different wards, appeared in complete uniform. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on those, who, without prospect of reward, and to the injury of their private business, have placed the militia in so respectable a situation; and to those who have generously subscribed to this laudable purpose. The companies of captains Homer and Johnson, appeared with elegant new standards.

NEW-YORK, *May* 19.

By the brig Mary, captain Haley, in forty-eight days from Brest, we have received the following important intelligence:

About the 20th March, an engagement took place between the French and Prussian armies, which ended in a signal victory on the side of the republicans. In this action, glorious for the cause of liberty, upwards of 6000 of the slaves of the despotic Prussian monarch bit the dust.

Valenciennes and Conde were actually re-taken some time before captain Haley sailed.

Victory has also crowned their efforts against Spain, and many of her towns are now in their possession. In addition to all this, we are positively assured, not a vestige of the rebel army is left; having, almost to a man, paid the forfeit of their heinous crimes.

At sea success has equally favoured their struggles; several of the Cork fleet, and twenty-nine valuable ships from the Straits, bound to London, had changed their course, and entered different French ports with inverted colours.

Provisions at Brest, and in every town in France, were very plenty, and an important stroke was meditating against England; eight line of battle ships, with several transports, had sailed for Jersey and Guernsey, and had no doubt of becoming masters of those two islands. The Brest fleet consisted of about fifty-five sail of the line; captain Bompard has got the command of a 74 gun ship.

We further learn, that the Portuguese have sent a fleet to the mouth of the Straits, to check the Algerines.

By captain Smith of the brig Nancy, in 18 days from Jeremie, we have information that we believe authentic—That a packet had arrived at Barbadoes in 18 days from England, bearing orders for calling in all privateers, and restoring all American vessels and cargoes. All British ports are opened, and French ports all declared to be in a state of siege. On the arrival of these orders, a British frigate was sent to blockade Aux-Cayes. This news was received at the Leeward before the captain sailed. He saw this intelligence in the Jamaica papers—and he also saw London papers brought by the packet.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Kingston, dated 12th April, to their correspondent in this city.

"I am extremely sorry for the discouragement, and I cannot help adding, the very unfair treatment that the merchants of your states have met with in their intercourse with our new possessions in St. Domingo; it has arisen from indistinct orders, having been issued by the lords of the admiralty in the first instance, and the spirit of these orders again misconceived by our commanders in these seas. I think I can with certainty say that an end is now put to that evil, but am apprehensive that you have already felt it so severely as to have been induced to leave off that trade entirely; to remove this unfortunate impression as far as possible, I have requested the governor of this island to write circular letters to the British consuls in the different ports of America, assuring them, that not only the ports of this island, but those of our possessions of St. Domingo, are open to all kinds of provisions, being brought there in American vessels; and that they will be allowed to carry away every description of produce, without any restrictions whatever."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21.

A gentleman is arrived in town from Lexington, Kentucky, which place he left the 1st of May. He informs that the projected expedition under general Clark is totally broken up; the Indians, we learn, continue their depredations.

Accounts are received that a vessel arrived at Antigua, twenty-three days since, in 34 days from England, and brought intelligence, that the islands of Guernsey and Jersey were taken by the French.

Captain Flinn of the snow Hebe, in 36 days from Oporto, brings the following very pleasing intelligence:

"PORTUGAL HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST ALGIERS."

Captain Flinn left the town of Oporto the 10th of April, but was delayed two days at the bar. The 12th of April, the morning he sailed, an express arrived to Mr. Brown, the vice-consul, from Mr. Church, our consul at Lisbon, saying, the demand made by the dey of Algiers was so enormous, the queen had refused to pay it. And that in consequence several frigates had sailed for their old station, the mouth of the Straits. Mr. Brown sent the letter received from Mr. Church, which captain Flinn read, as well as captain M'Collom, of the Catharine, of Philadelphia; captain Sweat, of the Mary, of Boston; captain Farley, of the Betsey, of ditto; who all sailed in company with him.—The letters received by captain Flinn, are no later than the 9th of April, and make no mention of war being declared, but generally agree it might be daily expected.

Three days after captain Flinn left Oporto, spoke the Catharine.

He was boarded on the 4th instant by the Hope privateer, of Bermuda; who, after examining his papers, behaved very civilly and left him.

After strict inquiry, the editor (of the Philadelphia Gazette) has not been able to learn that the English *have established* any additional posts within the territory of the United States; the fact appears to be, that such a measure is in contemplation, by the British governor in Canada.

No steps have yet been taken to order out the militia (in consequence of the above intelligence) as reported this forenoon in town.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, May 4.

"American property now goes unmolested, and every encouragement given them. Guadaloupe is taken, and the British fleet sails to-morrow for England."

Extract of a letter from Yorkshire, in England, dated March 3d, to a gentleman in this city.

"It is remarkable here that an universal opinion seems to pervade all thinking persons, that great changes are coming on the earth, however they may differ in their political sentiments, or in the views of the particular events that may happen. The accounts we have from good information are, that a large body of Jews at Amsterdam, struck with the extraordinary appearances of the present day, and their coincidence with the prophecies, respecting their nation, have lately appointed a select number of their principal men, to examine attentively, and with prayer, the evidences of Christianity. The issue, I hope, will be to their conviction, and the joy and benefit of those who call themselves Christians."

The following article has been handed by captain Keown to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, for publication.

Various accounts have been published concerning the riot that happened on board the ship Apollo, captain Keown, in Charleston, and I am persuaded various have the opinions been about the cause. As I have seen the publications in Charleston and likewise in Philadelphia, and have not yet found the true statement, I shall beg leave to give a sketch of the affray, being an eye-witness the greatest part of the time.

This mob was in number about 16 or 20 men and boys, with cutlasses, daggers and pistols, one of them riding a horse, with a Spanish jack tied to his tail; they came along side the Apollo, and asked the second mate for the colours, in broken English; he spoke fast, which was not understood by either party; a forward French boy attempted to run down into the ship's cabin, and a gentleman, a Mr. David Thompson, saw him and put him back; they however went ashore, and their head man, a boatswain, seemed satisfied. I spoke to him in a laughing manner, and told him that I had no colours but an old ensign, and that would be of no service to them; he seemed satisfied, and went on the wharf. Three of my men were all the time on the bowsprit, bending the jib and fore-top-mast stay-sail, and, like many others, were laughing at the fun. This same boatswain looked at them, thinking they were making game of him, exclaimed *sacre Dieu*, your people be no good Americans, and ran forward; three of the others jumped on the forecastle off the wharf, and pulled the man in, and put a cockade in his mouth to kiss it; he refused, but held down his head, in order that they might pin it on his cap; the boatswain then began to beat him on the head with a trumpet which he had in his hand, and cut the man much; the other two came in off the bowsprit, in order to save their companion, but without any weapons; they three were much abused in an instant, by numbers. I got forward, endeavouring to get them ashore and my people down the fore-scuttle, but could not effect either one or the other, until one of the mob drew a dagger, and after cutting one of my people desperately in the head, turned round, (notwithstanding the unfortunate man who was killed, was underneath one of the Frenchmen) this murderer stabbed him, which he died of in 13 hours afterwards, In the scuffle, the third man received a slight stab on one of his ribs, supposed to be done with a knife. All the time, several of the mob threw stones off the wharf, and bruised the mate; they then all jumped on shore, but were soon seized by some of the citizens, and carried to the guard-house; after examination, six of the most active were committed to gaol.

During my absence on the examination, the consul, with several other French gentlemen, came on board the ship, and left word with the mate that they were sorry for the crime, but would insist on having the murderers hanged without trial, and the rest severely punished.

In the Courier, a London paper of the 15th of March, there is the following list of packets which have sailed from Falmouth three times, and have been obliged to put back again, with the mails on board, viz. two for Lisbon, two for Corunna, two for New-York and Halifax, and one with the mails for Jamaica and the Leeward islands. The cause of this delay we understand to be, that the Channel is full of French privateers.

The Indian Chief has been captured by a French ship of war, on her voyage from England, because she had a few staves on board.

The George Barclay escaped the same fate, by something like a miracle! During her voyage from Philadelphia to England, in December last, she was hailed in the British Channel by a French frigate. The captain examined her manifest, and expressed his satisfaction that several articles, which he enumerated, were not on board; otherwise he should have been obliged to capture the vessel. Among the rest he mentioned staves. There were staves in the vessel, but they had at first, by mistake, been forgot in making out the manifest, and were, after it had been signed, endorsed on the back of it. This trifling mistake saved the ship, as the Frenchman did not think of turning to the other side of the paper.

London papers of the 19th March, contain letters from lord Hood, captains Linzee and Young, and general Dundas, which give an account of the operations of the British fleet and army at Corsica; from which it appears, that on the 19th of February the English took possession of the empty town of St. Florenzo, the whole of the garrison having gone off two days before, towards Bastia. Lord Hood had in his division of the fleet 2200 Toulonese. The fleet suffered much from several storms on its way from the islands of Hieres; and in attacking the tower in Mortella Bay, the Juno and Fortitude suffered greatly from the red-hot shot of the French, and made no impression on the tower, after two and an half hours cannonading it; at length, some red-hot shot from the ships setting fire to the buss junk, which defended the works, they surrendered. There were 33 men in the tower, only two of which were wounded, and those mortally.

The Fortitude had her main-mast much wounded, many of her shrouds cut away, three of her lower deck guns dismounted, several hot shot in her hull; a great many men blown up by the explosion of powder in a box, struck by an hot shot—she was on fire by another hot shot lodged in her side; the fire was, however, extinguished without material damage—beside which, she had 6 men killed and 56 wounded. The land forces, it appears, suffered greatly, but no details appear; the operations have so far succeeded, that, according to general Dundas's letter, "they have secured the possession of Mortella Bay."

The following letter from the governor of Jamaica, to his Britannic majesty's consul-general of the United States of America, is here published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

Jamaica, King's-house, April 12, 1794.

SIR,

Having with the advice of his majesty's council, opened the ports of this island, for the importation of all kinds of provisions in neutral vessels, to the 20th day of October next, and four months further notice to be given, I beg to recommend it to you to notify the same in the most public manner, throughout the United States, and to encourage the export of provisions either for this island, or the ports of St. Domingo, under the British government. I can venture to assure a ready sale for all such provisions, and the vessels bringing them to the island of St. Domingo, will, for the present, be allowed to carry away produce to the amount of their cargoes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Sir John Temple, Bart.

Consul general from Great-Britain.

His Britannic majesty's consul-general for the middle and southern states of America, gives notice, that he has received advices from his majesty's lieutenant governor of Jamaica, that the ports of that island will be open for the importation of all kinds of provisions, in neutral vessels, until the 20th of October next; at the expiration of which time, four months notice will be given; and for the encouragement of merchants trading to the ports in the island of St. Domingo, in the possession of his majesty's forces, assurances are given, that all vessels carrying provisions thither, will for the present, be allowed to bring away produce to the amount of their cargoes.

May 21st, 1794.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *May* 5.

Yesterday evening the ship Major Pinckney, captain Grice, arrived off the bar in six weeks passage from Falmouth.

Captain Finlay, from Gonaives, touched at Cape Nicola Mole, where he saw a letter from a merchant in Jamaica to his correspondent there. Which mention that he was sorry to inform him, that the Spaniards had withdrawn from the confederacy of the powers of Europe, engaged in war against the French. In corroboration of this information, captain F. says eight Spanish ships of the line, with other armed vessels, had laid inactive at a port near Gonaives for some time past, supposed to be in conformity to orders received from the Spanish government, and the French and Spaniards in St. Domingo were on the most friendly footing.

That the French inhabitants, which had lately submitted themselves to the British arms, had arose in opposition to their new masters, planted the national standard in sight of Cape Nicola Mole, and completely invested that place.

BALTIMORE, *May* 23.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this town, received by last evening's mail.

"It is said that Simcoe is fortifying all the rapids of the Miami. The invasion of the Spanish dominions is still meditated by the wrongheads to the south and south-west. Possibly, this movement of Simcoe may be accounted for from an alarm which Sedgwick's motion, for an addition of auxilary force, may have made about ten weeks since, on the news of a certain person. For though I cannot doubt that the British cabinet intended war, at the period of the 6th November yet it appears to me, they thought better of it by the 8th January; and then the Canada politics must have gone through a change corresponding with their second thoughts."

Extract of a letter from another gentleman in Philadelphia, dated May 21, *to his friend in this town.*

"I have just been informed, that orders are actually issued for 10,000 militia, to be ready to turn out at the shortest notice.

"Accounts are received here, that governor Simcoe, of Upper Canada, with about 300 British or Canadians, is within 45 miles of general Wayne—and that the hostile Indians are collecting in force. What the issue may be, time only can disclose."