beads, and trembling for the fate of their galleons—the Pruſſians remote, cautious, and occupied with their late acquiſitions in Poland—the Auſtrians alone fighting this campaign, as the Pruſſians fought the laſt—and the Britiſh employed, as we have ſtated, bombarding the French by paragraphs, and deſtroying them with their paper artillery.

By theſe laſt accounts, Dumourier was making his way to Vienna, in the interior of Germany, and a great diſtance from France—ſo that this illuſtrious traitor has ſuſpended his viſionary project of counter-revolution, at leaſt for the preſent.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his correſpondent in America.

"I am extremely ſorry to inform you, that, notwithſtanding your neutrality, your commerce will not receive that advantage from the rupture between the belligerent powers which ſome have held out to you, ſince our ſhips and cruiſers are determined to ſtarve out the republicans of France.

"I would adviſe ſuch as carry proviſions, to arm themſelves, ſince nothing but a ſpirited conduct will preſerve your flag from inſult, and your commerce from depredation. The people here are much divided—The miniſtry furious—The nation groaning, and commercial houſes failing. May your happy country live in ſecurity! But do not truſt the corrupt miniſterial men on this ſide of the water—They would wreak worlds to gratify their views."

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, dated April 28, 1793, (per the ſhip Waſhington) to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"You can have no idea of the ſtate of things in this country; the linen manufactories, and every ſpecies of buſineſs entirely knocked up; nor can I ſee any proſpect of matters mending while this war continues. The proteſtants and catholics joined. When government underſtood this, they of themſelves relieved the latter of the grievances complained of, and the latter are now ſatisfied, and daily returning thanks. Our volunteers dare not meet, or appear in arms now; their cannon are taken from them, and the army poured down upon us; no leſs than a regiment of foot here, and the neighbouring towns all full. Our patriots deſerted us, and changed ſides in the houſe of lords and commons; and in conſequence of the unfortunate turn affairs have taken here, I believe if there were a dozen American ſhips in our harbour, they would all, in leſs than a month, be filled with paſſengers, many of them of the firſt reſpectability and property.

"Yeſterday our banks quit diſcounting; not a guinea to be got in Dublin; and you may gueſs our ſituation—every poſt bringing more diſmal news—banks and merchants ſtopping every where."

The frigate l'Ambuſcade, in a ſquall of wind on Friday, loſt her fore and mizen top and top-gallant maſts, and her main-top gallant maſt, ſuppoſed to have happened about 25 miles ſouthward of the Hook.

The pilot boat Start, of this port, fell in with her wreck of maſts, ſails, &c. on Sunday laſt, and ſecured the greater part thereof, which ſhe brought up.

Captain Bool, of the ſchooner Courier, ſaw l'Ambuſcade on Saturday afternoon, about midway between the Hook and Barnegate, with her top-maſts an end again, ſtanding off and on.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 28.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, dated June 22d.

"I have to relate to you a moſt melancholy event which will both ſurpriſe and diſtreſs. On Thurſday laſt an election was held at the court-houſe, in this borough for field-officers. Several perſons diſcovered the ſame active zeal to carry their reſpective tickets, which have been often witneſſed in this place; accordingly ſome ſmart altercations took place reſpecting the legal qualifications of the voters; amongſt others, major JAMES LAMBERTON and Mr. JOHN DUNCAN exchanged ſome words which had like to come to blows on the ſpot; but, by the interference of the ſpectators, the affair was huſhed, and there was no more of it at that time, nor all the next day (Friday). The latter however conceiving his honour hurt had retained it in his mind, and Friday evening ſent his brother-in-law JOSEPH POSTELTHWAIT, with a challenge to the former, the purport of which was to meet him next morning with piſtols, in the commons by the works, to give him ſatisfaction for (what he conſidered) the inſult offered him at the election. Major Lamberton not being at home when Mr. Poſtelthwait called at his houſe with the challenge, he hunted him from place to place until he at laſt found him in a friend's houſe ſpending an hour after the buſineſs of the day in ſociable converſe, he called him out and delivered him the fatal meſſage verbally, which major Lamberton neither accepted nor declined, but went home to his houſe; the other followed and delivered it again in writing, allowing five minutes to return an anſwer, or be deemed a coward in the public eſtimation: He accordingly accepted the challenge. This morning at the appointed hour, they met on the ground. Major Lamberton with Mr. Robert Huſton as his ſecond, Mr. Duncan with Mr. James Blair as his ſecond, Mr. Joſeph Poſtelthwait alſo accompanied Mr. Duncan. Colonel Wray being obſerved at ſome diſtance walking in the commons, Mr. Poſtelthwait, at Mr. Duncan's requeſt, went to him and ſolicited him to attend. While the ſeconds were meaſuring out the ground, major Lamberton aſked Mr. Duncan when was the matter to end; if both ſhould miſs the firſt time would he then be ſatisfied?—He replied that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except conceſſions were made. Major Lamberton anſwered, he was to expect no conceſſions from him as he conceived he had given him no cauſe of affront, make your rules by which we ſhall fight and I ſhall abide by them. It was agreed that the ſeconds ſhould meaſure off eight paces; a ſcore be made in the center from which the parties ſhould ſtart back to back, face about at the word to be given by one of the ſeconds, march up to each other and reſerve their fire as long as they choſe; but neither to croſs the center mark. This was accordingly obſerved by both parties with the moſt ſcrupulous nicety. At the deſire of major Lamberton they ſhook hands, wiſhed each other future happineſs ſhould they fall, went off, wheeled at the word, ſtepped up to each other with the moſt ſeeming undaunted firmneſs, each reſerving his fire until they came to the mark in the center; when the bullet from major Lamberton's piſtol unhappily entered Mr. Duncan's head juſt above the right eye and went through his brains. He fell in a moment with his piſtol in his hand and never moved again or diſcovered the ſmalleſt ſymptoms of life. Thus ended this unhappy cataſtrophe which has thrown two families in the moſt pitiable ſcene of diſtreſs."

Extract of a letter from Mancheſter, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, May 4.

"I am truly rejoiced, at the news of your ſafe arrival in the land of liberty. Whatever difficulties you may meet with in gaining a knowledge of local buſineſs, and eſtabliſhing yourſelf in it, you may reckon thoſe difficulties as pleaſures, and happineſs, to what you muſt inevitably have experienced, had you ſtaid in this country. This is undoubtedly, the moſt wretched country in the univerſe, and from its ſituation when you left it, though but four months ago, you can form no idea of its preſent diſtreſſes. The war has cauſed ſo great a ſcarcity of money, as was never before known, and has ſo completely deſtroyed that confidence, which is the life and ſoul of trade, that there are but a very few merchantile houſes in the kingdom, capable to ſupport their credit. The immenſe number of bankruptcies and failures is truly ſhocking, and I believe, that in this country and Scotland, there are ſeveral hundred thouſands of the labouring parts of the community out of employment. Caſh is not to be had at any premium, and ſome of the manufacturers at Boolton, have adopted the expedient of paying their weavers with potatoes, meal, &c.—Others cannot even pay in that manner, and the poor weavers are obliged to work on credit. You will eaſily conceive what a ſhock the neighbourhood has felt, from Jones and Co. bankers, being embarraſſed in their affairs. They have not yet indeed made a failure, but they can do very little buſineſs, for want of the regular diſcounts from the bank of England, who have refuſed their aſſiſtance, notwithſtanding the tradeſmen here have ſubſcribed their names, to give ſecurity with Jones and Co. to the amount of one hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds. Several of the moſt reſpectable houſes in Mancheſter have called their creditors together, and buſineſs is almoſt entirely at a ſtand. You will be much concerned to hear, that Joſeph Baker and Co. have ſtopped. How their affairs will turn out, I have not been able to learn, but at the firſt meeting of their creditors, there appeared a ſurplus in their favour. The times however are ſuch, that if they are obliged to ſell their goods, &c. very little will be produced from them; ſome of their creditors, I have heard, would be willing to ſell for five ſhillings in the pound. I am ſorry to tire you with ſuch a liſt of unlucky news, and will only mention one circumſtance more to you reſpecting it. Our government, bad as it is, has taken the ſituation of the country into conſideration. The houſe of commons have nearly come to a reſolution, to vote five millions of money, for the ſupport of public credit. This buſineſs however is to be managed by a committee choſen by the treaſury, and it is much to be feared, that miniſterial influence will direct the proceedings of the committee.

"The Star of this morning, contains a declaration of the courts of Ruſſia and Pruſſia, concerning a new partition of Poland. Thus is a whole nation of generous people, to be ruined and enſlaved, and our heaven-born miniſter, and ſuper-human court, are not only to look ſilently on this affair, but to go hand in hand, with the ſame powers, and on the ſame buſineſs againſt another country. The French however fight nobly, and if their enemies ever get far into the country, it muſt be cutting up the people, as they go on."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman in Mancheſter, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 3d May, 1793.

"However diſagreeable and diſtreſſing the parting from your friends might be, yet I am ſtill confident, that it will in the end, prove one of the pleaſing circumſtances of your life. In regard to this country, we may ſay, how are the mighty fallen! credit ruined, no trade, in ſhort every thing diſtreſſing to the feelings of a generous mind, is every moment ſtaring us in the face, and I am afraid, that this is but the beginning of diſtreſs. Since you left this town the following eight houſes have called their creditors together, viz. Grant and Wakefield, Smith and Howarth, Watſon, Fielding and Co. Roe and Hirſhaw, Birch, Rees, Duxbury and Co. Greenwood and Cooper, Jones and Co. bankers; with ſeveral houſes, whoſe names I don't at preſent recollect; but to cut ſhort a lamentable ſtory, the whole country is in a ſtate of bankruptcy. You will not be ſurpriſed, if the circumſtances above related be true, that we like the family beautifully deſcribed in Goldſmith's Deſerted Village, ſhould wiſh ourſelves juſt on the brink of quitting our native country, to ſeek one happier acroſs the weſtern main. We wiſh ourſelves with you, enjoying that liberty which only is to be found in a free country.

NORFOLK, *June* 26.

On Saturday laſt arrived here from Trinidad the Princeſs de Aſturias, captain Patterſon, who informs us he was taken by a Britiſh privateer ſchooner, and carried to St. Kitts where his papers were ſearched, but finding no French property on board, they diſmiſſed him. Captain Patterſon ſays that Martinique was ſurrounded by Engliſh frigates, and no veſſel permitted to enter in or come out; that Fort Bourbon was the only place where the national flag was flying, the white flag being hoiſted in the other parts; that the frigate La Felicite was drawn high out of the water, her guns aſhore, her maſts ſtruck, and yards ſquared, it was deſigned to make her a kind of battery; that troops were collecting from all the Engliſh iſlands at Barbadoes, where, after being reviewed, they were to proceed to the attack of Martinique, under the command of general Cuyler; that the laſt body of troops which they expected at Barbadoes had ſailed from Grenada on the 25th of May, on board two frigates and ſome tranſports, and it was expected the reduction of Fort Bourbon would not be attained without a deal of bloodſhed.

By captain Patterſon we alſo learn that what French property the Engliſh have taken from on board American veſſels, the Engliſh have paid the freight for.

On Wedneſday laſt the Maryland Cutter, captain Porter, ſpoke a French ſhip of eight guns from the Weſt-Indies, bound to Baltimore, who had an engagement with an Engliſh privateer ſloop of ten guns, belonging to Bermuda, which laſted two hours and a half, when the ſloop ſheered off much diſabled, and appeared to have received a ſhot between wind and water. The ſhip received no other damage than a few ſhot in her rigging and ſails. Had the privateer continued the engagement a little longer the ſhip muſt have ſtruck, having no more than ſix cartridges left when ſhe ſheered off. The action took place about twenty leagues off the Capes.

BALTIMORE, *July* 10.

Yeſterday, at three o'clock, arrived at Fell's Point, ſix ſhips, (one a Guineaman, with negroes) four brigs, and four ſchooners, being part of the fleet which ſailed from Cape-François on the 23d ultimo. The paſſengers and crews amount to 619 perſons. There were, at the ſame time ſeveral other veſſels in ſight. We hear that 110 ſail of the above fleet are deſtined to this port.

Yeſterday forenoon a committee of merchants were appointed by the citizens of Baltimore, aſſembled on 'Change, to viſit the French veſſels arrived here, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the different ſtates and conditions of each paſſenger on board.—This is done with a view of affording relief to thoſe citizens who had to flee from the dreadful carnage, and ſhocking maſſacre of the whites by a ſavage enemy, at Cape-François, on the 23d ultimo.

The committee appointed are—Meſſrs. Bentalore, Vochez, Caſenave, S. Smith, Sterett and Plunket.

The above gentlemen are to make a report of their proceedings with all poſſible deſpatch.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 11.

DISTRESSING ACCOUNTS from CAPE-FRANCOIS.

On Friday arrived in Baltimore, the ſchooner Barbara, captain Joſeph White, in eleven days from Cape-François, who informs, that three days before he ſailed the Cape was ſet on fire, which had deſtroyed the principal part of the town, and he thinks could not be ſtopped until the whole was conſumed. The cauſe of this diſaſter was, the new commiſſary of the Cape breaking general Galbo, for miſconduct, and ordering him for France, and then iſſuing orders, that all officers and ſeamen ſhould be on board of their veſſels by ſix o'clock in the evening. The ſeamen, exaſperated at theſe orders, roſe, with general Galbo at their head, and went up to the government-houſe, where the commiſſary quartered, in order to know the cauſe of theſe orders. When they appeared near it they were fired on by the negroes and mulattoes, on which an engagement commenced and continued from the 20th to the 23d ult. during which the negroes ſpared neither men, women nor children. Women and others, who had locked themſelves up in their dwelling-houſes, in order for protection, on the fire reaching them were ſeen leaping from the ſecond ſtory, and on their being taken up, as nothing ſeemed too inhuman for theſe deſperadoes, were immediately thrown into the flames.

On the 23d, the ſeamen, after a bloody conflict, were forced to abandon the iſland—when all the inhabitants fled, ſome without ſaving an individual article, except what they had on their backs—But two merchants were able to ſave their books.—Captain Barney, of Baltimore, who was at the Cape when the conflict began, went on ſhore with ſome of his men, and ſaved a conſiderable ſum of money, belonging to Mr. Dutill.—Captain White ſuppoſes he ſailed with the fleet, which conſiſted of upwards of 250 ſail.

Captain White parted with 190 ſail of the above veſſels off Mugoana, bound to different ports, Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, &c. Theſe veſſels are entirely deſtitute of their papers, as is alſo our informant, having all ſailed unexpectedly.

Captain White ſpoke the ſloop ———, captain Hall, on Thurſday laſt, bound to Baltimore, who informed him, that the Engliſh had made an attack on Martinique, in which the French gained conſiderable advantage.

A French gentleman, who came paſſenger with captain White, gave the following ſtatement.

The marines in the harbour of the Cape, being provoked with the inſults which the free mulattoes caſt to them, entered the city the 20th of June, at forty minutes after three o'clock in the evening; the marines were 2,500 in number. The mulattoes, fearful of being overcome, retired to the priſon of the city, named Jeole, and releaſed more than 1,200 negro and mulatto priſoners, chiefly taken among the inſurgents, and a great part of whom had been in irons more than

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