give an account of the operations
d army at Corsica; from which
e 19th of February the English
mpty town of St. Florenzo, the
aving gone off two days before,
Hood had in his division of the
The fleet suffered much from
way from the islands of Hieres;
ower in Mortella Bay, the Juno
greatly from the red-hot shot of
e no impression on the tower,
hours cannonading it; at length,
the ships setting fire to the bush
the works, they surrendered.
the tower, only two of which
hose mortally,
her main-mast much wounded,
ut away, three of her lower deck
eral hot shot in her hull; a great
by the explosion of powder in a
hot—she was on fire by another
er side; the fire was, however,
material damage—beside which,
and 56 wounded. The land
uffered greatly, but no details
s have so far succeeded, that,
Dundas's letter, "they have
f Mortella Bay."

rom the governor of Jamaica, to
y's consul-general of the United
is here published for the infor-
if may concern:—
ing's-house, April 12, 1794.

dvice of his majesty's council,
his island, for the importation of
s in neutral vessels, to the 20th
and four months further notice
recommend it to you to notify
public manner, throughout the
encourage the export of provi-
nd, or the ports of St. Domin-
government. I can venture to
or all such provisions, and the
to the island of St. Domingo,
be allowed to carry away pro-
their cargoes.
onour to be, Sir,
obedient, humble servant,
ADAM WILLIAMSON.
Bart.
rom Great-Britain.
ty's consul-general for the mid-
of America, gives notice, that
es from his majesty's lieutenant
that the ports of that island will
tation of all kinds of provisions,
il the 20th of October next; at
h time, four months notice will
he encouragement of merchants
the island of St. Domingo, in
majesty's forces, assurances are
carrying provisions thither, will
lowed to bring away produce to
rgoes.

TON, (S. C.) *May* 5.
he ship Major Pinckney, captain
bar in six weeks passage from

om Gonaives, touched at Cape
he saw a letter from a merchant
spondent there. Which mention
nform him, that the Spaniards
he confederacy of the powers of
ar against the French. In cor-
ormation, captain F. says eight
line, with other armed vessels,
port near Gonaives for some
be in conformity to orders re-
ish government, and the French
Domingo were on the most

inhabitants, which had lately
to the British arms, had arose in
w masters, planted the national
pe Nicola Mole, and completely

MORE, *May* 23.
Philadelphia, to a gentleman in
ved by last evening's mail.
coe is fortifying all the rapids of
sion of the Spanish dominions
he wrongheads to the south and
this movement of Simcoe may
n an alarm which Sedgwick's
n of auxilary force, may have
since, on the news of a certain
I cannot doubt that the British
at the period of the 6th No-
to me, they thought better of it
and then the Canada politics
gh a change corresponding with

another gentleman in Philadelphia,
to his friend in this town.
nformed, that orders are actually
litia, to be ready to turn out at

ved here, that governor Simcoe,
about 300 British or Canadians,
general Wayne—and that the
ecting in force. What the issue
disclose."

From the (Norfolk) AMERICAN GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, of the 19th instant.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Dominick Terry, captain De Hart, from Lisbon, which place he left the 28th of March, in company with upwards of 40 sail of American vessels, under the convoy of a Portuguese frigate and two 20 gun brigs.

When the Dominick Terry parted with the convoy, the captain of the frigate informed captain De Hart, that their orders were to cruise between the Western-Islands, Madeira, and Cape St. Vincents, to intercept and capture all Algerine vessels.

When captain De Hart left Lisbon, they were fitting out a number of ships of war to cruise against the Algerines.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 29.

A Charleston paper of the second instant, says,

A letter from an officer on board the French privateer l'Aime Point-Petre, captain Talbot, that sailed from this port a short time since, and who has taken and carried into Savannah, the ship Grenada Packet, of London, last from Pensicola, mentions, that the cargo of their prize, consisting of fur and skins, is valued at 18,000l. and that the specie they have as yet got out of her, is only about 1200 dollars; but, that one of the people taken in the ship, has reported, that there are 5 hogsheads of gold and silver on board; and, that what seems to corroborate this circumstance is, the British consul's offering any price for the ship and cargo, as she stands.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Lisbon to their correspondent in New-York, dated March 18, 1794.

"We have hopes that the time is now near, when business will again be done betwixt us and the states with its former liberty and disembarrassment, and that you will have an opportunity of sending again your ships to Europe, as it is reported that the Portuguese have or will declare war against the Algerines; and will soon have a fleet out against them as formerly."

Congress of the United States.

UNITED STATES, MAY 21, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before you a certain information, whereby it would appear that some encroachment was about to be made on our territory by an officer and party of British troops. Proceeding upon a supposition of the authenticity of this information, although of a private nature, I caused the representation to be made to the British minister, a copy of which accompanies this message.

It cannot be necessary to comment upon the very serious nature of such an encroachment, nor to urge that this new state of things suggests the propriety of placing the United States in a posture of effectual preparation for an event, which, notwithstanding the endeavours making to avert, it may, by circumstances beyond our control, be forced upon us.

G. WASHINGTON.

In SENATE, May 23, 1794.

Ordered, That the message from the president of the United States of this day, with the communications referred to therein, together with the communications referred to in the message of the president of the United States of the 21st instant, be printed for the use of the senate.

Attest. SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES, May 23, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

I lay before you the copy of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, in answer to a letter from the secretary of state, communicated to congress yesterday; and also the copy of a letter from the secretary, which is referred to the above mentioned letter of the minister.

G. WASHINGTON.

No. I.

Philadelphia, May 20.

SIR,

IT cannot be unknown to you, that a speech, said to be addressed, on the 10th of February, 1794, to several Indian nations, and ascribed to the governor-general of his Britannic majesty at Quebec, has appeared in most of the public prints in the United States. With so many circumstances of authenticity, after remaining so long without contradiction, it might have justified us in inquiring from you, whether it was really delivered under British authority. Our forbearance thus to inquire is conformable with the moderation which has directed the conduct of our government towards Great-Britain; and indicates, at the same time, our hopes from the declaration of yours, that its views would prove ultimately pacific, and that it would discountenance every measure of its officers having a contrary tendency.

Even now, Sir, while I entertain a firm persuasion that in presuming this speech to be genuine, I cannot well err, I should be ready to retract the comments which I am about to make, if you should think proper to deny its authenticity.

At the very moment when the British ministry were forwarding assurances of good will, does lord Dorchester foster and encourage, in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards the United States. If it was a part of the American character to indulge suspicion, what might not be conjectured, *as to the influence* by which our treaty was defeated, in the last year, from the assembling of deputies from almost all the nations who were at the late general council on the Miami, and whose enmity against us cannot be doubted? How nearly would that suspicion approach to proof, were we to recollect, that so high an officer as himself, would so rashly hazard this expression, "I should not be surprised if we were at war with the United States in the course of the present year; and if we are, a line must then be drawn by the warriors."

But this speech only forebodes hostility; the intelligence which has been received this morning is, if true, *hostility itself*. The president of the United States has understood through channels of real confidence, that governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there.

Permit me then to ask, whether these things be so? It has been usual, for each party in a negotiation, to pay such a deference to the pretensions of the other, as to keep their affairs in the same posture, until the negotiation was concluded. On this principle you complained, in your letter of the 5th of July, 1792, of the jurisdiction attempted to be exercised, under the state of Vermont, within the district occupied by the troops of your king, and demanded, that our government should suppress it, from respect to the discussion which was pending. On this principle you were assured that proper measures should be adopted. On the same principle you renew, on the 10th of March, 1794, a similar application, and are answered, that the measures of the government should correspond with its assurances. Accordingly, although the forts, garrisons and districts, to which your letters relate, are confessedly within the limits of the United States, yet have our citizens been forbidden to interrupt you in the occupancy of them. What return then have we a right to expect!

But you will not suppose that I put the impropriety of the present aggression upon the pendency of the negotiation. I quote this only to shew the contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. This possession of our acknowledged territory has not the pretext of *statu quo* on its side; it has no pretext at all. It is an act, *the hostility of which cannot be palliated* by any connexion with that negotiation. It is calculated to support an enemy whom we are seeking to bring to peace.

A late mission of the United States to Great-Britain is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the sincere wish of our government to preserve peace and a good understanding with your nation. But our honour and safety require that *an invasion shall be repelled*.

Let me therefore inform you, Sir, that I have it in charge from the president of the United States, to request and urge you to take immediate and effectual measures, as far as in you lies, to suppress these hostile movements; to call to mind that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, will not be able to distinguish between *them* and *any other people* associated in the war; to compare these encroachments with the candour of our conduct, and the doctrines which you have maintained; and to admonish those who shall throw obstacles in the way of negotiation and tranquillity, that they will be responsible for all the unhappy consequences. I have the honour to be, with respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty.

No. II.

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1794.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 20th current, which I did not receive till late in the afternoon yesterday, it is necessary for me to premise that, whatever may be my personal opinion, with respect to the style and manner in which you have thought it proper to address me, upon the present occasion, it is not my intention to offer any animadversion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candour to the examination of the subjects of your letter.

Though I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me so categorically, as you have required it, an explanation of any measure emanating from the governors of Canada, over whose actions, I have no control, and for whose conduct I am not responsible; I am willing to admit the authenticity of the speech to certain Indian nations, to which you have alluded, and which you have ascribed to the governor-general of his majesty's possessions in North-America. But in order to ascertain the precise sense of the only passage of that speech, to which you have referred, and of which you have given merely a partial citation, I shall quote the passage at length.

"*Children*,

"Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains; and from the manner in which the people of the States push on, and act, and talk on this side, and from what I can learn of their conduct towards the sea, I shall not be surprised, if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if so, a line must then be drawn by the warriors." From the context of this whole passage, it is manifest that lord Dorchester was persuaded that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility, had proceeded from the United States; and so far as the state of Vermont, to which I presume his lordship principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that the persuasion was not ill founded. For notwithstanding the positive assurances, which I received from your predecessor, on the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 5th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage and repress the encroachments, which the state and individuals of Vermont had committed, on the territory occupied by his majesty's garrisons, I assert with confidence, that not only those encroachments have never been in any manner repressed, but the recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity, have been committed. Indeed, if this assertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark that though the space of fifty days elapsed between my letter of the 10th of March 1794, upon this subject, and your answer of the 29th of April, 1794, * you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat.

"In regard to your declaration that governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there," I had no intelligence that such an event has actually occured. But even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the place, in which you assert that the fort is intended to be erected, and whether it be for the purpose, of protecting subjects of his majesty residing in districts depending on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being streightened by the approach of the American army; to either of which cases I imagine that the principle of the *status quo*, until the final arrangement of the points in discussion between the two countries shall be concluded; will strictly apply. In order, however, to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumstance, I shall immediately transmit copies of your letter, and of this answer, as well to the governor-general of his majesty's possessions in North-America, and the governor of Upper Canada, as to his majesty's ministers in England, for their respective information.

Before I conclude this letter, I must be permitted to observe that I have construed to the unrepressed and continued aggressions of the state of Vermont, alone, the persuasion of lord Dorchester, that they were indicative of an existing hostile disposition in the United States against Great-Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual state of war on their part. If I had been desirous of recurring to other sources of disquietude, I might, from the allusion of his lordship to the conduct of this government toward the sea," have deduced other motives of apprehensions on which, from the solicitude you evince to establish a "contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you," I might have conceived myself justified in dilating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out at Charleston, at the commencement of the present hostilities, and which were allowed not only to depart from the port, not only with the consent but under the express permission of the governor of South-Carolina.

I might have adverted to the prizes made by those privateers, of which the *legality* was in some measure admitted by the refusal of this government to restore such as were made antecedently to the 5th of June, 1793. I might have adverted to the permission granted by this government to the commanders of French ships of war, and of privateers, to dispose of their prizes by sale in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers, Le Petit Democrat, (now La Cornelia,) and Le Carmagnole, both which were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which, in consequence of my remonstrances, and of the assurances I received, I concluded would have been dismantled, but which have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York armed, and now are, as I am informed, in a condition to proceed immediately to sea. I might have adverted to the conduct which this government has observed towards the powers combined against France, in the enforcement of the embargo; for while the vessels of the former are subjected to the restrictions of that measure, those of the latter have been permitted to depart from Hampton road, tho' three weeks had elapsed subsequently to the imposition of the embargo, though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with articles "calculated to support an enemy whom we are seeking to bring to peace." I might have adverted to the uniformly unfriendly treatment which his majesty's ships of war, and officers in his majesty's service, have, since the commencement of the present hostilities, experienced in the American ports. And lastly, I might have adverted to the unparallelled insult which has been recently offered, at New-Port, Rhode-Island, (not by a lawless collection of the people, but) by the governor and council of that state, to the British flag, in the violent measures pursued towards his majesty's sloop of war Nautilus, and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom she was commanded.

I have, however, forborne to expatiate upon these points, because I am not disposed to consider them, and have before stated, as *necessary* elucidations of the immediate object of your letter, and much less to urge them, in their present form, as general topics of recrimination. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND.

No. III.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Randolph, dated the 29th of April last, which is referred to as above by the minister of Great-Britain; it was yesterday read in the house of representatives, as introductory to the reading of the communication from Mr. Hammond.

* *Vide infra No. III.*