non had alſo arrived at Nice from Toulon. The commiſſioner, Salicetti was ſhortly expected to arrive at Nice, after which, 10,000 men, abundantly ſupplied with ammunition and proviſions, were to embark on ſome ſecret expedition. The greateſt zeal prevails at Nice, in building ſhips and veſſels of all ſizes.

Letters brought by captain Savage of the Camilla, who ſailed from Virginia the 18th of February, ſtate, that on the day on which he ſailed, two French men of war of 74 guns, two frigates of 40 guns, and two of 18 and 16 guns, were turned into Hampton Road; the Ambuſcade and two other French frigates were already there. In conſequence of this intelligence, inſurance to America has ariſen from five to eight guineas per cent.

Dr. Prieſtly preached an excellent ſermon on the Firſt Day, from this text, *Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand:* in which he inveſtigated the ſcripture prophecies, which ſeem to point at the events now taking place in the world. It is remarkable that his ſermon was printed beforehand, and that he delivered it from the printed copy; probably to ſecure himſelf againſt the conſequences of ſuch groſs miſrepreſentations as ſent poor Winterbottom to Newgate.

March 18. A letter from the Hague, dated March the 6th, ſays, "the current report here ſince yeſterday, is that Ruſſia has declared war againſt the Porte."

The army in Piedmont, it is hoped, with the aid of the duke of Modena, who is to give 200,000 ducats towards defraying the expences of the war, and that of the other ſtates of Italy, can be raiſed to 120,000. The Croats who are to form a part of it are on their march through Carinthia.

The ſenate of Venice, preſſed by the miniſters of the coaleſced powers, has, it is ſaid, returned for anſwer, that it ſhould regulate its conduct by that of the Ottoman Porte; and that ſhould the Porte be forced into a war, the ſenate of Venice will determine on an armed neutrality.

The equipment of ſome ſhips of the line which was to have begun on the 24th ultimo in the Daniſh ports, has been put off, on account of the late fire at Chriſtianburg.

The Dutch ſquadron at anchor in the port of Leghorn, has no other object than to ſtrengthen the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the ſtates general and the regency of Algiers, and has conſiderable preſents on board for that purpoſe. This ſquadron, however, may clear the Mediterranean of the French corſairs which infeſt it.

A letter from Dieppe, dated the 27th of February and brought by a fiſhing boat, contains the following intereſting detail reſpecting the army of the royaliſts.

The army augments daily; it at this time conſiſts of above 60,000 men, armed and divided into troops, excluſive of a number of brave royaliſts who have retired for a time, and who begin to rejoin it.

The Limouſin is in a full ſtate of inſurrection, and they hope will be able to join the royaliſts of La Vendee.

In Lower Normandy 7000 men have taken up arms, under a brave commander.

Aſſemblies are alſo taking place at Dieppe, againſt whom the convention have ſent troops; but they deſert, or refuſe to march. In fact, every thing promiſes a general inſurrection.

March 19. By a neutral veſſel which left Havre the 13th, we have received the French papers and ſeveral communications from Paris, as late as the eleventh. Theſe communications enable us in the moſt poſitive manner to contradict the reports that were in circulation yeſterday of an inſurrection having taken place in Paris, in which the national convention had been expoſed to the inſult and indignation of the people. No ſuch inſurrection has taken place.

The court of Peterſburgh is ſaid to have demanded of the court of Vienna a declaration of neutrality, and a force of 24,000 men, if a war ſhould take place between Ruſſia and the Porte. In order to induce his Imperial majeſty to comply with this demand, the empreſs has promiſed that the diſtricts of Cracow, Lubler, and Cochin, ſhall be ceded to Auſtria by the inſulted country of Poland.

Letters from Leghorn ſtate, that general Paoli having heard of the ſurrender of St. Florence, marched againſt Baſtia, at the head of 6000 Corſican royaliſts. Being arrived at a proper place, he gave a ſignal to the Britiſh ſquadron, which was then off that part of the iſland. The Britiſh ſhips of war immediately approached, and landed the troops within ſight of Baſtia, and at the diſtance of four Italian miles from it. Immediately after the Baſtia was blockaded by the combined Britiſh and Corſican troops, who erected different batteries, and intimated to the republicans by a ſummons, that they muſt ſurrender the fortreſs in twenty-four hours. The maſter of the above veſſel adds, that at his departure he heard a cannonade.

The captain of a Tertane which arrived at Leghorn from Porto Ferraro, depoſed, that he heard a cannonade, which laſted all day long on the 25th, and ſeemed to proceed from Baſtia.

The people of Paris appear to be by no means diſpoſed to an inſurrection. Herbert, popular as he is, has been foiled in his endeavours to produce one againſt Camilie Deſmoulins, Fabre d'Eglaintine, and other deputies; and when an addreſs was publiſhed by the adminiſtrators of the police, on the 6th inſtant, requiring the people to rally round the convention, the popular ſocieties of each ſection unanimouſly reſolved to obey the requiſition."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) March* 27.

The ſhip Betſy, that arrived on Tueſday from Cork, touched at Madeira, where they had information of the Spaniards having demanded a truce of three months from the French.

Captain Terraſon mentions, that about 300 of the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince had been lately killed; that the ſhipping were endeavouring to quit the harbour; and that our cruiſers, ſtationed off that port, had already taken two ſhips and two brigs, (one of which is the Active of fourteen guns) with ſeveral ſchooners and ſloops, which were ſent to Leogane.

Extract of a letter from l'Arcahaye, dated March 21.

"Yeſterday all the veſſels at Port-au-Prince made their eſcape from thence, but were prevented going further than this by captain Rowley and captain Perkins. The cauſe of this ſudden buſineſs was owing to the parties there falling out; the conſequence was dreadful: They put all the better ſort they could lay hold of to death, which amounts to 600.

"From this tranſaction we may ſhortly expect to be in poſſeſſion of it, but am much afraid they will ſet fire to the town before we get it; they have deſtroyed the plain cloſe by it a few days ago. The Brigands came within ſix miles of the town a few nights ago, and deſtroyed one of the fineſt buildings in St. Domingo, and cut off the head of one unfortunate fellow they found there."

BOSTON, *April* 23.

Mr. Francis Joy, of Nantucket, a few days ſince received a letter from captain Gideon Gardner, at St. Euſtatia, of which the following is an extract.

"I ſend you the following copy of a letter I received about one hour ago from my lawyer, from St. Kitt's, wrote yeſterday, 12th March.

DEAR SIR,

I ſnatch the opportunity of a veſſel that I am told is bound to St. Euſtatia, to encloſe you the late inſtructions from England; which I have contrived to get, in ſpight of the pains taken by our privateer owners and agents to ſuppreſs it. You will ſee by them we have nothing now to fear, as the court dares not deny you juſtice. You will ſee too, that all your countrymen, had they taken my advice, would have got back their veſſels and cargoes here; for their claims would have ſtood over until now, on account of my ill health. Perhaps ſome way may be found for getting the ſentence upon them reverſed by the court here. I do not know, but if any of them chooſe to ſend a power of attorney to me, I will do all in my power; as from theſe inſtructions, it is likely matters are accommodated between Great-Britain and America. I fear they will not find it ſo eaſy as they thought to get redreſs at home, until they have appealed to the ſuperior court in England. I have no more time; but wiſh, for the further benefit of your countrymen, you would make known theſe inſtructions in St. Euſtatia. I am, dear Sir, yours, very ſincerely.

JAMES STEPHENS."

April 26. Arrived here, the ſhip Commerce, captain Loring, from Gibraltar in 64 days. He came out with an Engliſh convoy, in company with the Raven, Plummer, of Boſton, who put into Cadiz.

By accounts from the Levant, there was but one American ſhip within the Straits. A few days previous to captain Loring's ſailing, an Algerine brig of 22 guns and 280 men, came into Gibraltar bay, after which ſhe ſailed on a cruiſe to the weſtward. By means of a Mooriſh gentleman, who was requeſted to aſk the officer of the force which would cruiſe from Algiers this ſummer, we learnt, they would have at ſea, 1 frigate 44 guns, 1 do. 36, 1 do. 32, 1 do. 28, 1 polacre ſhip 24, 2 brigs 22 each, 1 do. 14, 1 ſnow 16, 5 xebecs; and from Oran, they would fit out 1 brig 18 guns, 1 ſchooner (formerly of Marblehead,) 6 guns, 1 Tartan 4 guns, and 2 xebecs. They are all well manned and equipped. They were then on a cruiſe of 60 days. The number of chriſtian ſlaves in Algiers were 862, about 130 Americans. To alleviate their ſufferings, a benevolent character at Cadiz, forwarded them 1000 dollars, and a gentleman of Hamburgh, 500l. ſterling. The 11 American prizes ſold for 410,000 dollars, and the eſtimated ranſom for the 130 Americans, is 240,000.

Previous to the Algerines coming out, American bottoms were in great demand, and for three months the freights exceeded 150,000 dollars from Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 1.

"American property ſtill ſeems to be very precarious; their ſhips are taken both by the French and Engliſh, with this difference however, the former pay a good rich price for your goods, ſay 100 per cent. profit, with demurrage, and full compenſation for freight; and the latter detain veſſels and cargo ſix or eight months, till the expence of the law has eaten up the cargo, and then perhaps diſmiſſed, without amend for damages."

May 2. A gentleman from the Weſt-Indies, informs us that a captain Talbot, an American, after being taken and carried into New-Providence, loſing his property and brig, abuſed and inſulted by the Britiſh, reſolved on being indemnified and revenged, immediately proceeded to Guadaloupe, was naturalized procured a commiſſion as a French privateer; and with ſome American tars, who followed his example, and ſome French ſailors, had made ſeveral cruiſes, in which he had captured eight or ten ſail of Britiſh veſſels, which had been ſent into St. Thomas's. He adds, that the Britiſh privateers of the Leeward Iſlands were much afraid of meeting with him.

Captain Freeman wiſhes us to add to the intelligence communicated by him through our laſt, that notwithſtanding the privateers were ordered in, many of them kept out for the purpoſe of plunder; and further, that it was ſuppoſed all prizes now in port would be condemned by the courts of juſtice in thoſe iſlands.

NEWBURYPORT, *April* 29.

REPORT OF THE DAY.

A gentleman in this town, from Cape-Anne, yeſterday, ſays—a veſſel arrived there on Friday laſt, in a ſhort paſſage from Bilboa, in Spain, which brings certain accounts of the French having thrown a line of ſhipping acroſs from Calais to Dover, and have landed 100,000 men in England.

May 1. We have the pleaſure to acquaint you of the ſafe arrival, this morning, of the Fanny, captain Stevens, from Havre-de-Grace, in forty-five days. She was embargoed there forty-five days, and it was expected the embargo would be renewed in five days after he cleared out. We have thought it adviſeable to forward the letters and diſpatches to which we refer you for news. Nothing material is mentioned by the captains, but an action between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated.

The diſpatches brought by the above veſſel, were for M. Fauchet, the miniſter at Philadelphia, and for the conſul in this town. The papers encloſed in them are as late as March 12, but they contain no intelligence of primary importance, except the following circumſtance may be conſidered as ſuch: The king of Pruſſia has formally informed the diet of Germany, that owing to his exertions in the war, by being placed as the van-guard of the combined forces, and the great loſſes he had ſuſtained in baggage, ammunition and ſtores, by the retreat of general Wurmſer, he found himſelf neceſſitated to demand the ſuccours of the ſeveral circles to enable him to continue his forces in the field. He therefore demanded of the ſix circles moſt contiguous to his poſition, 82,000 rations of proviſions, and 56,000 of forage to be furniſhed daily, and of the four other circles he demanded a certain ſum in caſh. The anſwer of the diet to this demand we have not learnt. There are no accounts in the French papers of the capture of Valenciennes. Preparations for a deſcent on the iſland of Britain were ſtill making. Intelligence from England goes a great way to corroborate what is above related reſpecting Pruſſia.

A letter from St. Euſtatius, dated March 27, received by a gentleman of this town, relates: "We have received here an account of the ſurrender of Martinico by capitulation; of the confiſcation of the American property found there, and the advertiſement of forty-eight veſſels with their cargoes (among which is captain Mackay's ſchooner,) as alſo 10,000 hogſheads of ſugar; but which can be exported to a Britiſh port only."

Several veſſels taken under the old orders of the Britiſh government, have been condemned in the Weſt Indies ſince the new inſtructions have come; the admiralty judges deeming the capture legal, and the government alone anſwerable for the conſequences.

All the veſſels recently arrived from England, are very deeply laden; and principally with Britiſh property. A plain indication that war with the United States was not the object of the Britiſh government. Should a war enſue, this property will form a valuable fund for indemnification, &c.

NEW-YORK, *May* 5.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Draper, from Dublin, we are informed that 1300 men had been ſent to Belfaſt by government, for the purpoſe of preventing an inſurrection, which, apparently, would have taken place, had it not been for the troops.

Extract of a letter from London, March 13.

"Five French frigates are ſuffered to inſult our coaſts, and capture ſhips in our Channel, while we have near one hundred flags flying at Portſmouth.

"We are much pleaſed to find ſuch pacific diſpoſitions manifeſted by the American people, and we truſt their wiſdom will point out the neceſſity of perſiſting in ſo laudable a plan."

Extract of a letter from London, March 18.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy for a fleet to New-York, which has been granted by government; it is to be a 74 and a frigate."

A letter from Falmouth, (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city, ſtates, that the Saturday prints ſay, our cruiſers are ordered to bring in all Daniſh veſſels—The Turkiſh ambaſſador has left St. Peterſburgh, and Roberſpierre has abſconded from Paris. The packet goes to Halifax with two mails.

May 7. A ſloop of Mr. Jackſon's of this place, arrived here yeſterday from Gaudaloupe, in twenty-three days, informs that St. Pierres was taken by the Britiſh forces, after immenſe ſlaughter on both ſides. They then proceeded to Baſſaterre, which, we fear, muſt inevitably ſhare the ſame fate. The mate of the above ſchooner came away in ſuch haſte, as to leave the captain behind.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7.

A letter from a gentleman of reſpectability and information in Liverpool, dated March 3, to his friend in this city, ſays, "that in his opinion, peace is an event wich is not very remote." The writer of this letter has been in Scotland and Ireland, and in the principal towns in England, and collected from all quarters, that the current of the general ſentiment would very ſhortly ſet irreſiſtibly in favour of peace.

Extract of a letter from London, March 8.

"The affairs of France go on proſperouſly; an attack on York and Cobourg is expected every hour. The landing of the Sans Culottes, in England, engages every tongue; the miniſtry appear to be extremely agitated."

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, May 6, 1794.

"Jacob Watſon, whoſe daughter is married to a Sir John ——, captain of a ſeventy-four Engliſh ſhip of war, in admiral Jervis's fleet, in the Weſt-Indies, has received certain intelligence, that Jervis will not releaſe any of the captured American veſſels, until orders ſhall be received from England—and that the embargo is looked upon as a declaration of war on the part of America."