in the day it was rumoured, that a number of impressed American seamen were on board, and detained there against their inclinations. The inhabitants, after ascertaining the fact, were much exasperated, and very earnest that some immediate measures might be taken for their release. Fortunately, the legislature of the state were in session in this town; on representation of the circumstance to them, the sheriff was directed to request the captain and lieutenant (then on shore) together with the consul, to wait on the legislature.

"In the interim, the supreme judiciary of the state were convened, and a committee of the house appointed to wait on the gentlemen as they approached the state-house, to inform them of the business for which their company was requested; with a view that some conciliatory steps might be taken at an early period, to prevent any disagreeable consequences. On the committee's representation, captain B. with the most supercilious air (the true characteristic of the British nation) turned off, and very laconically observed, "he knew of no Americans on board his ship, neither should he take any measures in the business;" on which the committee begged leave to introduce him to the court, who were authorised to make due inquiry into the facts.

"The captain, with the importance of a mogul of the east, treated the court with the utmost contempt; they, on the contrary, with the greatest coolness, endeavoured to reason with him, and proposed that a committee from the town should accompany the consul on board the ship, and examine the crew; and if any Americans should be found on board, that they might be released; he, in the most peremptory manner, refused, observing, "that it was beneath the dignity of his Britannic majesty's ship to be searched."

"After being detained some time, they attempted an escape, and made their way from the council chamber to the foot of the stairs; but the vigilance of the citizens soon convinced them it was most adviseable to return. On finding that the court and legislature were determined they should be detained till the Americans, if any on board, were released, he, with reluctance, consented to the measure. Accordingly, a committee of five true republicans accompanied the British consul on board the Nautilus; and, after a thorough investigation, found six American seamen, anxious to be restored to their country.

"Another difficulty arose respecting their wages, which the captain refused to pay, except by a pay order; finally, the consul agreed to accept the order for the balances which were due.—Thus the business, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M. was concluded with honour to the legislature, at half past one in the morning, they having, with true republican firmness and unanimity, adhered to their resolution of detaining the two officers until the seamen should be released and paid.

"Some of our aristocratical gentry may say, that the legislative interference was unwarrantable; but the particular emergency required it, and would, on every principle, justify it; and many do not hesitate to assert, that their release would not have been effected, had not the legislature been in session.

"The captain has since kept on board the ship, and given out, that a representation of the insult should be made to the British minister!"

Extract of a letter, just received from Philadelphia, dated the 9th instant.

"The report is—the sloop Betsy, captain Parsons, is just arrived from Aux-Cayes, which he left the 21st of April, and says, that on the 19th, captain Matthews, with three frigates and 800 men, appeared before Aux-Cayes, and was joined by an officer of Polverel's, commanding a detachment of the regiment of Dillon—that Polverel was summoned to surrender in 24 hours, who complied on condition that his person and property should be secured, and be permitted to reside at Jamaica until the peace.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 14.

Captain Norqueit sailed from Cadiz the 8th March, where he left 14 sail of American vessels waiting for convoy. Two American vessels from Bourdeaux were carried into Cadiz and condemned for having French property. Before captain Norqueit arrived at Cadiz, he was at Algiers, where he witnessed the treatment of the American captives. By the humanity of Mr. Scheldebrand, the Swedish consul, two of our brethren were relieved; one he took to superintend his garden, and the other, for whom he paid 4000 dollars, he sent to Leghorn as master of a vessel.

Captain Norqueit also speaks highly of the attention of the Swedish consul to the American captives in general.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, dated April 30th, 1794.

"This day we have received news which may be depended on, by arrivals from Dominica, St. Kitt's and New-Providence, of their releasing our vessels in their ports, (those taken after their new instructions arrived, of the 8th of January) therefore people this way, have altered their minds, so as to believe there will not be any war with America; a pleasing circumstance in our opinion."

GENERAL JOURDAN.

[For the recal of this general from the command of the French army of the north, so soon after his late successes, various motives have been alleged. In the following the truth, we believe, may be seen.]

"Some curiosity having been excited respecting the cause, and the manner of general Jourdan's removal from the chief command of the French army of the north—we insert an abstract of the report of the committee of public safety on the subject. "After our success at Maubeuge, the committee prepared a plan for driving the enemy from the territory of the republic. For the execution of this plan, great boldness was necessary in the general. This quality is wanting in Jourdan, who seems to have forgotten the maxim, "That nothing is done while any thing remains to be done."

"The committee thought he should be replaced by Pichegru, who possesses all the qualities that Jourdan wants. The latter, may return home for some time—but, not as suspected generals do! He shall obtain an honourable retreat—worthy of his probity and patriotism. He is poor—and the conqueror of Maubeuge, ought to receive a testimony of national gratitude. We propose to you to grant him the pension fixed by law."

May 16. There is a letter in town, dated Paris, March 12, which says, that that city and the armies have bread enough to subsist on until next harvest. The capital experiences a scarcity of meat, which is not surprising, considering that a great portion of that article for the supply of Paris was formerly raised in that part of the republic now called La Vendee, which has been totally laid waste to facilitate the extermination of the royalists.

Letters from the Isle of France mention fifty millions of livres as the amount of prizes taken by the privateers of that place. The principal among these privateers had, at the date of our last accounts, sailed on an expedition against Batavia, with an intention of plundering that wealthy settlement.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, (England) dated March 4.

"There is little talk of any thing but war and destruction—One neighbour is for a king, the other for a republic—people are much divided in their sentiments, as much as in the American war—God only knows how it will end, for my part. I think the times will be very bad, we are so oppressed, that I think it will not hold long—and am afraid it will be here as in France.

Extract of a letter from Santa Cruz dated April 21, *to a gentleman in this city.*

"A French privateer has taken an English ship, the property of some merchants in one of the windward islands, and carried into St. Thomas's, where the vessel and cargo were sold.—The British admiral has sent a vessel down, with a message to the general. What the message was, we cannot learn; but all French vessels were immediately ordered out of St. Thomas's. The admiral does not think that sufficient satisfaction, but wants the government here to pay for the vessel and cargo, which they have refused. Two gentlemen from Santa Cruz have been up to windward. They say, that the admiral told them, that he would come down to Santa Cruz shortly, and bring the Danes to a proper sense of their duty. We are of course preparing to give him a warm reception."

COLUMBIA, *(S. C.) May* 1.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated April 18.

"Last week, a person by the name of John Y. Thompson, was taken up and committed to gaol in this place, for having attempted to pass counterfeit notes of the bank of North-America, and of the bank of the United States; he had in his possession to the amount of about 50,000 dollars, and a 200 dollar note of the bank of Maryland. There was another of the name of Dixon, (who was tried at Charleston by the name of Davis) but who made his escape, and has, it is supposed, gone towards your town."

CHARLESTON, *April* 30.

Yesterday several French sailors belonging to the privateers in this port, after having paraded the streets for some time with colours flying and music playing, went on board of the ship Apollo, lying at Champneys wharf, and asked for the loan of her colours, which the crew refused to give up. A Frenchman then presented a national cockade to one of the Apollo's crew, and desired him to kiss it, which he objected to; upon which an affray ensued, in which three of the seamen belonging to the Apollo were stabbed with daggers, and one of them very dangerously wounded in the abdominal parts, but by the assistance of some citizens, the greater part of the Frenchmen who were concerned in this outrage, were seized and conducted to the guard house. After which they were examined before Mr. Cunnington, justice of the peace, and six of them were committed to gaol.

May 1. Captain Rolonda, of the brig Cygnet, from New-Providence, informs that before he sailed the schooner Liberty, captain Gladd from New-York, arrived there, who cleared for this port, and according to his account, was blown off the coast and obliged to put into that island in distress, where he communicated the resolution of congress for laying the embargo on the vessels in the United States. In consequence of which the governor of the Bahamas immediately dispatched a packet to England to give information thereof to the court of Great-Britain.

This information produced an immediate rise in the price of provisions in the Bahamas; and rice sold at a guinea the hundred weight.

BALTIMORE, *May* 19.

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

"Numbers of the people of this country are emigrating to America, on account of the great deadness in the manufacturing business, as also from the apprehension of an invasion from the French, the dread of which is entertained by almost every one. The vast preparations they are making at Brest, St. Moloes and Calais, are beyond credibility. It was proved, this week, in our house of commons, that they had 72 sail of the line at Brest, 15 of which carried 110 guns, besides 300 sail of transports. The number of troops said to be ready for embarkation exceed 100,000. The last packets say lord Sheffield and Mr. Pitt have received plans from different quarters of the intended movements and operations of the enemy, and of the immense preparations at the above places. These plans both agree, and specify those parts of the coast, on which they intend to make their various descents. It appears, also, that they have collected a number of flat bottomed boats, furnished with ovens to heat balls, to annoy the British fleet.

"This night's mail brings accounts of a disagreeable nature. They say that the United States are determined on a rupture with England. I sincerely hope the report may be false, as the cruel consequences of the last war cannot yet be forgot by every friend to humanity.

"The preparations we are making for the next campaign are very great. It seems as if the different powers at war were resolved on exterminating the human species: it is amazing to see with what indifference most people receive accounts of thousands and tens of thousands, that are almost every week laid in the dust; and, it is to be feared, for the most part, unprepared; and what adds to the calamity is, that it is still to be carried on with unabated fury."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 22.

An ACT directing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to require of the executives of the several states, to take effectual measures, as soon as may be, to organize, arm, and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moments warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit: From the state of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three; from the state of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and fifty; from the state of North-Carolina, seven thousand three hundred and thirty-one; from the state of Kentuckey, one thousand five hundred and thirty-two; from the state of Virginia, eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-seven; from the state of Maryland, five thousand four hundred and eighteen; from the state of Deleware, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six; from the state of Pennsylvania, ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of New-Jersey, four thousand three hundred and eighteen; from the state of New-York, seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-one; from the state of Vermont, two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine; from the state of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; from the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven; from the state of Massachusetts, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five; from the state of New-Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and forty-four.

And be it further enacted, That the detachments of militia aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in each state respectively.

And be it further enacted, That the president may, if he judges expedient, authorise the executives of the several states, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, as part of the detachments aforesaid, provided, they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

And be it further enacted, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous: And that, during the time of their service, besides their pay and other allowances, which shall be the same as the troops on the military establishment of the United States, they shall receive at the rate of one dollar and sixty cents, for cloathing, per month.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be requested to call on the executives of the several states, to take the most effectual means, that the whole of the militia, not comprised within the foregoing requisition, be armed and equipped according to law.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force, for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

Signed, approved, &c. May 9, 1794.

An Act providing for raising and organizing a corps of artillerists and engineers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the number of seven hundred and sixty-four non-commissioned officers, privates, and artificers, to serve as privates and musicians, shall be engaged for the term of three years, by voluntary inlistments; and that the proper proportion of commissioned officers shall be appointed to command the same.

And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, artificers, and musicians, shall be incorporated with the corps of artillery now in the service of the United States, and denominated the corps of artillerists and engineers; and that the entire number of the said corps, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall be nine hundred and ninety-two.

And be it further enacted, That the organization of the said corps be as herein mentioned, to wit: One lieutenant-colonel commandant, one adjutant, one surgeon;—four battalions, each to consist of one major, one adjutant, and paymaster, and one surgeon's mate;—and four companies, each to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, two cadets with the pay,