ſeizure of the Britiſh ſhips in Nootka Sound, is reported to have been, "We are warranted in the proceeding complained of, and we are ready to juſtify it."

The firſt advice of the capture of the Britiſh veſſels, at Nootka Sound, came through the channel of a private communication from France; when Mr. Pitt was acquainted with it, he declared, that on the firſt official confirmation of the fact, he would propoſe vigorous meaſures to be inſtantly purſued, in order to obtain from the court of Madrid the ampleſt ſatisfaction.

Government have been indefatigable from the firſt moment of their obtaining information of the conduct of the court of Madrid; in proof, we need only ſtate, that his majeſty's ſhips Southampton, Nautilus, Pegaſus, Termigant, Flirt and Drake, ſailed on ſpecial ſervice, from Portſmouth, on Tueſday afternoon.

Spain, it is ſaid, has formed a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance with Auſtria, and that a ſtrong counter-league is made againſt that, in which Great-Britain, Pruſſia and Holland, are concerned.

The preparations in the ports of Spain, viz. Cadiz, Ferrol and Carthagena, are meant, it is alleged, for the purpoſe of awing their American territories, in caſe the revolution *furor* ſhould extend beyond the Atlantic.

Certain advices were received at Vienna on the 20th ult. that the fortreſs of Orſova had ſurrendered to the Auſtrian arms Count de Wartenſleben, the Auſtrian general, having made every diſpoſition for ſtorming the fortreſs, informed the pacha of this intention, giving him, beſides, to underſtand, that he was apprized of the neceſſitous ſtate of the garriſon. The pacha deſired ten days to conſult with the garriſon what was to be done; at the end of which the Turkiſh governor, with the approbation of his officers, concluded a capitulation with their conquerors; in conſequence of which the garriſon marched out with all the honours of war. Colonel Dauerſberg was the meſſenger of this important intelligence to king Leopold.

The annual revenues of the Ruſſian empire are eſtimated at 18,140,600 rubles, and the annual expences, including penſions, preſents, &c. at 15,230,500 rubles.

ST. GEORGE's, *(Grenada) April 2.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency EDWARD MATTHEW, Eſquire, lieutenant-general and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in the windward and leeward iſlands, captain-general and governor in chief in and over the iſland of Grenada, and ſuch of the iſlands commonly called the Grenadines, to the ſouthward of the iſland of Carriacou including that iſland, and lying between the ſame and Grenada in America, chancellor ordinary and vice-admiral of the ſame.

WHEREAS there is reaſon to apprehend a real ſcarcity of flour, rice, wheat and grain of every ſort, for the uſe of the inhabitants of theſe iſlands, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his majeſty's council, and by virtue of the power veſted in me by a certain act of parliament, paſſed in the twenty-eighth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, to iſſue this proclamation, to publiſh and declare, to all his majeſty's loving ſubjects within theſe iſlands, that it ſhall and may be lawful from the date hereof, and until the firſt day of Auguſt next, to import into theſe iſlands, in Britiſh veſſels, owned by his majeſty's ſubjects and navigated according to law, flour, rice, wheat and grain of every ſort, being the growth or produce of the United States of America, from any iſland in the Weſt-Indies, under the dominion of any foreign European ſovereign or ſtate: and all officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms within theſe iſlands are hereby required to permit the importation of thoſe articles accordingly.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at St. George, the twenty-ninth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the thirtieth year of his majeſty's reign.

EDWARD MATTHEW.

By his excellency's command,
JOHN GLOSTER.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PORTSMOUTH, *June 10.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua to his friend in this town dated, May 2.

"We are in a moſt ſhocking condition for want of rain, of which we have had but only a part of one day, ſince November laſt, our canes are all burnt up, ſome eſtates on which were made four hundred hogſheads annually, will not yield more than ten, others none, what will become of us, God only knows, if we don't get rain ſoon, no crops this year; corn 10s 6d per buſhel, beans peaſe and flour are not permitted to come from England. Such London ſhips as had any of thoſe articles on board were ſtopped, and the ſame taken out."

NEW-YORK, June 18.

Monſieur Dautie, a French naturaliſt, writes from Paris to Doctor Mitchell that he has large collections of the plants and inſects of Europe, which he would be glad to exchange for thoſe of North America. Mr. Dautie wiſhes to form ſome correſpondence and open a communication on theſe ſubjects, with collectors of the objects of natural hiſtory in the United States. It is to be hoped that an offer ſo advantageous will not be diſregarded by the curious part of our fellow-citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 21.*

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 13.

"The diſpute about the reſidence of congreſs is the only ſubject of converſation here. I wiſh it was ſettled—for it is too evident that an eye to it influences the votes upon many queſtions, and in ſome inſtances produces delays or deciſions that are both injurious and diſhonourable to our country"

Sunday afternoon arrived at this port from Carthagena, a brig and a ſchooner, with the remainder of the people who went from hence ſome time ſince to ſettle at that place. They are ſent back by order of his catholic majeſty, whom they petitioned for that purpoſe. The ſchooner mounts 12 guns, and came as a convoy to the brig.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Friday noon, June 18.

"The May packet is arrived. It appear that the fever of Europe muſt be abated by the letting of blood. A war is very likely to take place between England and Spain: The oſtenſible cauſe is the capture of ſome veſſels belonging to England by the Spaniards on the N. W. coaſt of America. Repreſentations have been made to the court of Spain—haughty anſwers returned—the king, in a meſſage to the commons, ſpeaks big—forty ſhips of the line are put into commiſſion—a great number of ſeamen taken into ſervice, &c. &c. The captain of the packet ſays, that in all probability war is now declared. Whether England will accept of apologies from Spain, or really means to take the preſent very favourable time to ſtrike, is hard to ſay; certainly now is her time:—The independence of South-America is ſaid to be a favourite object: I hope, for the honour of human nature, and for the ſaving of human blood, that the accounts may not be true, and the captain's ſuppoſition realiſed.

"The funding bill is not yet come from the ſenate—it has been committed to a ſelect committee—that committee has reported—ſtrike out all alternatives—fund the principal, without indents or back intereſt, at four per cent.—Continental money 100 for one. Theſe amendments have been the ſubject of debate in ſenate (committee of the whole) for Tueſday and Wedneſday—nothing determined—Yeſterday other buſineſs occupied the whole day. I don't learn what they have before them to-day.—The houſe of repreſentatitives are this day in the ways and means: The bill will go heavily on."

Extract of a letter from London, May 4.

"Laſt night, to the aſtoniſhment of the city and kingdom, a violent preſs of ſeamen was ordered, and war is apprehended to take place againſt Spain. A fleet is to be manned immediately; and we are thrown into the greateſt confuſion when we little apprehended it. What will be the conſequence, I know not; money will be ſo much wanted, we ſhall be all ruined."

Extract of a letter from one of the firſt merchantile houſes in London, dated May 5.

"This ſerves only to apprize you, that this country is very unexpectedly and ſuddenly, likely to be involved in a war with Spain, in conſequence of ſome armed ſhips of that nation having taken ſome Britiſh ſhips, on the Southern fiſhery, and on a remonſtrance from our court, that of Spain having refuſed to make reſtitution. Late laſt night, preſs warrants were iſſued, and ſome thouſands of men have been taken under them for manning ſome ſhips of the line and frigates, which are put into commiſſion; and the king has this morning laid before the parliament the particulars of the negotiation with the Spaniſh court, ſubmitting to them the meaſures that are to be purſued, and, although it now appears that this matter has been a conſiderable time in agitation, it has been ſo prudently conducted on the part of our preſent wiſe adminiſtration, that the beſt informed men in the city, had not the leaſt idea of a rupture till yeſterday, and even then would not believe the report in circulation: But at the preſent moment, nothing is to be heard but the din of war. Our great political barometer, the public funds, of which the three per cent. is the ruling one, has had the great fall of ſeven per cent. The reſolutions of parliament, as to peace or war, are waited with the moſt anxious impatience. We very haſtily give you the foregoing particulars for your government, and wiſh this may reach in time to ſave you from eſſential ſufferings."

Poſtſcript to a letter from London, dated May 5.

"Since writing the above, Mr. **** has *juſt informed* me that above 3000 ſailors were preſſed *laſt night*, and that the king had ordered a call of the houſe of commons on this buſineſs to-day, to conſider of meaſures to be purſued. Mr. Pitt is to make a motion, to be ſeconded it is ſaid, by Mr. Fox. Several frigates have already ſailed, and vigorous meaſures are to be adopted immediately againſt the Dons."

It is ſaid England has further views than aſſerting the dignity of her flag with Spain: Wiſhing to be prepared for the events which may take place upon the continent, ſhe makes this the oſtenſible pretext for arming. Two millions and 16000 men are expected to be voted by parliament on this occaſion.

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from on board the General Goddard, at Diamond Harbour, 6th November, 1789.

"*The tygers have been numerous about the ſhores here for ſeveral days paſt, and much miſchief is to be apprehended from them; one of the men belonging to our ſhip was very near being killed yeſterday at noon by one of theſe animals.*

"*A boat was diſpatched from the ſhip with a ſufficient number of men on board, to get wood; and during the interval of the people working on ſhore, one of them was ſeized by a tyger ſo very ferocious that he carried off the back part of his head and neck in an inſtant, beſides making ſeveral large wounds in his body with his teeth and claws. Mr. Richie, ſurgeon of the Houghton, attended immediately on being ſent for, but it is expected that the poor man cannot ſurvive this dreadful misfortune.*

"*When the tyger was running off with this unfortunate man, he ſtretched out his hand and laid hold of a tree, which he held faſt while his companions fired at the animal, on which he immediately quitted the man; they were no ſooner in the boat than two other tygers made their appearance.*"

On Thurſday morning laſt, the wife of a native, named Radodoo Ghoſe, who died at Simlay, near Calcutta, aſcended the funeral pile of her huſband with the uſual ceremonies:—Her reſolution was ſo determined, that, previous to the cuſtomary preparations for this fatal event, ſhe diſtributed her fortune, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand rupees, among her family, and the Bramin prieſts were not forgotten in the appropriation. She was alſo poſſeſſed of ſeveral houſes, and a talook, or farm, which were conveyed to her relations, together with her jewels and furniture, ſo that the apprehenſion of poverty could have no influence in this ſacrifice of her life.

PETERSBURG, *June 10.*

On Thurſday laſt came to this town, on his way to Charleſton, a man who ſays his name is Archibald Rose, and gives the following account of himſelf—That about five years ago he entered as mate on board a ſhip called Julius Cæſar, belonging to Philadelphia, commanded by captain Squires, which was then lying at Charleſton, and about to ſail to Calais in Spain.—That after they had proceeded on their voyage as far as the Weſtern Iſlands, they were taken by two Algerine veſſels, and carried to Algiers—That the third day after their arrival there, the whole of the ſhip's company, which conſiſted of twenty-two, including the captain and himſelf, received ſentence of ſlavery for life—That part of

them, viz. John Henderſon, Woodrow, Archibald Kid, Willis, [illegible] drikin, Peter Sterling, John and Martin Barr, were ſe chained along ſide of mules, he ſays, is the uſual manne ſlaves on land,) another of am Woodrow, being a youn trated, and ſent to the Serag men; the remainder, viz. John Smith, Archibald Deac vid Smith, David Davis (car graw, were ſent on board a oars—That captain Squires during their confinement, the galley made ſeveral attempts ll proved fruitleſs, until abo favourable opportunity offe their inhuman maſters; to eſ wo of the guard, confined th alley that was lying near the il for Old Gibraltar, wher ours, and once [illegible] enjoyed ithſtanding they had obtai ithout cloathing, proviſion em, and the only way they as, by ſelling the galley they urchaſed by ſome perſon re rs—but who never paid then n their firſt arrival in a chri ienced a piece of roguery th iſe upon their diſtreſſed fello tion they would have ſuffered een for the Engliſh conſul, w hem with ſome neceſſaries, u d for them to ſail to their re eing about to ſail from Spain rchibald Deacon entered on here ſafe, where he left Arc eded on in a veſſel bound hich place he came here, o here his friends reſide. The pain, waiting for another opp The ſaid Roſs alſo informs, Whiting, belonging to Virgi is generally ſuppoſed the Tu ſlavery, amongſt which are On Friday laſt was examin urt of this town, a man who errence Thynne, charged wit y of forged certificates.—Du ry artfully endeavoured to ex aring that he purchaſed the Woodward, and gave a valuable ithout the leaſt knowledge of d that he had paſſed them as is appear, he called upon one ſs in his favour. After C dence, a perſon was called en had alſo paſſed certificate e denied to the court; in c ordered into the cuſtody of day was carried to Richmon e certificates, to be tried there ry appeared to the court, as this villainous buſineſs, they and him to gaol for further tr On Monday laſt one James A uſtody, who very readily ackn e perſon that ſigned the certifi at Benjamin Woodward printe nce Thynne, Jeſſe Woodward d William Adams Whi[illegible] mes we have not yet learned m to be counterfeits. Terre de a ſimilar confeſſion. It f ove Benjamin Woodward has b nting the forty ſhilling bills eat number of which are now i was preparing to counterfeit th me others of that ſtate.

ANNAPOLIS,

On Tueſday, the 22d of laſt m Cheſter-town, a duel was lemon Paca, ſon of the hono d Mr. Samuel Ringgold, ſon nggold, Eſquire, of the ſaid to ca had challenged Mr. Ringg faction, and Mr. Ringgold met intment—The ground being nds, the young gentlemen took rds diſtance, and were told to hen and in what manner the em diſcharged a brace of piſto th great reſolution and gallantr ld's laſt fire, and while in th th his ſide preſented, the bal nd fire ſtruck Mr. Ringgold's c , and grazed and marked his queue of his hair, and ſhiv nd it, and did ſome ſmall inju ately for theſe young gentlem ſuſtained.

ALL perſons indebted to RA ZIER, or the ſubſcriber, ar ſettle their accounts on or be ne next, which will prevent the ſuits, and very much oblige the JOH

Who has on H

A GENERAL ASSORT

DRY GO

hich will be diſpoſed of on th caſh, produce, certificates, or o thoſe only who are generally p ments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.