Captain Beebee, of the Active, from Guadaloupe, informs, that it was reported and believed in that island, that a British armament, of six sail of the line, and five or six thousand troops, had taken possession of St. Pierre and Trinity, in the island of Martinique, on the 7th of February; that general Rochambeau, the French commander, had collected his forces at Fort Bourbon, and being well supplied with provisions, &c. it was expected he would make a successful resistance.

Extract from the MADRID GAZETTE, of January 7.

[Translated for the N. Y. Journal Extra.]

Advices from the chief engineers and artillery officers of the combined forces at Toulon, on the objects which were debated in the general council of war,

Dated Toulon, December 17.

Questions by the general council, to the commanders of the royal artillery and engineers, both Spanish and English, and their answers.

1st Q. Should the French get possession of Faron et Balaguie, can we keep the place and its garrison?

Ans. If they take all the heights of the mountain Faron, Fort St. Anthony, and all its dependency, will also fall, and the enemy be soon in possession of the entrenchments of St. Anne; then the communication of Malbusquet will be in the greatest part interrupted on the north side; and the fortress of Balaguie could not but surrender itself, also, by being annoyed on its front, and not being supported. This taken, the enemy would make an attack on the weakest part of the Gown; and knowing its situation, would establish batteries which would command the little harbour, and quite hinder our maritime forces from coming in. Once the heights of Balaguie and Laiguillette taken, the enemy would not overlook the little harbour, but from thence the outward ones would be within cannon shot, so that the outward posts being unsupported, would be incommoded, particularly those parts not bomb proof, and then the difficulty in keeping it would be increased.

2d. Q. Can we establish a post on Cape Cepet, so as to protect the harbour?

A. We can establish a very strong post on Cape Cepet; but if the enemy remains master of the coast from Cape Brun to Balaguie, and of the interior part of the country, and could cross-fire in the outward harbour, they would occasion much injury to the vessels. But, carrying the question on its greatest extent, that is, if Toulon should be evacuated, could we establish a garrison in a position capable of supporting the great road? We ought to answer, that, even if we could keep Cape Cepet, and the coast from the Great Tower to Cape Brun, not being, however, masters of fort St. Margaurite, the enemy could, from this last place to Balaguie, cross their fire, both with bombs and red hot balls, of the greatest size, which, with the help of their elevation, would expose all the squadrons.

(Signed) JOSEPH DEL POZO.
ABM. D'AUBAUT.
Chiefs of the engineers, and lieutenant-colonels.

March 11. By captain Brooks, who arrived here last night from St. Croix, we learn, that the judge of admiralty at St. Kitt's has declared explicitly that he will not condemn American vessels, under the new instructions from the British ministry, which were published in the Minerva of last evening, as he held them not binding upon him for that purpose. This account confirms that from Mr. Clason's captain, published a few day's since, and from the character of captain Brooks and his supercargo, who gives the same account, we venture to pronounce the intelligence authentic.

At the same time, we are assured, that at Montserrat, all American vessels are condemned, if they have on board any coffee, sugar, or cotton from the French islands; the judge being, as it is supposed, concerned in the privateers that capture them.

March 13. Captain Lester, of Norwich, whose sloop had been taken and carried into Montserrat, and libelled, (but which his mate run away with from thence, and has since arrived at New-London, as mentioned in one of our late papers) was, on the morning after, put into a most dismal goal, among French prisoners and negroes; but, on the petition of the American captains, liberated in three days, where he is detained for trial till April, without friends, money, or cloaths.

Captain Bowers, of the brig Dolly, arrived yesterday from Cape-François, informs, that at the time of his sailing, (26 days ago), the Spaniards were in possession of Fort Dauphin, 8 leagues from the Cape; that the Spanish general had sent in a flag, demanding the surrender of the Cape, which was refused; that the negroes in the Cape were in great numbers, and determined at all events to resist the enemy, and had been joined by a great number of the brigands. Provisions were very scarce and very dear, beef sold for 12 dollars, pork 30, and flour the same. Captain Bowers thinks the enemy cannot take the Cape, unless by starving the republicans. There were about 20 sail of American vessels lying at the Cape when captain Bowers left it.

A number of American vessels were captured and sent into Fort Dauphin.

A letter from Niagara, dated January 22, says, "Since writing the above, an express arrived from Detroit, brings the following accounts, viz. That the Indians and American army had engaged each other; and, that the former lost 1500, and the latter 800 men; but the former has suffered a total defeat.

"Colonel England, of the 24th regiment, has sent down to know whether he is to oppose the American army or not, and prevent them from building a fort on the river Detroit, as it seems they have marched with that intention."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 12.

A supplement to the New-York Journal came to hand yesterday, containing a translation from a Madrid Gazette of the 7th of January, giving an account of the burning and evacuation of Toulon. The account is more lengthy than interesting; we shall therefore, for the present, only give our readers a list of the French vessels burnt.

Account of the French men of war and other vessels which were burnt in the port of Toulon, December 18, 1793.

Ships.—The Royal Dauphin, of 118 guns; Tonant, 80; Crown, 80; Languedoc, 80; Triumphant, 74; Hero, 74; Fortune, 74; Destin, 74; Sufficient, 74; Commerce of Bourdeaux, 74; Three Colours, 74; Centaur, 74; Genereux, 74; Dengaitrois, 74; Themistocles, 74; Dictator, 74; Censor, 74; Warrior, 74; Sovereign, 74; Mercury, 74; Conqueror, 74; and one ready to launch, 74.

Frigates.—Arethusa, 40 eighteen-pounders; ——, 34 twelve-pounders; Iris, ditto; Iphigenia, ditto; Seria, ditto; Alcestis, ditto; Sultan, ditto; and the Montreal, ditto.

Sloop of war.—Sardinia.

Armed transports.—Caroline, August, Sincere, Reine, Lampry, Mosel, Forward.

Brigantines.—Preparer, Little Sans Culotte, Little Boston, Society of Ayeau, Vigilance, and the Liberty.

Several small vessels, John Var, ——, and several boats in the harbour.

Ships, 22; frigates, 3; sloops of war, 1; armed transports, 3; brigantines, 7; latine vessels, 2; boats, 7.—Total, 50.

SAVANNAH, *February* 8.

We hear from St. Augustine, that the Spaniards have broken up and destroyed all the settlements on the rivers St. John and St Mary: They gave the American settlers the option of retiring, with their effects, to St. Augustine, in eight days; or of returning to the United States, in three days: Many chose the former, and about 40 families adopted the latter alternative. Several Americans were apprehended and committed to close confinement, on suspicion of harbouring designs against the peace of the province.

BALTIMORE, *March* 12.

Extracts of letters to a mercantile house in this town

"St Eustatius, January 31, 1794.

"Several American vessels and cargoes have lately been condemned in Montserrat; about thirty now in St. Christopher's, upwards of fifty in Dominica, and some at Antigua will share the same fate, which I am afraid will be productive of disagreeable consequences between England and America; and I am told there are a great number of Americans, in the different French islands, to windward."

"St. Eustatius, February 12, 1794.

"Two schooners of yours are in Montserrat, where they and cargo will without doubt be condemned, as several have been already; and upwards of one hundred sail of American vessels, now in the different English islands, will share the same fate. It is said the British have effected a landing in Martinique, and some are of opinion the island will be taken, though it will require time, should it surrender.

The following important intelligence, received by the Morning Star, lately arrived at New-York, from Carthagena, is copied from the (New-York) Daily Advertiser, of Saturday last.

On the 13th of December several deserters from the French camp investing Toulon, entered that place, and gave information that a general assault was shortly intended on all their out posts. The besieged accordingly made preparations to receive them. On the night of the 16th, at half past 11 o'clock, the attack commenced; but was principally directed at the grand camp, or fort, which commanded the harbour. After very great carnage on both sides, the assailants became masters of it next morning about 8 o'clock, taking some prisoners—others made their escape to another fort still in possession of the allies. On this disaster, a council of general officers was called, who concluded to evacuate the place, and to carry away as many of the royalists as they possibly could. These determinations being taken, the arsenal was burnt down. On the 18th the embarkation commenced; but so great was their precipitation, that although the British saved their effects, except a few pieces of cannon, the allies lost the whole.

The troops were soon on board. While the embarkation was going on, a considerable body of the citizens, attached to the cause of the republic, assembled and cried out vive la republique, and would have attacked the troops, but lord Hood had some time before disarmed them, and rendered their intentions abortive! An order was, however, given by the British to disperse the croud; they were accordingly fired on, and considerable numbers killed. In this confusion, and under the most dreadful apprehensions of indiscriminate slaughter from their successful countrymen, multitudes flocked down to the place of embarkation, and implored the allies to receive them. Numbers went in boats with their effects and reached the vessels; and very great numbers in despair threw themselves into the water and were drowned!—The sight was shocking beyond conception! On the 19th, in the morning, the fleets got under way, the British proceeded to the islands of Heirs, where they remained. The Spanish fleet sailed for Carthagena and arrived there on the 1st of January.

On the evacuation, immediate possession was taken by the besiegers, who ordered the inhabitants to collect in the grand square,—separated the republicans from those who had traiterously surrendered the place, and put the whole of the latter to the sword. The former with all the women were spared. After executing vindictive justice in this summary manner, order was restored.

These events, which took place subsequent to the departure of the fleets, were related by three Toulonese who escaped in a boat.

When the allies sailed, they took with them two of the French line of battle ships, and three frigates, having, it is said, previously burnt all the remainder.

'Tis reported that when lord Hood should receive the expected reinforcements from England, he means to sail on an expedition against the island of Corsica.

At seven o'clock this morning, in commemoration of the event of the re-capture of Toulon by the French, the bells of this city were set ringing and continued for one hour; the same was repeated at 12 o'clock, and a salute fired by the Cerf, French sloop of war, in our harbour; this was returned by a federal salute from the battery, and in the evening the Cerf, fired again. The day was kept up by all true republicans with that conviviality and good fellowship, which the pleasing sensations of an event of such importance might inspire.

March 15. A gentleman arrived here yesterday, via New-York, who left Plymouth 25th January, assures us, that when he left that place it was made public that the king of Great-Britain had issued a proclamation, which was sent express to every English port in the West-Indies, with orders to release all American vessels and all American property detained by the British in the islands, with damages &c. &c.—It was generally believed in England that his majesty had issued the proclamation on account of the news of the re-capture of Toulon by the French, which inclines the British government to preserve her neutrality with America.

March 17. A report is in circulation, that general Rochambeau has burnt St. Pierre's, Martinique—that the British have taken possession of the port and harbour and all the shipping therein, American as well as French.

It is reported, that the intended expedition to the Mississippi, under general Clark, is given up.

Extract of a letter from the French Consul at Alexandria, to citizen Moissonnier, in this town, dated the 13th instant.

"Two ships, one from Amsterdam and the other from Rotterdam, arrived here yesterday. They sailed the latter end of December. I saw the captains—they bring a confirmation of the re-capture of Toulon, and mention an engagement between the English and French fleets. The former was defeated. The Frenh have taken and carried to Brest, two of the English ships. The people have burnt and pulled down the house of lord Howe commander of the English fleet.—Holland prepares for a revolution—the people are tired of and will not continue the war.—There are enough, my dear colleague, to bury all our common enemies alive."

Mr. Ducass has the honour to inform the public, that the news that came by a gentleman from Plymouth, which confirmed the proclamation of the king of Great-Britain, concerning the Americans, inserted in the different news-papers of Saturday last, unjustly attributed to Mr. Leon Changeur, was sent by him to the printers by a domestic of Mr. Changeur; and as it was told to him by a person of veracity, (not doubting but it was true) and being convinced of the pleasure it would give to every American, could not forbear communicating it to the public, through the channels of the useful papers of Messrs. Yundt and Patton, and Edwards.

DUCASS.

Baltimore, March 17. 1794.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 20.

It is said, the Americans, taken by the Algerines, have their heads close shaved, nor are they allowed to wear any kind of covering on the head; they are entirely stript of their apparel and a coarse dress given instead of it.

At night they are confined in a dungeon, and at day light led in chains to their usual work, which is generally rigging and fitting out ships. Some are sent as navigators or pilots on board the cruisers, and are obliged on pain of punishment, to exert themselves to the utmost of their abilities. Their food is chiefly bread and water: nor is the least difference made between sick or well, officers and men, but all treated equally ill.

It was reported at Cadiz, that several European navigators had lately gone among them, particularly one Kelly, who was tried in Dublin for piracy, and they are determined to scour the western ocean next spring.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 3.

A vessel arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, and brings intelligence of the release of American vessels both there and at New-Providence. Mr. H. who had a vessel carried into the latter place, has news of her discharge and 1000 dollars paid for her detention. Mr. T. who had a ship carried into Bermuda, being bound from the French West-Indies to Europe, has advice of her discharge.

From The AMERICAN STAR, of the 11th instant.

In the Name of the French Republic.

Every Frenchman is forbid to violate the neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality are revoked,

and are to be returned to
republic.
Philadelphia, Ventos
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1794, O. S.)
The Minister Plenipote
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ACHSAH
March 10, 1794.

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March 18, 1794.

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March 14, 1794.

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March 19, 1794.

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March 12, 1794.