of ſome perſon diſpoſed to ſport with government for their own amuſement.

Jan. 8. Lord Moira, who was in town yeſterday, ſet out laſt night for Portſmouth, where the troops under his command are collected—The original object of this expedition is, we underſtand, by no means given up.

The duke of Brunſwick is ſaid to have gained a complete victory over the French at Anweiler on the 28th, and Wurmſer is ſaid to have regained the poſition which he had on the 24th. It is likewiſe ſaid, that Landau is ſtill blockaded. There are ſome doubts about the authenticity of theſe accounts.

Several hundreds of Burghers, without diſtinction of profeſſion or rank, are working at the ramparts at Francfort.

Jan. 9. Laſt night a meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from Ghent and Bruſſels. By letters from the latter place, dated the ſixth inſtant, we learn that a part of the Britiſh army had moved to Courtray, whither it was expected the head quarters of his royal highneſs the duke of York would be transferred.

Letters from Manheim and Francfort, of the 29th and 30th inſtant, ſpeak pretty confidently of a victory gained by the duke of Brunſwick over the French, in the valley of Anweiler, on the 28th.—We are ſorry to add, that theſe accounts are not confirmed by any official intelligence.

We extract the following article from a Bruſſels paper of the ſixth inſtant, entitled, "Journal de la Guerre."

"An officer of the regiment of royal infantry, belonging to the royal catholic army, employed in the army of La Vendee, was made a priſoner in the affair of Mons on the fourth of December. He was to have been ſhot on the ſixth; but he found means to eſcape to Paris on foot, and from thence to the frontier—He is at this time at Mons.

"He reports that the royaliſts army is not to be numbered. They have 15,000 regular troops, Auſtrians, Swiſs, ancient Marechauſſee and ſoldiers. They have not leſs than 200 pieces of cannon.

"The affair of Granville was only meant as an attempt. They did not mean to enter upon a regular ſiege; for, though they had 70,000 men before the town, they were not calculated for that kind of attack, being moſtly peaſants, who, ſtrongly attached to the cauſe, were anxious to have a poſt to give up to the royaliſts.

"They anxiouſly looked for ſuccours from England, and particularly a reinforcement of engineers, and officers of artillery and infantry. It was not till the beginning of December that they knew that the Engliſh were diſpoſed to ſuccour them.

"He ſaid, that the affair of Mans coſt each party nine or ten thouſand men. The two armies reciprocally ſhot their priſoners. It was eſtimated, that the campaign in La Vendee had coſt France more than two hundred thouſand men!

"The royaliſts army had been twice almoſt entirely renewed. They drew their beſt recruits from Britanny. They conſider the Bretons as the flower of their army.

"The plan was, after the affair of Mans, to march to Paris; but circumſtances had ſince occurred to alter that deſtination."

Jan. 10. The Flanders mail which arrived this day, brings the confirmation of the raiſing of the blockade of Landau, and the repaſſage of the Rhine by the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies, who, after ſo many victories gained, and the greateſt hardſhips ſuffered with the utmoſt patience and heroiſm, were obliged to yield at laſt to the ſuperior numbers of the SANS-CULOTTES, who, ever ſince the 22d ult. with a force reckoned at 180,000 men, and a numerous and formidable artillery, made the moſt deſperate attacks upon general Wurmſer and the duke of Brunſwick.

On the 25th the prince of Hohenlohe was ſlightly wounded.

On the 26th the duke of Brunſwick attempted to make an attack, but the French got the ſtart of him, and after the moſt bloody conflict, the Pruſſians and the Auſtrians were both obliged to retreat.

On the 26th, the cordon of general Wurmſer was alſo obliged to retreat, after an immenſe quantity of blood ſhed on both ſides. All the inhabitants of Haguenau and Weiſſemburg, apprehenſive leſt they ſhould experience the fate of the Lyoneſe, took flight at the approach of the patriots, who purſued them under the cannon of Fort Louis.

Many of the unfortunate fugitives were killed by the cannon of the fortreſs, and were obliged to paſs the whole night under the bare Heavens, before they could be admitted.

The French were before Spires on the 29th, and the military hoſpital of the Pruſſians has been removed thence.

From Haguenau to Spires all the inhabitants fled, and thoſe of the dutchy of Deux-Ponts, have had recourſe to the ſame meaſure.

The head quarters of general Wurmſer were on the 31ſt ult. at Schwetzingen, two leagues from Heidelberg.

The head quarters of the duke of Brunſwick were at Oppenheim.

Letters from Mentz of the 31ſt ult. ſtate, that the republicans are maſters of Germerſheim, Neuſtadt and Spires.

Manheim is putting into a reſpectable ſtate of defence, and has an Auſtrian garriſon.

The elector of Mentz has left his capitol with a part of his retinue, and is gone to Aſchaffenburg.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) February* 25.

The accounts received laſt week from St. Kitt's, of the capture of Fort Bourbon, in Martinique, are contradicted in that iſland, it ſeems, by hand bills circulating when the mail boat left it on Saturday. By accounts from Montſerrat, carried thither by one of the privateers, it appears, that the Britiſh army had carried by aſſault, a redoubt called Bouille, after a ſevere conteſt, in which we loſt 22 killed, and 37 wounded; fifteen mulattoes and five whites, found there, were put to the bayonet. From this redoubt, it is ſaid, Fort Bourbon may be battered in breach; ſhould that be the caſe, we have no doubt, that our gallant countrymen will ſoon capture it. Fort Bourbon is attacked by 3 columns, one under Sir Charles Grey, another under general Dundas, the third under colonel White. General Preſcot commands one of the detachments acting againſt Gros Morne and St. Pierre, and colonel Myers the other. Bellegardes, ſecond in command, has been taken and hanged; and the greateſt diſſention prevails in Fort Bourbon. Rochambeau talks of ſurrender, the garriſon will not attend to it; and none will take the command of that important fortreſs. Our batteries play inceſſantly upon it, and the fire of the garriſon is very weak indeed. They are principally annoyed from a bomb battery of ſeventeen 22 inch mortars.

NEW-YORK, *April* 1.

A gentleman from Boſton brings a report, ſaid to have come by the packet, that England, Pruſſia and Holland, had acceded, or were about to accede, to the recognition of France. Wiſely conſidered! by running the riſque of another campaign, they may expend much blood and treaſure, and after all, be obliged to conſent to it with a worſe grace.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 2.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 8th January.

"Government are about removing ſome preſſures that have borne hard upon the navigation of your ſtates. The committee of American merchants having made ſtrong remonſtrances on the delays of the admiralty courts, and detention of property—We are perſuaded things in future as reſpects your ſhipping will move better than they have done—actual property will be better reſpected. It is the plundering privateers, againſt whom, and with juſtice, the heavieſt complaints lie. The late order of council will be revoked, and freſh inſtructions will appear in next Gazette. We underſtand application has been made to the French convention, alſo reſpecting the American ſhipping detained in their ports, by the miniſter of the ſtates and other American citizens, now at Paris; we hope they will be ſpeedily liberated.

10th January.—"The Belvedere has been detained by requeſt of the committee, and will convey the order of council alluded to above, which if it be as extenſive as promiſed, muſt conciliate and make America perfectly content with reſpect to her navigation."

Extract of a letter, dated St. Euſtatia, March 11th, 1794.

"We expect ſhortly to be on a certainty here with reſpect to the trade carried on by neutral veſſels as late inſtructions to ſhips of war and privateers, are much in favour of neutral property."

CHARLESTON, *March* 19.

Monday night a riot took place at the Theatre, which had nearly produced ſome very ſerious conſequences. Two or three Frenchmen, belonging to the privateers of their nation now in the harbour, having treated ſome ladies in the boxes with much rudeneſs and indecency, were very properly and deſervedly turned out of the houſe. In conſequence of this meaſure they went down to the bay, where they reported that one of their countrymen had been murdered. They ſhortly after returned with a conſiderable number of ſailors, headed by the captain of the Laſcarzas, and accompanied by a well known reſident of this city. They were all armed with cutlaſſes and other offenſive weapons. The evening's entertainment being juſt over at this time, they indiſcriminately attacked the perſons who were coming out of the theatre, ſeveral of whom were wounded. Not content with theſe heroic feats, they proceeded to demoliſh ſome carriages, cutting the traces, and wounding the horſes. The alarm bell being rung, a great many of the inhabitants who had retired to reſt, left their beds, and repaired to the ſcene of action. Parties from the ſeveral military corps were out, and with ſome difficulty the riot was quelled. Fourteen of the ringleaders were ſecured and lodged in the guard houſe, ſome of them being much hurt before they ſubmitted, and three others were paroled.

They remained under a ſtrong guard. Among the priſoners is the lieutenant of the Laſcarzas, who is ſaid to be wounded. The captain was paroled, and a guard appointed to eſcort him to his lodging to prevent any injury being offered to his perſon.

The police will now give the inhabitants an opportunity of judging, whether they are to expect protection to their perſons, or whether they are to be inſulted, abuſed, and their lives endangered with impunity.

It may be ſome conſolation to reflect that the violent outrage above related, did not originate with any of our fellow citizens. At the ſame time, however, it is a mortifying conſideration, that a want of energy in the execution of our laws, or an unjuſtifiable partiality to any particular deſcription of people, ſhould ſubject the peaceable inhabitants of this city to the inſults of ruffians, who are permitted to parade the ſtreets at pleaſure, armed and ready for miſchief.

Yeſterday a ſpecial court of wardens was held in the city hall, for the trial of the rioters. There were fifteen in all. After examining a number of witneſſes, the court ſentenced ten of them to a fine of twenty ſhillings each, for being on ſhore at an improper time; three are to remain in cuſtody till they can give bail for their appearance at the next court of general ſeſſions, to take their trial for a riot, and two were acquitted.

The captain and lieutenant of the Laſcarzas, together with one Theric, ſaid to be a reſident in Charleſton, gave bail, and are to be tried next general ſeſſions as leaders in the riot.

WINCHESTER, *March* 31.

On the 11th inſtant, a company of 13 perſons, amongſt which was one Hartgrove, carrier of the United States mail, between Danville and Hawkins court-houſe, on their way in from Kentucky, were attacked in the wilderneſs by a large party of Indians—four of the company were killed, and one wounded—Hartgrove, in endeavouring to effect his eſcape, was thrown from his horſe in Richland creek, and broke three of his ribs. Our information is not ſufficient to enable us to ſay what became of him afterwards. His horſe and the mail, however, were ſecured by the remnant of the company which eſcaped the fury of the ſavages, and taken back to Kentucky. In conſequence of the above diſaſter, no Kentucky papers were received on Saturday laſt at this office.

FREDERICK-TOWN, *March* 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wythe county, Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated March 6.

"I have very little to relate to you, but that the Indians are very troubleſome on the ſouth-weſtern territory, committing daily hoſtilities and depredations on the inhabitants of that county. A party of Indians lately made an incurſion upon the inhabitants of Nolachucky, and after ſtealing ſome horſes, and committing other outrages, they retired back towards their towns; the inhabitants getting timely notice thereof, embodied under captain Raugh, and followed them—and after a tedious purſuit came up unawares in their camp, and firing upon them killed ten Indians, the others immediately ran away without returning the fire. The whites, after plundering the camp, found a ſilver ſmoke-pipe, which had been ſome time ago preſented to the Hanging Maw by government."

BALTIMORE, *April* 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Martins, dated March 15, 1794.

"By the laſt accounts from Martinique, of the 2d inſt. the whole iſland (except Fort Bourbon) was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, who had then 70 pieces of cannon and 14 mortars playing on the fort, which was defended only by 400 men—the coloured people having delivered themſelves up, on condition of their leaders being permitted to go to America."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, 3d February, 1794, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"All the American veſſels now here, will ſoon be ſailing under the protection of a convoy, which is to be granted by government. Our ſquadron, it is believed, will again take their ſtation in the Straits, as the truce will not be ratified."

The writer of this letter ſpeaks favourably with regard to the ſucceſs of the French armies in every quarter.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 10.

Extract of a letter from the American conſul, late at Martinico, now at St. Euſtatia, dated March 10, 1794, *to his friend in congreſs.*

"Many maſters of veſſels (who have ſuffered) having no doubt, ere this, reached the continent; and having in many letters, myſelf, given to the ſecretary of ſtate, an ample detail of the depredations committed in theſe ſeas, upon the American flag, by Britiſh privateers, and veſſels of war; I ſhall forego another recital, reſting aſſured that the circumſtances have been ſufficiently authenticated to attract due notice.

"The firſt order of the court of St. James's, which has occaſioned ſuch ſcenes of rapine and plunder, has been revoked; but, in lieu thereof, there has come forward another, which will place our flag in at leaſt as humiliating, and I do think as ruinous a poſition, as the former orders have done. In the revocation of the one of November, 1793, the judges of the different courts of Britiſh admiralty, do not pretend to acknowledge any implication of reſtitution of the property already condemned, and although the 3d article of the laſt order, ſeems to allow the right of navigation to neutral veſſels, bound to a French iſland, not in a ſtate of blockade: Yet, from the corrupt manner in which things are conducted in their venal courts of admiralty, I am perſuaded that veſſels coming under that deſcription will be committed, provided a ſailor or a cabin-boy can be bribed to ſwear that ſuch veſſel had ever intended, or been heading towards an iſland inveſted by his Britannic majeſty's forces.

"Previous to their late plunder on the part of the Britiſh, they had ſtript your poor unfortunate friend (myſelf) of upwards of 30,000 dollars, ſomething more than he really poſſeſſed in the world! and under pretence, that having reſided in a country hoſtile to them, I had alienated myſelf from my native country; but I am diſpoſed to hope, and indeed to expect, that if my loſſes do not rouſe the reſentment of my country, thoſe of her navigation, and the perfidious and uncharitable diſpoſition of England, will.

"To Americans abroad, 'twould appear that their brethren at home, were lulled into forgetfulneſs of the perfidy of a country, firſt born of avarice and corruption! Under the influence of whoſe politics and negotiations, many of our countrymen are languiſhing in ſlavery, and thouſands, of others have been devoted to the hatchets of the ſavage. But ſtill Burke, Pitt, and even George himſelf, faſhion their politics in the garb of religion, juſtice and humanity, and would

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Alexandria, in the ſtate of
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FREDERICK AUGUSTU
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JOHN ADAMS, Vice-
States, and preſident
Approved, March 20,
GEO. WASHINGTON
States.

Depoſited among the ro
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EDM. RAND

An ACT making further pro
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FREDERICK AUGUST
of the houſe of repre
JOHN ADAMS, Vi
States and preſident
Approved March 20,
GEO. WASHINGTO
States.

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