miles to ſea, then hove to, to wait for the Concorde. At 11 o'clock the Concorde reached Cape Henry, where citizen Van Dogen ſaw fit prudently to come to anchor. The Dædalus and Terpſichore ſtood off and on, under an eaſy ſail, till the next morning, when they ſtood in to Cape Henry; but could ſee nothing of the Concorde. They paſſed the whole day of the 18th at a little diſtance from the Cape, and on the morning of the 19th ſtood in again; when finding it in vain to wait any longer, they proceeded for this port, leaving the *Sans Culottes* quietly to return and ſing "*The Carmagnole*," and citizen Van Dogen, if poſſible, to make out a tale for the convention, that will ſave his head from the guillotine.

It appears by the ſtatements under Halifax head, that captain Van Dogen did not look ſharp after the Dædalus and Terpſichore. It was ſaid, when he returned to Norfolk, he was unable to come up with them. Slow ſailing veſſels indeed, that could not overtake others that were lying to! But then this is a Halifax account, and is not to be credited!!

In contradiction of the Halifax news, it is ſaid ſeveral arrivals from Norfolk mention the Concorde's chaſing the Britiſh frigates 48 hours.

NEW-YORK, *June* 13.

We hear the Britiſh government of Canada feel ſuch apprehenſion of an attack from the juſtly exaſperated Americans, that a body of troops is ordered from Quebec to Montreal. What part of the frontiers they are deſtined for is not known.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Domingo, to a reſpectable houſe in this city.

Mole St. Nicholas, 26th May, 1794.

"The reinforcements which have lately arrived from the Windward iſlands, are already gone againſt Port-au-Prince—that ſmall fleet conſiſts of four men of war, ſix frigates and twelve tranſports, with four or 5000 men. We wait with much impatience the reſult of that expedition, the ſucceſs of which will haſten and determine the reduction of the whole iſland—one thing only creates uneaſineſs, and it is the embargo laid on in your ports; its duration would prove very prejudicial to us—but we hope that all cauſes of grievances between you and the Engliſh will ſoon (if they are not already) be removed to the entire ſatisfaction of the United States, for the glory and proſperity of which we form the moſt ſincere wiſhes."

June 18. The letter of *Maſter Frederick* (duke of York) *to his papa*, mentioned in our laſt, is ſo puerile, and its contents of ſo little conſequence, that we do not conceive that the ſacrifice of a column for its depoſit would be acceptable to our readers: It does not appear by it, that any thing more had taken place, than a *brave* attack, by *eight columns*, upon a few *out-poſts* of the republican army, which *out-poſts* they *bravely* repulſed, after fighting like *Britiſh Lions* ("eſpecially thoſe under MY immediate command") and loſing *three* killed and *ſix* wounded! It further appears, that there was an *intention* of *beginning* the ſeige of LANDRIECES, which is probably the head-quarters of the republican army!

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Yeſterday morning captain Rogers, of the Britiſh frigate Quebec, came up to this city, and waited on the governor, at his ſeat at Greenwich. The buſineſs of this interview has not yet tranſpired, and the public curioſity is greatly excited on account of it. In the afternoon the Quebec, Rogers, of thirty-ſix, and the Alarm, Carpenter, of thirty-two guns, came up, and moored at the ſouthward of Governor's Iſland, agreeably to the late orders.

Theſe frigates, with ſeven others which ſailed with them, are part of admiral Jervis's ſquadron, which was deſtined for the reduction of the French Weſt-Indies. Captain Rogers commands this ſquadron of nine frigates.

Various are the conjectures with reſpect to the buſineſs of theſe veſſels, but we are led to ſuppoſe that it is conciliatory; perhaps on the ſpoilation ſubject; perhaps to paſs the hurricane months only; perhaps they are deſtined to intercept proviſion veſſels bound to France. The field of conjecture is wide, and we hope the public will be relieved from it by our next publication, as it is probable that the *cabinet ſecret* will *leak out* before that time.

June 20. A gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from Albany, which ſtates that a report prevails there of a gentleman's arriving from Vermont, informing that the Britiſh, in attempting to erect a fort twenty miles within the territory of the United States, were reſiſted by force; that eleven Britiſh and ſeven Americans were ſlain. We give this as a mere report, and there is reaſon to doubt the truth of it, as other letters from Albany do not mention it.

LANSINGBURGH, *June* 10.

We have juſt been informed by a gentleman who left Montreal on the 29th ult. that great preparations were making under pretence of defending the Canadians from being plundered by the Vermonteers, which they have been led to believe, from reports induſtriouſly circulated, no doubt for the purpoſe of calling out the militia, and uniting the Canadians againſt the ſtates. The forts are putting in the beſt ſtate of defence, and many boats are building, one of 70 oars was launched laſt week, alleged to be for carrying proviſions. No account of col. Simcoe having taken a new poſition was known when he left that place.—*Ten thouſand troops* were expected to arrive from Europe, as *proviſions* were ſo *cheap*, that ſoldiers could ſubſiſt much more comfortably than in England, and be ready for an expedition at any moment. Lord Dorcheſter was daily looked for from Quebec, to review the troops, militia, forts, &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, *June* 21.

Copy of a letter from the attorney employed by the captains of American veſſels captured at St. Pierre's in Martinique.

The court of admiralty having required that each claimant in the American cauſes, ſhould give by way of ſecurity for double coſts, purſuant to act, the joint and ſeveral bonds of himſelf and ſome reputable citizen, to pay ſixty joes to the captors in caſe of condemnation; it being deemed impoſſible for you to obtain, and it being therefore the unanimous reſolution of you all, not to give the ſecurity demanded; I this day made a motion to the court, to hear argument of counſel in the American claims, one for all, without ſecurity, before the time for giving ſecurity ſhould expire—that motion by the court was rejected. As you continue to perſiſt in your reſolution, and as all that could be done by me whilſt that reſolution was fixed on your part, has been attempted without ſucceſs, the immediate conſequence will be the adjudication of your veſſels. I cannot but conſider the law as a hard one, which deters a claimant from urging a juſt right, by interpoſing a ſecurity operating in the nature of a penalty, to be certainly forfeited upon failure of ſucceſs, whatever might have been the probable grounds of the claim; as that claim can only be received on oath, and ſtands oppoſed to the unſupported charges of the libel; it would ſeem more conſonant to the law of nations and general juſtice, that upon filing a claim on oath, libellant and claimant ſhould mutually give ſecurity to each other to pay coſts of ſuit, and coſts only, and this after all, at the diſcretion of the judge. Whatever have been your motives that produced your reſolution not to give ſecurity, whether the general impoſſibility of doing it, or other circumſtances of your particular ſituation and information, it certainly may be defended on the following principles. I have told you, and it is a point not to be doubted, that the judge is bound to give ſentence of acquital or condemnation upon the ſhips papers, and upon the preparatory examination, whether a claim be filed or not. I do not ſee after a claim is filed on oath, though no ſecurity be given, how the judge can, in giving ſentence exclude ſuch teſtimony from the cauſes.

Your preparatory examination contains however, nearly all that is in your claim, and certainly no grounds of condemnation. The judgment, therefore, will, in either caſe, be upon the ſame proofs, and the only uſe of ſecurity will be to obtain argument of counſel. That argument will be allowed in three caſes to determine all you may not hope after the declaration of the judge to-day, and ſecurity given in three caſes, would not ſuſpend or ſave the condemnation of all others. By only giving ſecurity on all, could any one or three be allowed to be argued? In forty libels, the ſecurity amounts to two thouſand four hundred joes; equal to four thouſand three hundred and twenty pounds ſterling. Before therefore, you can have the opportunity of defence, you muſt add that ſum to the capture. That additional ſum is to be put together with the value ſeized, and the whole is to wait the ſame adjudication—ſo much more of American property is to be annexed, and it is to be taken from your friends with all the diſtreſs that ſuch a contribution drawn from them muſt afford. The only probable benefit to be expected, after all, from this ſecurity, is what may be obtained from the argument of counſel; and confident, indeed, muſt he be, who would recommend ſuch a riſk at ſuch a price. The reſolution therefore, which you have taken without me, although I cannot legally recommend, I cannot entirely diſapprove of, and as there is a remedy ever given by the act to the perſons concerned in intereſt, by way of appeal, as I am alſo of opinion, that the not giving ſecurity is not a default, in conſequence of which judgment will be upon the default, but there muſt ſtill be an adjudication upon the merits, as they appear upon the ſhip's papers, and preparatory examinations. I recommend to you, if you do nothing further here, to give immediate notice at your reſpective times of arrival in America, to all perſons concerned, that they may take ſuch meaſures as ſeem good to them under the circumſtances of the act.

G. W. JORDAN.

St. Pierre's, Martinique, April 25, 1794.

To the captains of American veſſels,
ſeized at Martinique.

ST. PIERRE'S.

GENTLEMEN,

Copy.

According to what my former letters had taught you to expect, the judge of admiralty proceeded yeſterday to the adjudication of your veſſels, and by one undiſtinguiſhing ſentence condemned all. The grounds of the ſentence as reduced into writing with all the expedition of which I was capable during the ſhort time that cauſe given to the buſineſs—were

"The violations of the firſt and ſecond inſtructions:
"The aſſiſtance given to bad men in a bad cauſe:
"And becauſe you were, and were to be conſidered as the enemies of Great-Britain."

I do not know that theſe diſtinct reaſons were then diſtinctly given, but they were expreſſed as the motives of a judgment declared in very few words, and in ſcarcely as many ſentences.

We the American citizens, maſters and ſupercargoes of the veſſels illegally detained at this iſland, having met together (and being about to depart) for the purpoſe of collecting materials to form an addreſs to the repreſentatives of our country, in congreſs aſſembled, ſtate the following circumſtances:

THAT having ſailed from America between the months of November and February, and arrived at this port within the period aforementioned, were here tranſacting our lawful buſineſs as we had uſually done.—That on or about the 3d of February, the Britiſh fleet and army commenced the blockade of ſaid iſland. That on the 17th of February aforeſaid this town ſurrendered to Britiſh forces, and on the following day officers and boats from the ſhips of war were ſent on board our reſpective veſſels, our colours torn down, our ſails unbent, ourſelves and ſeamen ordered into their boats, without being permitted to take a change of cloaths, or ſecure our cabins and trunks; were carried on board a ſhip of war, and after undergoing an inſulting examination and treated with the utmoſt contempt, were carried on board a priſon ſhip; here we were crowded together to the amount of 250 perſons, in a ſmall ſhip with a ſingle deck, without any kind of proviſions, except what we received from our friends on ſhore, and even that with great difficulty, as they forbid any boat coming along ſide. We remained in this ſituation three days; during which time we made applications to the commodore, captain Nugent, of the ſhip Veteran, for ſomething to keep us from ſtarving, were anſwered by the ſaid Nugent, to ſtarve and be damned, or procure victuals for ourſelves; previous to this he threatened to cut off the ears of a captain Garland, provided he found any thing deficient on board his ſloop, whom he called a prize, ſaid Garland being an American owner and maſter from Philadelphia.

A captain Saliſbury, of the ſhip Beaulieu, treated us alſo on a certain occaſion, as bad—accuſing us of robbing our veſſels, when, many days previous to this, we were on board of a priſon ſhip with our ſeamen, and our boats taken from us. This was done merely as a cover to the plunder daily made uſe of on our veſſels by his officers and ſeamen.

That we remained in the priſon ſhip ſome time before the maſters were permitted to go on ſhore; and that a number of our officers and ſeamen have died in conſequence of their confinement, and others, although citizens of the United States, were forcibly dragged on board their ſhips of war, particularly the mate of the ſhip Betſey, captain George, of Philadelphia, was whipped at the gun on board the Beaulieu frigate, and ſent to ſerve on board the Sans Culottes, as a ſeaman, after he was taken at St. Pierre's. That if it had not been by the interpoſition of ſome of our friends on ſhore, we ſhould have undoubtedly ſuffered for the want of the neceſſaries of life. That a number of us have had our cloathing and money ſtolen out of our veſſels, and when we requeſted to be informed the reaſon why we were thus treated, we were informed that we had diſobeyed the king's inſtructions of the 6th of November, forbidding us to afford any ſupplies to the enemies of Great-Britain, when it was impoſſible we could have had any knowledge of that event.—That from the time we were diſpoſſeſſed of our veſſels, they were abandoned to the moſt diſgraceful plunder and depredation. That we were ſeveral times ordered to embark, or be conſidered as priſoners; but that juſtice due to our employers hardened us to their threats, with a determination on our ſide to ſeek for further ſatisfaction; and in ſhort, we have been treated with more cruelty and inhumanity than nations at war uſually treat their priſoners.

After a tedious ſuſpence of more than a month, we were informed that a court of vice-admiralty was eſtabliſhed; we were then libelled, and another month had nearly elapſed before we had ſeen even the ſhadow of a trial, (previous to our condemnation, our veſſels were ſold without the ſmalleſt information given us, but on the contrary they denied that the ſales of any American veſſels were to take place that day) and when it did commence, our attorney was denied the privilege of argument, after being at the expence of one hundred and fifty joes to invite him down to plead our cauſe; however, as we underſtood (the judge by the name of Robertſon, who was appointed for the purpoſe of condemning us) a machine or tool of our ——— who had granted ſeveral certificates of the condemnation of our veſſels previous to the day of trial; ſuch like reaſons taught us to believe that his avarice and loyalty would overbalance his juſtice, we declined adding to their plunder, as it was not in our power to give what he demanded as ſecurity. He therefore condemned us as good and lawful prizes to the captors.

FORM of PRAYER,

Offered at Saint Fargeau, in the department of Jonne, by GERMAIN RUBIGNI, at the cloſe of the meeting of the popular ſociety of that place.

[Tranſlated from a late French Gazette.]

OH Supreme Intelligence:—Thou who created deſt upon the earth Man and Liberty—Thou whoſe works were inſulted when man was degraded, who is one of thy works—Thou whoſe worſhip and ſacred doctrines were alſo profaned during the deplorable ignorance of ſo many barbarous ages—Thou whoſe goodneſs didſt ſuffer, during ſo long a time, altars to be erected to lies, and to ſeduce man, by a vicious pomp, from the real object of his devotion, which was only Thee!—God of nations—liſten to our patriotic ſongs—to the accent of liberty—to thoſe of our ſociety—and be witneſs to the triumphs of freedom which thou doſt occaſion us to enjoy—Eternal Being—be for ever celebrated—the days of impoſture have vaniſhed like a ſhadow—the prophecy of Hoſea is accompliſhed—the people are at length delivered from the ferocious tyranny of princes and of kings, thoſe prieſts and idols of legendary ſtory—the worſhip of man is become pure, and of courſe will become devoted only to Thee and to the country.

Supreme Being! Cauſe every where wiſdom and order, juſtice and happineſs, to revive. Spread torrents of light on the paths of liberty, ſo that all the nations of the world may be thereby enlightened.—