time resolved to send a set of gold plate to the mint, which was made under the reign of Francis I. and cost above a million of florins. With the same view he has also lessened the expences of the court.

"Since the evacuation of Toulon, very strong solicitations of succour have been made to our court by that of Turin, which fears lest the French army, which has been employed in the reduction of Toulon, may direct its operations against Piedmont, which would also expose Lombardy to imminent danger."

By private letters from the continent we learn, that the French have offered the king of Prussia five millions of crowns, to withdraw his forces from the allied powers.

By our letters from Brussels, we learn that after the council of war, the prince de Saxe Cobourg, attended by colonel Mack and other officers, returned to Mons. A missive was addressed by the minister to the assembly of states, upon which they are now deliberating—and a proposition has been made to the associated volunteers of that city, to march to the frontier to repel the threatened invasion; but this the citizens have refused.

CORK, *January* 18.

The White Boys are again commencing their depredations in this city, and its vicinity. Last Wednesday night they assembled on the Grand Parade to the number of 600, with a determined resolution to disarm our militia; they proceeded to wrest the arms from the company on guard, and partly succeeded. The people of this town are enraged at the mode adopted respecting substitutes.

Whilst I am writing, I hear the mob are all under arms, their vengeance is principally directed against those who, when a respectable citizen is drawn, refuse him the liberty of finding a substitute, but absolutely insist on his advancing a sum more than necessary for procuring one. We hope something may be immediately done to pacify the people. Every thing should be devised to prevent a repetition to those alarming riots, which some years ago distracted this part of Ireland. Several are endeavouring to distinguish themselves in suppressing the tumults; no doubt they are actuated with the hope of a yearly pension of 500l. and a title, which, Sir Henry Mannia flattered the ministry into on a supposition that he deserved these, for his extraordinary exertions on a similar occasion.

The regulars are all under orders for embarkation; at this critical moment it is certainly impolitic. The major of the city militia, who is a most worthy and respectable character, has been challenged by a citizen, for some dispute which arose on the ballot.

NEW-YORK, *April* 20.

SURRENDER of FORT BOURBON.

By a gentleman this moment arrived from Newport, (R. I.) we hear that general Rochambeau and his suite have actually arrived at that place in the Vesuvius and Britannia.—Fort Bourbon surrendered on the 23d of March, having been distressed for water after the taking of Fort Louis on the 21st, by the breaking of the water conduits. The garrison consisting of about 1000 soldiers are sent to Europe. We apprehend this news to be authentic.

Extract of a letter from Newport (R. I.) to a merchant im this city, dated April 16th.

"Last evening arrived here a British sloop of war and a transport, which brought general Rochambeau and his suite from Martinico, which was given up the 23d March. When the ships left Martinico, the British troops were embarking for Gaudaloupe."

By the captain who came in the above sloop of war as a pilot, we are informed that there were about 50 American vessels in the harbour; the men belonging thereto, were, agreeably to assurances of Sir John Jervis, to have been liberated on his getting possession; but were prisoners on board of a prison-ship when the sloop of war sailed. And that the masts and rigging of the American vessels lying there were entirely cut down. [This information is given by the captain from Newport, who heard it from the one above mentioned.]

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated April 15, 1794.

"Two ships carrying the ensigns of slavery from Martinique, with general Rochambeau and his family on board, who gave up Fort Bourbon on 23d of March, on condition that himself and family should be sent to this port, and the remainder of the garrison sent to France, which was so small that five ships carried them all. We are told by the captain of one of the ships, that general Rochambeau held the garrison as long as his powder lasted."

The president of the United States has appointed Josiah Tattnall, Esquire, federal marshall for the district of Georgia, in the room of Robert Forsyth, Esquire, deceased.

By the vessel arrived from Sherburne about two days ago, we learn that the February mail from England, was arrived at Halifax—the letters brought by her may be daily expected.

April 22. Yesterday arrived here from London, the ship Ohio, captain Kemp, who left the river Thames the 12th, the Downs the 18th, and Land's End the 25th of February.

Captain Kemp, brought sixteen passengers, most of whom are mechanics. They say many others have taken passage in the different vessels for America.

Captain Kemp sailed in company with the American Hero, Factor, and the Ellis, of this port. The Belvedere sailed six weeks before the Ohio, and, after having received considerable injury, was obliged to put into the Isle of Wight. Many other vessels sailed the same day in company with the Ohio, for different ports in America, but not under convoy as reported. The ship James, captain Howard, had not arrived.

Captain Kemp says, that after the English fleet left the Channel, a number of French frigates took that opportunity of placing themselves in the Channel, and took a great number of vessels—report says sixty or seventy sail.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 12.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy to be extended to American as well as British ships to and from America; ministry are disposed to grant it, but require time to consider the propriety of the extension to your flag without an arrangement with your governments and Mr. Pinckney will probably be applied to on the subject."

April 24. The brig Liberty, captain Penfield, arrived here yesterday, in 50 days from Bourdeaux, informs, that he obtained a special permission to leave that port, and that 20 sail of American vessels were left there under the restriction of an embargo.

A letter from Boston, dated April 16th, from a gentleman of character, says, "The agreeable news of the release of American vessels in the West-Indies, is confirmed by several arrivals at Salem, from Antigua. A brig has just arrived here from Guadaloupe. We have intelligence that more than 20 sail of liberated vessels had arrived at Martha's Vineyard.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 22.

Letter to a gentleman in this city, received by this day's mail, dated New-York, April 21.

"The ship Ohio of this port, has arrived at the Hook, after a passage of forty-two days from London—she is now coming up, and should she reach the town before the mail closes, we will communicate the information that may be received by her.

"It is said that she sailed in company with upwards of 300 vessels, from the Channel, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of some British ships of war."

Yesterday the following resolution passed the house of representatives of the United States—Yeas fifty-eight, nays thirty-eight, viz.

Whereas, the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great-Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:—

RESOLVED, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the above resolution.

April 25. The following important communication was read in the house of representatives of the United States yesterday.

(TRANSLATION.)

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—OR DEATH.

The representatives of the French people, members of the committee of public safety—

To the citizens, members of the congress of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our liberty it became incumbent on us to secure it. A national government is born, and with it victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the salvation of the state it has been resorted to, and the state is saved. At its voice 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its signal interior order is restored—fruitful industry is expanded—the conspirators fall.

We impart the news of the success of our armies to a people, who, having obtained liberty in a similar manner with ourselves, cannot learn but with enthusiasm of the victories of the republicans, and the downfal of tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantages of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themselves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies who have sullied her territory by the vilest and blackest of crimes—Genoa has resumed all her energy, and driven the English and Spaniards from her ports.

In the north, our triumphs, not less brilliant, have given the combined powers some severe shocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten; every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine, our army in pursuit of them had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of success, which unfolds itself at the same moment, at every point to which the French republic sends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing astonishing to you;—you, magnanimous republicans, who will easily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vast career left to the defenders of the people memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought as political union: Our successes reverberated on you, and the fall of our external and implacable enemies, will be as satisfactory to America as to outraged France. Our cause is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under these glorious auspices that the representatives of the French people are pressed by the desire of drawing closer more than ever, the bonds of friendship, which unite two great, generous, and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture on the world, and being an immoveable colossus, she will rest one foot on each hemisphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, those two sources of national prosperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandise, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us discard every thing which may disturb that necessary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, still more than by a reciprocal interest; that harmony which has not a cautious, selfish mercantile policy for its principle, but the esteem, the fraternity, all the social and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honour, prosperity, safety and fraternity.

The representatives of the French people, members of the committee of public safety.

JEAN BON ANDRE,	ROBERSPIERRE,
C. A. PRIEU,	COUTHON,
P. BARRERE,	CARUOT,
BILLAUD VARENNE,	COLLOT D'HERBOIS,
R. LIUDET.	

Paris, 22 Pluviose, 2d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(10th February, 1794.)

Faithfully translated from the original, by

GEO. TAYLOR, junior.

April 23, 1794.

The express of general Wayne, (mentioned in our last) brings accounts that the army under the command of that general, has not yet met with the least opposition from the Indians—that the troops were in high spirits, and well supplied with provisions and every other necessary.

Extract from the GRENADA GAZETTE of 28th March, 1794.

The well directed and incessant fire that had been kept up by the English batteries, had so much damaged Fort Bourbon, that it had been deemed practicable for some time to carry it by assault; but from the certain knowledge that the besiegers had, that the mines of the enemy were carried to a considerable distance from the body of the place, it was not thought proper to sacrifice the lives of such a number of brave men as must have perished, if the besieged should have sprung them, which there was every reason to believe would have been done.—On the side of the fort next the town, the natural strength of the place, and the protection of Fort Louis, had been so much depended on, that that side was left without those subterraneous works. The capture of Fort Louis therefore became an object necessary to pave the way for the carrying Fort Bourbon.—The former was taken without any loss on Thursday, and the town of Port Royal, with all the shipping in the Carenage, fell into the hands of the English. This was an acquisition of great value and importance. On Sunday the enemy received the last summons, and on perceiving the advantages the besiegers had gained, and the advances they were making agreed to admit a British regiment into the fort, to remain together with the French garrison till the terms could be finally adjusted. The sixth regiment accordingly marched in and remained till Tuesday, when the English colours were hoisted, and the French marched out with the honours of war, to the number of 800, 200 of whom were whites, and the remainder negroes and mulattoes. They are all shipped to France.

Four hundred had been killed during the siege, and the works were in a state of ruin.—The greatest part of the guns were dismounted, the mortar beds rendered useless, the buildings within the fort entirely destroyed, and the body of the place filled with rubbish, the loss of the British on the whole did not exceed 200.—General Rochambeau has it left to his election to be sent either to France or America, and it is believed that he will be prudent enough to prefer the latter, when he considers the fate that commonly awaits the republican generals when they fail of success.

ST. VINCENTS.

DOILE versus SLOOP GEORGE.

The additional instructions to the commanders of his majesty's ships and privateers, dated the sixth of November, 1793, do not, I conceive, influence this court, but allowing for a moment they did, this vessel does not appear to me to fall under them, her destination at the time of her capture being for this island, as appears in evidence. Her clearance for Martinico seems sufficient grounds for detaining and bringing her into port. Therefore I decree, that the vessel and cargo be restored to the claimant, the claimant first paying costs.

GEORGE LOWMAN, Judge court of admiralty.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 1.

Messieurs GREEN.

A TRAVELLER passing through the elegant and salubrious city of Annapolis, the dignified seat of the Muses, with pleasure beholds the social and philanthropic disposition which pervades generally its respectable citizens. He could not help recollecting the words of an inspired pen, from which he respectfully draws a small inference.

"The City at UNITY with itself."

How bless'd the spot, where all are join'd
As one in judgment, one in mind!
In truth and honour all agree,
And bound in links of UNITY!
Rooted and grounded deep in love
Not Death itself their souls can move;
By love cemented all agree,
And live a life of UNITY.
Anger and envy, rage and strife,
Self-will, self-love, and pride of life,
Are all subdu'd, and all agree,
To live in truth and UNITY.