ment; but leaving them to this liberty, that there is every appearance of anxiety for peace; that as the English ministry appeared to them the principal authors of the war, an appeal had been drawn up to the English people, expressive of a desire of peace, which the gentlemen refused taking over, for fear it might give offence to government.

NASSAU, *(New-Providence) July 26.*

On Wednesday last, just as the ship Fury, Marrener, was about to proceed to sea, for Philadelphia, a discovery was made, of such a nature, as to occasion her being detained, and the master and crew to be secured and put into confinement.

The Fury left Jacomel, in St. Domingo, about four weeks since, bound for Philadelphia. On the passage, the Gruper, Redmond, of this port, and four other privateers, fell in with her, and on examining her papers, part of her cargo appearing to be French property, they sent her in here.

There had been surmises given, that the master was playing a very deep game; but there was such apparent candour and frankness in his deportment, as induced the gentlemen, who were agents for the privateers, to pay no attention to them.

On Wednesday morning, however, positive information was given, that in a certain place (described) in the cabin, were concealed papers which would prove the truth of the allegations against captain Marrener, beyond the possibility of doubt. A search was, in consequence, made, and in the cieling was found a French equipage roll, granted at Jacomel, in St. Domingo, the 25th of June, 1793, to citizen Peter William Marrener, for the brigantine Vrai Republican, of 119 tuns burthen, and carrying 12 guns.

On this roll were found the names of all the Fury's crew.

The Fury is pierced for 16 guns; two are mounted, and some more are in the hold.

It is said, that the plan concerted between Marrener and the agent of the execrable civil commissaries, Polverel and Santhonax, was as follows: He was to proceed for Philadelphia, and there equip either the Fury, or some other vessel, to answer the description in the equipage roll. This done, he was to repair to Jacomel, there to be joined by two French frigates, and thence proceed on a plundering expedition against the Dutch island Curracoa, where his wife and family now reside.

Marrener appears to be sole owner of the Fury. He is a native of New-York, and we are informed served last war on board the British fleet.

The following is extracted from a letter found on board a vessel sent in here; the intelligence it gives we have every reason to believe is perfectly authentic:

"Port-au-Prince, July 18, 1793.

"The Spaniards come on apace, and we imagine they will soon, with the assistance of the English, give us some kind of law. At present we have none. The Cape is chiefly destroyed. The brigands occupy what remains of it. At the Aux-Cayes is a civil war, and there a number of people have been murdered by the brigands. As these are already our masters, we hope that nothing of the sort will happen here."

NEWBURYPORT, *August 3.*

Captain E. Hoyet arrived here on Saturday last, in thirty-six days from Madeira, informs, that a few days before he left that port, the ship Harriot, captain M'Leod of New-York, arrived there from Falmouth, which place he left the 19th May—Captain M'Leod informed, that just before he sailed, the labourers in the coal mines came down from the country in great numbers, armed, and demanded the stores to be opened, and the provisions therein to be distributed without delay; and threatened in case of non-compliance to break open the store-houses and take them by force, and massacre every man who opposed them. The stores were immediately opened, and their contents delivered to the insurgents.

NEW-LONDON, *August 8.*

Tuesday last arrived here the schooner Seaflower, captain J. Hurlbut, sixteen days from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, who relates the following occurrence, which took place at the Point on the 10th ult. A dispute, in consequence of a game at cards, arising between some aristocrats who were in prison, the centinel at the door commanded them to be quiet, it being his orders to prevent any disturbance among them; but instead of judiciously complying with this reasonable demand, one of them seized the musket and forced it from the centinel, and gave him abusive language; one more moderate, however, immediately returned the gun. The centinel after being released informed some sailors of what had taken place, and a large number soon collected, seized two field pieces which they placed opposite to the building where the municipality were then sitting, a party then proceeded to the prison which they forced and cut off the heads of seven planters and a physician, sparing only the one who had returned the gun. During this time the general was beat and the soldiers were immediately paraded; but on being ordered to march no one obeyed, fearing to attack the sailors who were in great force, a number of armed vessels being at that time in the harbour. Happily no further violence was committed.

NEW-YORK, *August 9.*

A correspondent informs us, that all the British ports in the West-Indies are open for American vessels to carry all kinds of provisions there. Salt provisions particularly are much wanted, and prices very high—Beef from 6 to 7l. sterling per barrel—Pork 8 and 9l. ditto per ditto. The very high price is supposed to be occasioned by the great supply sent to the European powers in alliance with England against France, as the Irish salt provisions were usually sent to the British West-India islands; they are sent to these powers. So much for the English joining the European powers against France.

Aug. 10. It can no longer be a dispute, that the Boston was expedited on purpose to fall in with the Ambuscade, the master of a vessel arrived at Newport from Jamaica, having spoken with captain Courtney, of the frigate Boston, of 32 guns, previous to the engagement, who informed him, *that he had positive orders to cruise near the Sound until he met the French frigate Ambuscade.*—It having been farther said, in the town of Boston, that the Boston frigate had arrived at the Hook, and that the commander had sent up a challenge to captain Bompard, of the Ambuscade, and informed him, that he should be there *three days* in waiting for him, a Boston correspondent remarked—That though the Boston frigate stands in the court register at about the same rate as the Ambuscade, yet it is probable, as she is fitted out *for the express purpose of fighting the Ambuscade*, that she has taken on board for this particular expedition, much *heavier cannon* than she usually carries. Without doubt the Boston has been preparing for this engagement for weeks past; it therefore shews a *cowardice* in the captain, to give the captain of the Ambuscade but *three days notice*, to attack a ship that has employed the *whole town of Halifax* for so long a time to get under way.

Several Danish vessels have been taken and carried into different ports of England with French property on board. The English court has offered to pay the freight, but the Danish ambassador insisted on a complete indemnification.

The army of prince Cobourg consists at present of 35,000 men; at the commencement of the campaign it was estimated at 80,000 men. It is supposed, that this campaign alone has already carried off on the part of the whole belligerent powers 120,000 men. But this is nothing to what must follow, before France can be subdued, when we consider the great number of fortified towns that must be taken, before the combined armies can take a single step into the French territories.

The Star, printed in London, of June 11, contains the following paragraph:

The Dutch mail arrived just as this paper was going to press, but brings no news of any importance.

The Cologne Gazette states in a letter, dated Paris, May 29, that 2000 royalists had made an attempt to attack Cherbourg by land, while a vessel of 18 guns was to attack it by sea; but that 2000 patriots, with 40 pieces of cannon, having marched against them, they were forced to retire. The patriots obtained possession of a port folio which a royalist had thrown into the sea, and which contained the correspondence of the citizens of Cherbourg. Fifteen ships of the line had proceeded from Brest to L'Orient and Rochefort, to meet a fleet of homeward bound West-Indiamen, and convoy them safe into port.

Aug. 14. A letter from Lisbon, to a merchant in Boston, dated June 19th, says, "The war still continues, without any material advantage to either party."—This must be the latest intelligence from Europe.

A letter from Malaga, received yesterday by a merchant in this city, per Boston post, states, "that the Spaniards have a fleet of 50 line of battle ships, 20 frigates, and an army of 100,000 men, to act against the French under the national convention.

Aug. 15. Ship Diligence, captain Neil, from Antigua, last from St. Kitts, informs that admiral Gardner was there with his squadron, and that he was to sail for England, convoy to a number of merchantmen, who were collected there.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Barcelona, dated 6th June, to a correspondent in this city.

"The Spanish fleet is just returned here, after having taken the island of St. Peter, and another small one adjoining, which it returned to the Sardinians; drove ashore and burnt a French frigate, and has brought here another of 36 guns and 1400 prisoners, who surrendered at discretion, without the loss of a man on either side."

CARLISLE, *August 7.*

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants at Silver Spring Meeting-House, East Pennsborough township, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the distressed French citizens lately arrived from Cape-François at the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Oliver Pollock, in the chair.

Andrew Galbreath, clerk.

Resolved unanimously, That we will concur with the inhabitants of this county, in procuring and raising money and wheat towards the relief of the said French citizens; the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed, Joseph Junkin, William Kelso, John Clandenning, John Galbreath, Jonathan Hoge, jun. and Abraham Longacre, to take in subscriptions for the use and purpose above mentioned; which will be received at the following places, viz. Pollock's, Rushe's and Burkholder's mills. The foregoing committee are requested to make report of their success to the chairman the first Mondays in September and October next.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Carlisle Gazette.

OLIVER POLLOCK, Chairman.

Test. ANDREW GALBREATH, Clerk.

August 1st, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 14.*

On Wednesday last, the master, mate, and two of the sailors belonging to an American vessel, just arrived from St. Domingo, were apprehended, on a charge of having been actually concerned with the New-Providence privateer's men, in plundering the unfortunate French passengers who had taken sanctuary in the vessel, and expected the protection, as far as it was natural to give it, during the passage to Philadelphia. Some of those have been committed to gaol, and will be treated as the law directs. The proofs against them were principally confined to the discovery of gold watches, and other property, belonging to the passengers, which were detected in their chests.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his brother in New-York, dated June 24, received by the brig Sisters, captain Sheffield, arrived there the 9th instant.

"There is a hot war with the Spaniards and French. We had accounts from Malaga of a battle being fought between the French and Spaniards; the French have defeated them with the loss of about two thousand men, and the Spaniards lost upwards of six thousand men.

"The French have got the Straits blocked up at Malaga, with a very strong fleet.—Last week admiral Hood stopped here with twenty-eight sail of the line. Six of them came in and anchored: There has been several of their officers on board of us.—They seem to speak very unfavourable of their expedition. Their ships in general are very indifferently manned.

"They are to be joined by twenty sail of the line of Spaniards, which are lying here now; there are four ships of 126 guns, they are just waiting for orders, so I expect there will be warm work shortly."

Captain Sheffield, from Madeira, informs, on the 4th May, war was declared by the French against Portugal. In June a Portuguese schooner was taken by the French, but retaken by the English and carried to Madeira, where she was delivered up to the owners, salvage being paid; in consequence the Portuguese have seized in port, and sent a French Indiaman to Madeira, valued at 70,000l. sterling. A frigate has been at Madeira, says she spoke off Cape-Finnister, ten ships of war, eleven frigates, six sloops of war and two cutters, on their way to join the combined fleet in the Mediterranean.

One Nelson, a British subject, was tarred and feathered at Savanna, on the 14th July, for entering on board a privateer fitted out at that place with a French commission. A doctor Putnam, it is said, narrowly escaped the same fate, being strongly suspected of being concerned in fixing out said privateer.

KNOXVILLE, *July 13.*

In consequence of the depredations committed by Indians, in Wear's cove, a number of the inhabitants, alarmed by these enormities, assembled together to consult for their common safety, to condole with each other on their sufferings, and to lament the too long neglect of succour from the general government of the United States, when they concluded to follow the trail of these daring barbarians, and discover from what source their miseries originated. About sixty men met, chose their officers, placed colonel Samuel Wear at their head (which was given up by lieutenant Henderson, who had the command of a party of men in that neighbourhood, by order of the government) and with a determination to check these villians, marched to the mountains, where they discovered several trails, winding various ways, which at last terminated in one plain beaten path, leading to Tallassee, a town situate in the mountains, boasted of by Indians, as inaccessible to the white people. Near this town they overtook a number of Indians on the north bank of the Tennessee, when a heavy fire began on both sides; but the Indians soon leaped into the river, on which the whites ran to the bank, killed fifteen fellows, and took four squaws prisoners, which they have brought in with them, and wish to exchange for the property taken from them. During the engagement on the north, a sharp fire was kept up by the Indians from the south side of the river. It is to be regretted that a squaw was by accident killed in the water.

We are happy to add, that not a man belonging to this scout was hurt. And it is to be remembered that government had limited offensive operations to the north bank of the Tennessee.

NORFOLK, *August 14.*

On Saturday last the sloop Hope, of Antigua, captain W. J. Richardson, was captured by the privateer Citizen Genet, about ten leagues off the land, and sent to Philadelphia. Captain Richardson received every politeness from the captain of the Genet.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the above sloop, we learn, that a sixteen gun ship had arrived at St. Kitt's, in twenty-six days from Liverpool, with the intelligence, that PEACE was established between FRANCE and ENGLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, *August 22.*

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 14th of August, 1793.

"By a vessel arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, accounts are received as late as the 22d of June. Forty-four sections had revolted; were united; and had actually declared themselves for a limited monarchy—Forty members of the convention (Brissot's party) were in prison. At Marseilles they were passing their own decrees, annulling all those of the convention. The Spaniards were in great force near Bayonne. Mr. ———, a gentleman recommended to me by ———, his uncle, arrived in this vessel, who brings the above accounts. Gaston was at the head of a numerous army."

By the brig Molly, captain Morris, arrived at Philadelphia from Madeira, which she left the 8th of July, we learn, that on the 3d of that month a frigate arrived at Madeira in nine days from Falmouth, which brought English news-papers to about the 24th of June. These papers contained
bloody battle having been fough
the combined armies and the Fr
terminated to the advantage of t
added that 17,000 men fell in the

Captain Morris says that this a
at Madeira, and that he had co
persons who had seen the papers
intelligence.

Captain Lewis, of the ship C
New-York the 15th instant, in 6
dam, says, that about the 1st of
was fought near Ostend between
and the French, in which the Fre
had cut off most of the Dutch
front of the battle—that the slau
particulars had not arrived at A
Dutch were much divided, and
termed patriots, though disarmed
controversy, and had they arms i
soon settle the matter with the Sta

It was thought in Amsterdam
were gaining ground, Ostend w
their hands.

At a meeting of the merchants
delphia, August 13, 1793, John
the chair, a number of resoluti
the meeting, were read and adopt

Resolved, That a committee be
information respecting the capture
sels belonging to the citizens of
the cruisers of the nations at war,
before the president of the Unit
representations as they may think

Resolved, That they be furth
pose from time to time (to a meeti
to be called for the purpose) su
shall agree upon for the preserva
of the commerce of the state.

Resolved, That to enable ou
carry into effect these necessary
each of us do promise to comm
time such information respecting
committed, as shall come to our k

Resolved, That the powers a
committee continue to the 31st
that the merchants be then con
of choosing the same, or any othe
shall think proper.

Resolved, That the committe
persons, who shall be reimburs
they may be at in the prosecut
business.

The following gentlemen were
ed, viz.

John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsim
John Swanwick, John M. Nesbi
Joseph Ball, Francis Gurney, Ja
nis Miller, Robert Waln, Wal
Ralston.

Published by order
R. RALS

Public Sale, fo

On THURSDAY the 12th of
eleven o'clock, will be a SA
order of the orphan's court
county, at the late dwelling pl
JENINGS, in the Fork of Pat
aforesaid,

ONE NEGRO MAN, T
THREE CHILDREN,
COW and CALF, some TOBA
several other articles belonging
said Edmund Jenings, deceased.

EDMUND JEN

August 16, 1793.

Will be SOLD, on WEDNESD
September next, at Indian to
ty, so much of the person
GEORGE HUTCHESON, of sai
fice his debts,

CONSISTING of likely co
MEN, WOMEN, and CHI
FURNITURE, and STOCK of a
be for *Ready Money*, at which
those who have claims against
with their accounts legally authe
posed day of sale should be unf
the first fair day.

THOMAS A. DYS
de bonis non,
GEORGE HUT

Indian-Town, 5th August, 1

Notice to Cr

BY the will of the late Mrs.
widow of EDWARD, dece
her debts is particularly provid
that all her negroes, should, af
one year or more by hire, for
ated from slavery. The execu
fully and satisfactorily, every
before he died, renders it prop
notice to all persons who have
Mrs. Elizabeth Sefton, and re
them to the subscriber, properly
of September next, to enable h
to the several negroes respectiv
quate to discharge the debts.
attention to this request, will be
them up, to shorten the servitud

JAMES M'C

August 21st, 1793.