The captain faw the fleet sailing for Port Royal laws, and religion, and the security of all civil fo-Bay, in which the doughty Sir John Jervis, was to anchor—we may reasonably expect therefore that the fiege of Martinique may be converted into an attack on amaica.

The Sans Culottes it is said, were furnished with only three rounds, and were ordered to rely on the bayonet."

March, and from St Eustatia of the 20th, to a re- confiderable importance have been acquired on the spectable merchant of this city—which say that the frontiers of France. The re-capture of Mentz, and condemnation of American property has ceased in the illands, since the receipt of the late instructions from the British government.

A letter from Salem of the 31st of March fays, " a vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, which lest that place the 30th January, and brings an account that the Prussians had left the combined armies, and returned home.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, to a merchant in this city, dated 13th February, 1794.

" The French are giving them enough of it-and are now preparing to enter England with one hundred thousand men."

CHARLESTON, March 26.

Extrast of a letter from a respestable merchant in London,

dated 3d January, 1794, received by the brig George. " The sad tidings of the re-capture of Toulon have just been received, which has caused a universal gloom and difficisfaction; on the back of which Mr. M'Manus, one of the king's messengers, arrived yesterday troin Germany, and has brought an account of the total defeat of the duke of Brunswick, on the R'ine, and or the rapid progrels of the French armies. Things are so terious here, that a draught of the king of Sardinia for 200,000!. agreeable to treaty, as sucialy, has been retuied acceptance. I am certain, beiore May next, the present confederacy of the combined powers will be dissolved, and a truce or peace

take place. "We are fearful the orders of our ministry, for the expture of American and other neutral vessels going to and from the French colonies, will end in serious consequences to both countries."

BALTIMORE, April 15. Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, April 11, to a gentleman in this place.

" Besides the French squadron arrived at Martinique, two ships of the line and three frigates are arrived at Port-au-Prince, with four commissioners on board, Mcffrs. Letomb, Penaiaure, Leroy, and another. Santhonax was immediately arrested and the prisoners released. Two oi the commissioners set out directly, by land, for Aux-Cayes to arrest Polverel. Mr. Letomb with his iquadron going into Jeremie, took two frigates and three privateers that were anchored in the harbour, and made prisoners of war of the whole garrison. The remainder of the English vessels made their escape to St. Marc and other places still in their possession. The whole of the inhabitants are arrested and to be sent on board vessels destined to carry them to France, there to be tried. Mr. Olanier is the only one who escaped, by going on board an American vessel, where he was secreted in a hogshead for three days, and is just arrived at Newport. You may, my friend, depend on the authenticity of this news. I am vide for internal defence, and in the distinguished extremely forry for a number of good patriots, who were never concerned, directly or indirectly, in the sale and derivery of the island of St. Domingo to the enemies of our country."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, to his friend in this town, duted the 11th of April.

"This day, arrived here a schooner, from Barbadoes, the captain of which informs, that he law off the Capes, from 10 to 14 fail of large French ihips of

ANNAPOLIS, April 17.

Mr. Marray, on the 8th instant, in the house of representatives of the United States, moved for a committee to bring in a bill to fortify this city. He stated the importance of a small fort at this place, as its protection related to the safety of the records and state papers, of the state treasury-of the wealth of the city, and of the navigation of the bay of Chesapeake-after a short depate the motion was carried, and a committee appointed.

In the house of representatives of the United States on Tuesday the 8th instant, after some observations on the distrestes of our seamen who have been captured in the West-Indies, Mr. Sherburne laid on the table the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the president of the United States be requested to appoint two or more persons to repair with all convenient speed to the islands of the West-Indies, for the purpose of collecting and aiding in their return to the United States, such American feamen as have been captured and carried to those islands by the ships or cruisers of any foreign nation. And that the persons who may be so appointed be further authorised and directed to affift all captains, supercargoes or agents of any American vessels that have been or may be captured and carried to faid islands for trial, in the legal defence of their vessels and property.

The following is his Britannic majesty's speech, to both houses of parliament, on the 21st day of January, 1794.

My lords and gentlemen,

The circumstances under which you are assembled require your most serious attention.

which depends the maintenance of our constitution,

You must have observed, with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the allied powers, and the change which has taken place in the general fituation of Europe, fince the commencement of the war. The United provinces have been protected from invation. The Auttrian Netherlands There are letters in town from Antigua of the 15th have been recovered and maintained; and places of the jubsequent successes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the south of Europe. The temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon, has greatly distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumstances attending the evacuation of that place, an important and decifive blow has been given to their naval power, by the distinguished conduct, abilities, and spirit of my commanders, officers and torces, both by sea and land.

The French have been driven from their possessions and fithery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been made both in the East and West Indies.

At sea our superiority has been indisputed, and our commerce so effectually protected, that the losses suitained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumstances by which the further progress of the allies has hitherto been impeded, not only to prove the necessity of vigour and perseverance on our part, but at the same time confirm the expectation of ultimate success. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a system which has enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every restraint of justice humanity and religion. But thele efforts, productive as they have necessarily been of internal discontent and confusion in France, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the natural and real

Arength of that country. Although I cannot but regre, the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the essential interests of my people if I were desirous of peace, on any grounds but such as may provide for the permanent safety, and the independence and security of Europe. The attainment of these ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations.

Under this impression I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to he laid before you, together with copies of several conventions, and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such general concern.

I restect with unspeakable satissaction on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to missead and seduce, have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. These sentiments have been eminently manitested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to probravery and spirit displayed on every occasion, by my forces, both by sea and land: They have maintained the lustre of the British name, and have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Gentlemen of the bouse of commons. I have ordered the necessary estimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am perluaded you will be ready to make such provision as the exigences of the times may require. I feel too sensibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my subjects, not to lament the necessity of any additional

It is, however, a great consolation to me, to observe the favourable state of the revenue, and complete success of the measure, which was last year adopted for removing the embarrassments affecting commercial

you will be enabled to provide for them, in such a manner, as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people. My lords and gentlemen,

In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce univerfally that wild and destructive fystem of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful but useful lesson to the present age, and to posterity.

In it only remains for us to continue to persevere in our united exertions: Their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security of peace. Impressed with the necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with we covet not the wealth, of other nations. confidence, on the valour and resources of the nation, on the combined efforts of fo large a part of Europe, and above all, on the incontestible justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practifing the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the Divine favour and We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of sprotection, which have been so eminently experienced by these kingdoms,

To the CITIZENS of St. Mary's, Chatles, and Cu. vert counties, in the flate of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN.

I CALL your attention to events in which all Amrica is interested. With unassected concern I a nounce to you, that scarce a shadow of hope rer continuing on terms of peace with Great-Bris confistent with national honour or national interes From the moment that nation took a part, in on junction with the other despots of Europe, in its war against France, authorised spoliations have be fuccessively exercised on the floating property, and violences committed on the persons, of our cur and the regulations now in force in the West Line and elsewhere, subjecting the vessels and carro neutral nations to indiscriminate seizure and demnation, amounts to actual hostility against Remonstrances by this government have been rependent in vain; instead of relaxation, irritating aggravation have resulted. In every stage of progression Amen has manifested her desire to maintain a strict neuts ty; she has conformed to existing treaty and the of nations; in cases of complaint by either of contending powers, the has experienced a reverleun. duct from them-In this ficuation of things, congre are preparing to meet the evil. Appropriations in making for the establishment of arsenais, and for the provision of arms, and other military implement These necessary measures call for additional revenue. our commerce, from whence great part of our n. sources have hitherto flowed, being almost annihilated. ways and means to supply that deficiency, and in procure the sums contemplated tor desenuve preparation, must be devised. Driven from the shade of peace, and forced to a solemp appeal to arms in vindication of violated rights, and in detence of every thing dear to freemen, I will not entertain a momentary doubt that Americans will once more meet its tian. gers with alacrity, and submit with patience to me inseparable burthens.

Should any unexpected, events grile which cale fairly made use of to avert the impending calamies of war, you may be affured, the dispulition of the who act as guardians of your rights is to make con derable facrifices of punctilio with a view to peace, but as little hope remains on that head, I have though it incumbent on me to make this representation, the your minds may be prepared for the event, and you conduct regulated by the prospect before you.

As a matter of the utmost moment, I suggest, I urge, the necessity of resuming those habits of economy and demestic manusacture, which, in a trial similar to that now threatened, were wifely and successful. y exerted. The culture of cotton and flax ought to be primary objects of your attention; and particular care in improving and increasing the number of sheep, would, at this crisis, be a mark of public virtue.

Accept, Gentlemen, the respects of your representative and servant, G. DENT.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1794.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charles county, a the court-house, in Port-Tobacco-town, on the 4th day of April, 1794, in consequence of notice Michael Jenifer Stone was unanimously elected chairman, and John Campbell was unanimouly elected fecretary.

THE foregoing letter from our fellow-citizen and representative George Dent, addressed to the citizens of Saint-Mary's, Charles, and Caivert counties, was read, and the important subjects which it brings into view, together with the present state of our county and Europe, were taken into consideration, and fully and candidly explained, discussed and deliberated on. Whereupon, Resolved unanimously, That the following letter be figned by the chairman and secretary, and transmitted to our representative, expressing fully and fincerely the sense of the present meeting.

To GEORGE DENT, representative of Seint-Mary's, Charles, and Calvert counties, of the fiate of Maryland, in the house of representatives of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZEN.

THE people of your native county have taken into calm and serious consideration your representation, and the present state of America and of Europe, so lar Great as must be the extent of our exertions, I trust as they relate to us, and we think it our duty to express to you, and through you to our fellow-citizens in the United States, our sentiments. We have applauded the proclamation of the president of the United States, and the subsequent conduct of the executive. We admire that wildom which has seen the true line of conduct to pursue, and pointed the moment in which to act. We love that virtue, which, divested of all partiality and passion, pursues with calm and fleady steps the facred path of duty. We venerate our father of freedom, who lead us to conquest in the war, retired, covered with glory and filled with goodness, into the bosom of peace, and now represents the American character in all the oignity of general benevolence and impartial jultice. For-The people of America having fixed their polltical system on the immutable basis of justice and the rights of man, are governed by these principles to wards each other, and towards all the world. We do not interfere with the policy, we envy not the glory,

> When the cruel and unjust war which Great-Britain waged against us was terminated by an honourable peace, we generously dropt all resentment for injuries past; we complied sincerely with the treaty? we forgave, nay fostered, the subjects who had fought, against us; we entered into the most friendly intercourse with Great-Britain, and gave her the mon valuable part of our trade. In the present war between the tyrants of Europe and patriots of France,

america has not permit entiment against those favour of those which sh o impartial justice, to t rudence, all generous i reat ally, and suppressed he warm affection we fe ion of her greatness, an This conduct would have ice a reciprocal return; b bain, that the king of ur generous example, which renders a crown mbitious, revengeful a dvantage of our peaces lefigned for the comfor listruction, of our fellow ttacked the interests, i nsulted the dignity, of refused to deliver up th reaty, thereby unjuitly our barrier against the He has let loose the bar der and enslave our fellov y attempted to prescrib commerce. His servant fulr, imprison, and impr the citizens of the Unit the detention, seizure ai fels and property of our our peaceable remonstran Under these impressi hope from the justice of

therefore, firmly, that t the weak and wicked d we consider it the duty to prepare for war. Ai ffruct you, to make use o to preferve peace with all that you concur in the parations for desence. A of the United States sho solemaly pledge ourselve country, that with our li port the freedom, dignit rica; that no ruin or ca submit to any nation up mit to posterity our freed as we now hold it. W which shall tend to rend world. Our hearts are to conform our habits to our friends, and ruin of fuaded we speak the fenti We trust America is in lieve that every hand w all mankind; but should it will fall on our enem American arm.

no confidence in that of

We, fellow-citizen, e upon which you have a ourselves happy that we to his duty, and respectfu On behalf of the citiz M. J.

JOHN

April 4th, 1794. " On the 16th instan a tedious and painful WILLIAMS, the wife o of this city. That relig her conduct, that bene forth the lenient hand distresses of indigence, r tion, and a valuable me ways regular in the perf are imposed by the reli attentive to the cultivat arile from our focial felations to lament her nity of which the was on her many exemplai soften and grow proud to

To be SOLD, on FR next, if fair, if not t

TRACT of LA South river, kno NECK, containing feve and watered, and withi city of Annapolis, fom orchard and a variety o land lies on navigable of Mr. John Worthin late dwelling place of The fale to commenc II o'clock. The terms

N. B. The above la dwelling place of Edw by major Snowden. Persuant to an order

Arundel county, was SALE, on Friday t premises, DART of the perfo SHALL, late of Ar confishing of household fale to commence at 10 BENJAM April 14, 1794.