and two 40 gun frigates, wearing the white flag, which came from Toulon with the English. They go to England in a few days, are manned by royalists, but will be well guarded in case of any disturbance. What will become of them, when they get there, I know not. There are a number of families on board. All the other ships that were saved are at Leghorn with lord Hood's fleet. The French republicans are every where victorious, not a post arrives but we hear of some new advantage that they have gained."

We are told that other letters in town, to British half-pay officers, mention, that one ship of the Spanish fleet had 170 wounded in the last action, on board; that there were great and violent disputes between the English and Spanish officers, insomuch that many plans were disconcerted, &c.

It is clear that we have not yet received all the truth respecting this momentous business—Our accounts from Gibraltar seem the most direct and authentic. Upon strict inquiry on board the several ships from thence since our last, we find, that the retreat of the combined armies was so precipitate (owing to the fire being set two hours sooner than ordered) that immense treasures were left behind, as the patriotic army rushed in as soon as the flames appeared, and commenced a terrible havock among the panic-struck retreating Don Quixote heroes—who did not more than half effect their nefarious purposes of destruction by (not bravery but a cowardly) conflagration.

It is said further that a fleet of victuallers went into Toulon, from Leghorn, soon after the evacuation, and were taken possession of by the French, who kept the combined flags flying as a decoy—and that, of 5000 British troops, who had sailed from Gibraltar for Toulon about the first of December, not more than 500 had returned, having (agreeably to Sir James Murray's favourite expression) changed their position.

Captain Edward Gardner, arrived here the the 13th instant, from Cadiz, after a passage of 50 days, in the brig Jersey, informs us, that he sailed from that port on the 21st day of January, under a Spanish convoy of the St. Carlos, a 64 gun ship, a Manillaman of 32 guns, and a letter of marque of 18 guns—the fleet consisted of 19 sail of American merchantmen, all under Spanish colours, having received instructions and signals, from the Spanish admiral, and protected the same as if we had been a Spanish fleet, it being his orders from the court of Madrid, in consequence of a memorial from the merchants of Cadiz, Messieurs Dominic, Terry and Co. and others. Captain Gardner continued with the fleet and convoy four days and left them in lat. 32, long. 14, his vessel being a fast sailer the Spanish admiral, thinking him out of danger, advised him to make the best of his way, offering every service in his power, and always said that not a vessel in the fleet should be taken while he had a shot left. The brig Houlbrooke, James Hughes, of Philadelphia, being one of the convoy, kept company with captain Gardner five days after they left the fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 17.

Extract of a letter from New-York, March 15.

"This moment we have accounts by a gentleman from St. Eustatia, that all the American vessels had their colours hoisted, in consequence of orders received from England for restoration of their vessels and cargoes."

March 20. By a letter from Norfolk, dated the 8th of March, we learn, that three French frigates, which went out of that port, on a cruise, returned with five prizes, one of which is excessively rich. It is added that the secret of the frigate Charante is now known—she had on board 22 millions of livres in cash, designed for buying flour for the French; and that they might procure it at a lower price, they did not tell their intention till after the bargain was struck.

It is reported that a Spanish frigate, having on board three millions of dollars is captured by a French frigate and carried into Norfolk, Virginia.

We hear, that a brig belonging to Boston, from Bourdeaux, arrived in the river, loaded with brandy, on account of the French government. Several other vessels we hear are below.

Great-Britain either reposes an incomprehensible reliance on our tameness and weakness, or else she means to drag us into a war. Can it be conceived, that her late depredations upon our commerce could be tolerated by any nation that dares to mention independence, or to boast of its resources?

Great-Britain has half our seamen and vessels within her power; her privateers swarm upon the ocean; every pretext is exhausted that renders our merchantmen liable to condemnation in their islands: Her next policy will be an open declaration of war, to which indeed her former injuries appear preparatory; an embargo, then, on our shipping appears a measure of the first necessity.

LEXINGTON, *February* 22.

Extract of a letter from his excellency major-general Anthony Wayne, to his excellency major-general Charles Scott, dated Head Quarters, Greenville, February 10.

"The hostile Indians sent in a flag some time since, proposing a cessation of arms, and requesting me to appoint the time and place for holding a general treaty.

"I agreed to a cessation for thirty days, and then to appoint the time and place for holding a general treaty, on condition, that they would surrender up all and every of the American prisoners in their possession, to the officer commanding at Fort Recovery, on or before the 14th instant.

"Whether the enemy were influenced by a serious wish for peace—or whether this overture was an insidious manœuvre, to gain time to secure their provisions, and to remove their women and children to a place of more security, time will soon determine.

"For my own part, I think it rather problematical, from certain circumstances attending this extraordinary embassy.

"I have the honor to be, with sincere esteem and regard, your most obedient humble servant,

"ANTHONY WAYNE.

"The Honourable Major-General Charles Scott."

On Thursday the 13th instant, the Indians wounded a man mortally at his sugar camp, on M'Connel's run, a branch of North Elkhorn; he made his escape, but we are informed is since dead of his wounds.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) *March* 12.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated March 3.

"Between one and two o'clock in the morning of Thursday last a fire broke out in the large store house belonging to Mr. Robert Cochran, near the bridge. When it was discovered, about 20 feet nearly in the middle of the roof, was in a blaze. In a very little time it communicated to doctor Sibley's large dwelling house, only about ten feet distant; which was consumed, together with his kitchen, store house, smoke house, stables, &c. In an apartment of the dwelling house were the post-office and his shop of drugs and medicines, and in an upper room of Mr. Cochran's store house was his printing-office, which was entirely destroyed, with many of the medicines, shop furniture, and letters and papers belonging to the post-office. Very little was saved, as it was judged not more than 15 minutes from the first alarm, till the house was abandoned and blown up with powder. From the store house not an article was saved. Mr. John Williamson occupied a room under the printing-office, in which he was asleep, and would probably have been burnt had not some gentleman burst open the door and pulled him out.

"Messrs. M'Anslan and Howat lost a considerable quantity of leather, oil, bark and other articles belonging to the tan-yard, amounting to between eight and twelve hundred dollars. Messrs. M'Intyre and Bigger lost pork, butter and salt to the amount of 400 dollars. Doctor Sibley is the greatest sufferer, his loss being estimated at about 5000 dollars. His houses were all new and well finished.

"By what means the fire caught is unknown. It was by the greatest exertions of the fire company that Mr. Cochran's house on the opposite side of the street was saved; if it had caught many others must have been burnt—fortunately there was very little wind."

BALTIMORE, *March* 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his brother in this town, dated March 2.

"Mr. Skipworth the American consul, has chartered the ships Columbia, of Portland, and Diligence, of New-York, for the purpose of taking American seamen home.

"Captain Jones, of the ship Merchant, owned in Portland, who put into this port in distress, from Bourdeaux, informs me, that, previous to his sailing from thence, (which was 2d January) 12,000 Prussian troops had come over to the French: —This I believe is a fact, as a gentleman who came passenger in the above vessel told me, that he saw 500 of them marching to interior parts of the republic.

"From every information that I can collect, I have not a doubt but that the judges of the British admiralty courts, in the West-Indies, have private instructions relative to the condemnation of American vessels, differing from the proclamation which they affect to decide by."

Last night, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store occupied by Mr. Benjamin Lewis, in Market-street, between Tripolet's Alley and Gay-street, which in a very short time communicated to the adjoining houses of Mr. Myers, Mr. Ball, Mr. Sweeny, and Mr. Diffenderffer, which, with the greatest part of their valuable contents, were totally consumed—the rapidity and violence with which the flames spread, had at first a very threatening appearance, but by the spirited exertions of the inhabitants it was extinguished in about three hours.

The damage sustained is very considerable, at the lowest computation is upwards £. 10,000.

Opinion of the Attorney-General of Jamaica.

CASE.——KINGSTON, Feb. 12, 1794.

"An American vessel was loaded with flour by her owners in America, and sent to Port-au-Prince, in Hispaniola, where her cargo was sold, and by means thereof, and bills of exchange, a cargo was purchased on account of the owners, consisting of, among other things, the produce of Hispaniola, in the months of October, November, December and January last. The vessel left Port-au-Prince on the 12th of January, and was taken by a British privateer on the same day, and sent down to this island, where she arrived before the publishing the instruction of the sixth day of November.

The cargo has been libelled as French property; and your opinon and advice is requested, whether, under the foregoing circumstances, the cargo will be condemned, notwithstanding it is proved American property; and whether a claim should not be put in on behalf of the owners, notwithstanding the said instruction."

ANSWER.

"I am of opinion the instruction alluded to, does not intend the condemnation of all it directs to be stopped, and detained—Nor can the term, "legal adjudication," be so with propriety. I apprehend the object of the instruction is to guard against the too easy dismission of vessels and cargoes by the commanders of ships of war, at their discretion, and also to insure the interruption of the supply of provisions to the French colonies, in hostility with Great-Britain. If, therefore, the vessel and cargo should by the court be adjudged neutral property, I am of opinion there can be no condemnation as prize.

(Signed) "ROBERT ESWELL,
attorney-general."

March 24. By a vessel arrived at Norfolk, the 15th instant, from Cadiz, we have received intelligence by which the re-taking of Toulon is confirmed—It further gives an account of the great slaughter made of the aristocrats, emigrants, Italians, Spaniards, and some of the English; the latter having had the precaution to make their escape in their boats, when they discovered they could not hold the place any longer, and lest the other confederates in the lurch. Some vessels have been burnt, but there remain more than were lost. Spain has demanded a truce for three months, but the republic has refused to grant their request.

The above intelligence is again confirmed by a letter from Alexandria, which informs, that a Spanish officer, who was present at the evacuation of Toulon, relates, "That it is true that fire was set to some vessels, and to the arsenal, but that it was soon extinguished, by some zealous carmagnoles of Toulon, who watched the moment to render that important service to their country."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 20.

"I fear we shall be engaged in war. I judge from the course of events past; but particularly from the secrecy with which the last infamous measure of the British administration was conducted. Lord Grenville in the last conversation of which we have heard, with Mr. Pinckney, very politely congratulated him on the recovery of Philadelphia from the fever; that it gave immense pleasure to the king, his master, to learn how prosperously the United States went on; and at the great progress of the arts and sciences, he was delighted, &c. Would you, as a moral politicin, believe, that this polished secretary and lord had, fourteen days before this conversation, been one of the council who had secretly issued the last order, under which so great a depredation was meditated on our unsuspecting merchants?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this town, dated March 21.

"The lines of Weissemburg are re-taken, and the siege of Landau raised. Some of the most courageous actions, unheard of to this day, have forced the wicked Prussians and Austrians to fly. Spire is taken, and the French army is in full march against Mentz. The Vendee is totally annihilated."

Copy of a letter from an American captain at St. Kitt's, dated February 25, 1794, to his friend in this town.

"The die is now cast that must terminate in the ruin of thousands. I once thought I should never more have to do with wars; but, unfortunate for me, I am caught contrary to my inclination, in the midst of a ruinous, and I may say, villainous one that ever was set on foot by the invention of man. Condemnation, has now taken place through the most of these islands on American vessels—Yesterday thirteen of my countrymen's heads were struck off by this new invented guillotining instrument, called *legal adjudication*. My head is still on my shoulders; but the axe is lifted, and, within one hour it will be struck off, thus mutilated, I shall make what haste I can home, which will be as soon as I get a copy of my papers—You may let captain Stone know that his brig will be condemned this day, with her cargo, so goes our property!!"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this town.

"The doors of the house of Representatives of Congress, have been shut for some days in consequence of resolutions moved by colonel S. Smith. Various and interesting are the conjectures respecting the object of these resolutions. It is hoped and believed that they contemplate a manly, *energetic* demand upon Great-Britain, for the delivery of the western posts agreeably to treaty, and for the restoration of all American vessels and cargoes lately unlawfully taken by the British ships of war and privateers, together with damages adequate to injuries sustained by the captures and detention."

Captain Sinclair, of the ship Leeds Packet, arrived at New-York, in nineteen days from Havanna, informs us that authentic information had arrived at Havanna, a few days before he sailed, that the British frigate Penelope, and nine sail of the Jamaica homeward bound fleet, were lost in a hurricane. One sailor, belonging to the Penelope saved himself by swimming on shore, and is now on board the Leeds Packet.

ANNA-POLIS, *March* 27.

Captain Tarris, of the brig Susanna, arrived at Philadelphia, left Bordeaux the 18th January, and it is said brings dispatches to government. This gentleman confirms the accounts of the re-capture of Toulon by the French, with a considerable number of valuable ships.—He says that the French privateers are remarkably successful in taking prizes; that the armies of the republic are well supplied with every necessary, and in the most prosperous situation, making their enemies fly before them in every quarter.

Captain Tarris was, on his passage to Philadelphia, boarded by an English privateer of 16 guns, the Defiance, captain Dally, who plundered him and his passengers of many articles—a lady had her watch taken from her; silver spoons, &c. also taken.

Captain Tarris informs, that the combined forces at Toulon, destroyed only seven sail of the French ships; the arsenal, and part of the town: That fifteen ships were recovered by the French army.