ly inquired whether general Wayne intended to march to the foot of the Rapids, and attack the British post at that place? I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's design (particularly) but if that there should be a British post, in his road, no doubt he would treat it as he would an Indian village. He seemed very much surprised that general Wayne should alter his course of march, and thought it indicated some design against that fort, saying his former intended rout, was to the old Miami village.

"The people of Detroit seemed very much exasperated against the people of Kentucky, and made no secret of their prayers for the destruction of general Wayne's army. Colonel Baubee marched about the 14th of August from Detroit, with 200 men under his command, to the British fort at the foot of the Rapids, in order to oppose general Wayne and strengthen that garrison.

"When the Indians and white people returned from the battle at Recovery, to Detroit, with the scalps taken in that battle extended on a pole, according to their custom, they were saluted from the garrison, with the fire of three guns and huzzas from the citizens.

"From Detroit I was sent to Niagara, to governor Simcoe, where similar examinations and inquires, as at Detroit, took place. The governor is sending daily all kinds of military stores to the fort at the foot of the Rapids, ammunition, guns, tomahawks and scalping knives, provisions and cloathing in abundance.

"The governor wished to know whether general Wayne, or Mr. Wayne, as he called him, had congressional orders, or orders from Mr. Withington, who is the head of the mob, in his language, to attack the fort or insult the British flag at the foot of the Rapids. I told him I knew nothing of general Wayne's orders, or what congress had directed him to do. He wished that general Wayne would dare to attack that fort, if he did he would soon put a stop to the war; and the mode he would adopt, would be to cut off general Wayne's army, and make a conquest of Kentucky; destroy the mob; give honest people good government, and thereby produce peace, harmony and good neighbourhood.

"R. NEWMAN.

"N. B. Captain Brandt was, when I left Niagara, at the mouth of the Buffaloe creek, holding a council whether the savages in that quarter should go and assist the hostile Indians in driving general Wayne from their country; and I rather think they will go, because the British are pressing and urging them to war.

"All the soldiers (but a very few left) are sent from the garrisons at Niagara and lake Erie, to this new fort, at the foot of the Rapids; and their places supplied by the militia.

"This same Mr. M'Kee, who accompanied me to Detroit, was the man who carried a wampum and an invitation to the Hurons to go to war; and I was present when he delivered it, on his way to Detroit.

"R. N."

NEW-YORK, *October* 21.

By the brig Betsey, captain Champlin, forty-one days from Hamburgh, we learn, that the French are still going on with their victories: Valenciennes and Conde are retaken, Sluys taken. The corn in the vicinage of Flushing was cut down and carried off by the French. The English gun-boats, commanded by Smith, (who had command at Toulon) had been cut off by the French, taken and sunk.

Pichegru had returned from Paris to the army, with orders to prosecute the war with vigour.

It was reported that captain Bompard was beheaded, for breaking the line of the French fleet, in the late engagement with the English under lord Howe.

Seven English frigates were cruising in the North Seas, supposed to be a convoy for the duke of York, and the British troops under his command, who, it was said, were hastening to England.

The French were bombarding Rotterdam, which, it was expected, would soon fall.

Captain Champlin spoke with the Ranger, of sixteen guns, bound in here, prize to the French republic.

Captain Champlin further informs, that intelligence was received there of the surrender of Valenciennes, and the capture of Breda by the French. All communication between Rotterdam and Hamburg was interrupted, as a proof of which he mentions, that two or three Hamburgh mails had returned. Merchants in Holland have advised their correspondents in this city, that all bills drawn on cargoes unsold will be noted for non-payment.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 22.

AUTHENTIC.

THE undersigned envoy of the United States of America, has the honour of representing to the right honourable lord Grenville, his Britannic majesty's secretary of state, for the department of foreign affairs.

That a very considerable number of American vessels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned, by certain of his majesty's officers and judges.

That, in various instances, these captures and condemnations, were so conducted, and the captured placed under such unfavourable circumstances, as that, for want of the securities required, and other obstacles, no appeals were made in some cases, nor any claims in others.

The undersigned presumes that these facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honour of submitting to his lordship's consideration; and that it will not be deemed necessary at present, to particularize these cases, and their merits, or detail the circumstances, which discriminate some from others.

That great and extensive injuries having thus, under colour of his majesty's authority, and commissions, been done to a numerous class of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourse only to the justice, authority and interposition of his majesty. That the vessels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly sold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of persons, of whom some are dead, some unable to make retribution, and others, from frequent removals, and their particular circumstances, not easily reached by civil process.

That as for these losses and injuries, adequate compensation, by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and considering the causes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his majesty's justice, and magnanimity, to cause such compensation to be made to these innocent sufferers, as may be consistent with equity; and the undersigned flatters himself, that such principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will serve as rules whereby to ascertain the cases and the amount of compensation.

So grievous are the expences and delays attending litigated suits, to persons whose fortunes have been so materially affected, and so great is the distance of Great-Britain from America, that the undersigned thinks he ought to express his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as summary and little expensive may be devised, as circumstances and the peculiar hardship of these cases may appear to permit and require.

And as (at least in some of these cases) it may be expedient and necessary, as well as just, that the sentences of the courts of vice-admiralty should be revised and corrected by the court of appeals here; the undersigned hopes it will appear reasonable to his majesty, to order that the captured in question, (who have not already so done) be there admitted to enter both their appeals and their claims.

The undersigned also finds it to be his duty to represent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended, not only to the capture and condemnation of American vessels and property, and to unusual personal severities, but even to the impressment of American citizens, to serve on board of armed vessels. He forbears to dwell on the injuries done to these unfortunate individuals, or on the emotions which they must naturally excite, either in the breasts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the just and humane of every country. His reliance on the justice and benevolence of his majesty, leads him to indulge a pleasing expectation, that orders will be given, that Americans, so circumstanced, be immediately liberated, and that persons honoured with his majesty's commissions, do in future abstain from similar violences.

It is with cordial satisfaction that the undersigned reflects on the impressions which such equitable and conciliatory measures would make on the mind of the United States, and how naturally they would inspire and cherish those sentiments and dispositions which never fail to preserve, as well as to produce, respect, esteem and friendship.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, 30th July, 1794.

The undersigned secretary of state has had the honour to lay before the king the ministerial note which he has received from Mr. Jay, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, respecting the alleged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of several American vessels, and also respecting the circumstances of personal severity, by which those proceedings are stated to have been accompanied in some particular instances.

The undersigned is authorised to assure Mr. Jay, that it is his majesty's wish, that the most complete and impartial justice should be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned.——All experience shews that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, must unavoidably be productive of some inconveniences to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent some irregularities in the course of those proceedings, which are universally recognised, as resulting from the just rights incident to all belligerent powers.—But the king will always be desirous that these inconveniences, and irregularities, should be as much limited, as the nature of the case will admit, and that the fullest opportunity should be given to all to prefer their complaints, and to obtain redress and compensation, where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of several cases, where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims, and of others, where no appeals have been made from the sentences of condemnation pronounced in the first instance.

As to the cases of the first description, lord Grenville apprehends that the regular course of law is still open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the commissioners of prize causes here, against the sentence of the courts below, the whole merits of those cases may be brought forward, and the most complete justice obtained.

In the cases of the second description, the proceeding might, in some instances, be more difficult, from the lapse of the time usually alotted for preferring appeals.—But his majesty being anxious that no temporary or local circumstances, such as those to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, should impede the course of substantial justice, has been pleased to refer it to the proper officers to consider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals, in those cases, in order to admit the claimants to bring their complaints before the regular court appointed for that purpose.

The undersigned has no doubt that, in this manner, a very considerable part of the injuries alleged to have been suffered by the Americans, may, if the complaints are well founded, be redressed in the usual course of judicial proceeding, at a very small expence to the parties, and without any other interposition of his majesty's government than is above stated;—until the result and effect of these proceedings shall be known, no definitive judgment can be formed respecting the nature and extent of those cases, (if any such shall ultimately be found to exist,) where it shall not have been practicable to obtain substantial redress in this mode.—But he does not hesitate to say before hand, that, if cases shall then be found to exist, to such an extent as properly to call for the interposition of government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they shall be unable from whatever circumstances, to procure such redress, in the ordinary course of law, as the justice of their cases may entitle them to expect, his majesty will be anxious that justice should at all events be done, and will readily enter into the discussion of the measures to be adopted, and the principles to be established, for that purpose.

With respect to all acts of personal severity and violence, as the king must entirely disapprove every such transaction, so his majesty's courts are always open for the punishment of offences of this nature; and for giving redress to the sufferers in every case where the fact can be established by satisfactory proof; nor does it appear that any case of that nature can exist, where there would be the smallest difficulty of obtaining, in that mode, substantial and exemplary justice.

On the subject of the impress, lord Grenville has only to assure Mr. Jay, that, if in any instance, American seamen have been impressed into the king's service, it has been contrary to the king's desire; though such cases may have occasionally arisen from the difficulty of discriminating between British and American seamen, especially, where there so often exists an interest and intention to deceive:—Whenever any representation has been made to lord Grenville on the subject, he has never failed to receive his majesty's commands for putting it in a proper course, in order that the facts might be inquired into, and ascertained; and to the intent that the persons in question might be released, if the facts appeared to be satisfactorily established.

With respect to the desire expressed by Mr. Jay, that new orders might be given with a view to prevent, as far as it is possible, the giving any just ground of complaint on this head, lord Grenville has no reason to doubt that his majesty's intentions respecting this point are already sufficiently understood by his majesty's officers, employed on that service; but he has nevertheless obtained his majesty's permission to assure Mr. Jay, that instructions to the effect desired, will be renewed in consequence of his application.

The undersigned avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Jay his assurances of his sincere esteem and consideration.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-Street, 1st August, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.

I hereby certify that the foregoing representation by Mr. Jay to lord Grenville, of the 30th July, and lord Grenville's answer of the 1st August, are truly copied from the originals on file in the office of the department of state.

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun. Chief Clerk.

A gentleman who came passenger in the George Barclay, informs, that the British fleet consisting of thirty-five sail of the line, besides frigates and sloops of war, well manned and officered, under the command of lord Howe, was to have sailed from Portsmouth about the 26th August, on a cruise, wind and weather permitting—and that from fifteen to twenty guineas bounty was allowed to able seamen some time before he left London, to complete the navy—he says that more riots and disturbances have happened in London lately, than had been experienced for many years back, by reason of the criminal proceedings in impressing men. Several houses which were suspected for kidnapping and trapanning people to join the army and navy, have been almost entirely destroyed. He also informs, that no fears of a war with America are entertained in the least by the people of England, that Mr. Jay's negotiation will be amicably adjusted, and that governor Simcoe is to be recalled.

Extract of a letter from doctor Edwards to his friend in this city, dated Boston, October 15.

"I arrived here from Falmouth, in the Mary of Portland. Four days after we sailed we fell in with a French squadron, who took out fourteen English passengers, and their goods. What they had not time to take with them they threw overboard.

"My family and self were protected by our American passport—they shewed their orders, which were to take or destroy all English ships and property, and to stop neutral vessels, and make prisoners of all Englishmen they found on board.

"In future therefore it will be necessary for every American, going to sea to furnish himself with such credentials as shall prove his citizenship. Among the number taken from the Mary, was William Russel, Esquire, of Birmingham, a gentleman of great respectability and extensive fortune, who with his family were coming over to this country."

Oct. 24. By the ship Glasgow, captain Williams, from Dublin, in forty-six days, we have received a set of Dublin newspapers, down to the fifth of September inclusive, and containing London news to the 29th of August. This is four days later than any other arrival on the continent with London intelligence. We have selected as many articles as possible for this day's Philadelphia Gazette, and have made an exertion to publish at an early hour. On a general review, it seems that the Spaniards appear to think themselves in a very dangerous situation. The Poles have a considerable chance of weathering out this season. The London papers say, that the convention has

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BALTIMOR

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October 23.

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October 22, 1794.