

packages of newspapers, as well as letters, but they cannot be come at by us. She sailed on the 27th of December, and her papers doubtless contain late and important accounts. One of the letters by her says, the Austrians have been beaten with great slaughter—but this may be the old story.

We learn, that the constitution of the French republic is to be proclaimed to the French citizens in this city on Friday next, by the consul of the French republic, as having gone into complete operation, and that on this occasion a salute will be fired.

The Whitehall Evening Post of November 26, contains the following paragraph: "We announced, that accounts had arrived from Vienna, that Madame de la Fayette had obtained leave to go to her husband: we now learn that the emperor has released M. de la Fayette, who is going to Hamburg, and from thence to America. The same accounts mention the release of Bureau, Puzos, and Latour Msubourg, ex-constituents, who were confined with M. de la Fayette.

It is supposed in this country, that England is upon the eve of a revolution, and the opinion is formed upon the numerous meetings held to oppose the passing of the sedition bill. On examining, however, the papers devoted to the different parties, we cannot affect to popular opinion in this particular.—It is a fact that ought not to be suppressed, that the editors of American papers are evidently partial in extracting accounts from London papers. The accounts of meetings held by the whigs are detailed at full length, but rarely do we see any notice of meetings held to support ministerial measures. This partiality in selecting intelligence from foreign papers, is highly reprehensible; for admitting American *wisdoms* to be with the friends of reform, this is no good reason why those *wisdoms* should be indulged to mislead public opinion. The public want facts, and whether *for* or *against* our wishes, facts should be faithfully detailed.

It appears to us that far from a revolution, England is, at this moment, nearly as unanimous in support of the minister, as at any former period. In a full common council of London, held November 18, a motion for petitioning the commons in favour of the bills to preserve his majesty and to prevent seditious meetings, was, after debate, carried 82 to 45. In various other parts of the country, we observe similar proceedings.

So far as we can judge, there appears to be nearly as great a majority of the nation in favour of the minister, as there is in the house of commons. That respectable class of people, which includes the wealthy and independent freeholders, merchants, farmers and manufacturers; a body of people between the nobility and the labourers, and which constitutes the strength, *military* and *pecuniary*, of that nation, appears to be generally in favour of the measures now pursuing by the minister; and if that body of men stands by the minister a revolution cannot be effected.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

The arrival of the British fleet at Barbadoes comes from so many quarters, that we have reason to believe it is certainly the case; an arrival from St. Kitt's, which left that place the 14th ult. mentions, that 13 sail of the line, and transports, with a number of troops on board from England, had arrived at Barbadoes. This account was generally believed at St. Kitt's, when our informant left that place.

Another arrival from Martinique, which left that place on the 12th ult. also mentions, that part of a fleet of men of war and transports, having on board 18,000 troops, had arrived at Barbadoes, and that the remainder were daily expected.

March 16.

#### BRITISH AMITY!

The following is a true account of the cruel and unjust treatment of the British towards the Americans, during my stay in the port of Jeremie, from the 26th of December, 1795, to the 18th of February, 1796.

On the 7th of January, 1796, the ship *Regulus*, of 44 guns, captain Oaks, came to an anchor in the road of Jeremie;—immediately after he sent two of his boats on board the American vessels in order to press their people. Some of the Americans having timely notice secured their people on shore; others not having the same information, their people were left at the mercy of the said Oaks, who took without discriminating either country or colours. The following vessels suffered.

Schooner *Eliza*, of Baltimore, capt. Porter, 2 men; schooner *Two Cousins*, capt. Coppinger, of Philadelphia, 1 man; brig *Jenny*, capt. Alcorn, 1 man; schooner *Eutaw*, of Baltimore, capt. Straud, 1 man; by this time the remainder of the Americans had secured all their men from the unjust treatment of said Oaks, and put it out of his power to take any more. Between the 7th of January and the 20th, the brig *Mary*, capt. Campbell, in government service, mounting 14 guns, took by force of arms, from on board the schooner *Industry*, of Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Blight, 2 men; brig *Richard and James*, of Philadelphia, capt. Adams, 1 man; and 1 man from a Connecticut sloop, the captain's name unknown. From the 20th of January to the 9th of February no armed ship arrived but the *Harriot*, mounting sixteen guns, commanded by one Reynolds, who immediately, in the dead hour of the night, visited the brig *Richard and James*, and took one man from her; the ship *Carolina*, Lufher, of Baltimore, one man; and the brig *Nymph*, Thomas Webb, of Philadelphia, one man. On the 10th of February, the above waited on captain Reynolds, and demanded their people, but his answer was, that he would keep them, and demanded their wages, which was refused by all. Captain Lufher asserting his right to the man, he being an American, and pro-

duced his protection from a notary public of Charleston, the said Reynolds, made answer, that he did not care a damn for his protection, and would keep him, and force the said Lufher to pay his wages—and by God he would strip the whole of the American vessels that night of their men, and immediately sent for his boat, well armed, to come on shore. This put the Americans on their guard. Accordingly about 9 o'clock that night, he came along side of the schooner *Eliza*, capt. Porter, of Baltimore, where he was asked if his intention was to come on board, his answer was yes; he was ordered to keep off, that nobody was allowed to come alongside at that time of the night. The said Reynolds then fired a volley of pistols into the schooner *Eliza*, which was returned by a volley of wood-crowbars, handspikes, &c. which compelled them to sheer off, and go on board the ship for more force. During the interval the Americans from the different vessels repaired on board the schooner, expecting their return, which was the case, when they returned with 17 armed men in their boat, and came alongside of said schooner, and poured in a whole volley of their small arms, which was again returned by the schooner, but finally beat off. They then repaired on shore in order to get assistance from the garrison, which they obtained by getting a number of British officers. A council of the Americans was held, and concluded that the schooner was too small and low to defend her against a strong force. Accordingly all repaired on board the brig *Richard and James*, of Philadelphia, which was then the most convenient vessel for defence.

They the third time returned to the schooner and finding her deserted, cut her cables, sails and rigging, broke the cabin furniture, and destroyed every thing in a most outrageous manner, but daring not to attack the brig *Richard and James*, which was prepared for their reception, but immediately returned on shore. The loss of the Americans in this affair was one man killed and several wounded; their loss, as reported, was 57 killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 11th, the whole of the American masters drew up a memorial to the commandant, stating their ill treatment by Reynolds and others, and demanded immediate justice, otherwise orders to depart the port immediately, which was received by him apparently in a friendly manner, but no satisfaction was obtained during my stay.

THOMAS WEBB,  
Master of the brig *Nymph*,  
of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1796.

Captain Webb farther says, that the Americans formed a petition, which was handed to commandant Murray, for a redress of the ill treatment they received from captain Reynolds and his crew, and requested their people to be returned. He told them that he gave no commission to capt. Reynolds to press men, and also that he would use his influence in their favour for a redress, which was not likely to take place, though all was tranquil when he left that port.

#### BALTIMORE, March 19.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia, to another in this town, received by last mail, mentions that he had just learnt from his correspondent at New-York, that the king of Prussia had marched an army of 100,000 men against Holland to replace the stadholder. Whether this news be worthy the credence of our readers we must leave to their own judgments to determine. But from the sickle, faithless disposition of that monarch, and from the inconsistency of all his actions, during the late contest in Europe, we rather have reason to suppose it at least probable.

[The following is a further confirmation of the ill treatment which a number of Americans have lately experienced in the ports of Cape-Nichola-Mole and Jeremie.]

I arrived at Cape-Nichola-Mole, on the 29th of January last, where I had scarcely left my anchor, until an armed boat from the *Syren*, a British 64, came along side of my vessel and pressed one of my best seamen. I sailed from thence on the 31st for Jeremie, where nothing material occurred, until the 9th February. About 9 o'clock at night, captain Reynolds, of the British ship *Harriot*, an armed vessel in government service, manned his boat and pressed several American seamen, from the different vessels then in port; first beginning with the ship *Carolina*, of Baltimore, capt. Lufher, &c.

The next day, on shore, the said Reynolds swore he would make a sweep amongst the Americans that night, and said he had a commission from the commandant to press men. These circumstances the American captains were informed of, and concluded to act on the defensive. Accordingly all the American captains formed themselves into two parties; one on board the brig *Richard and James*, capt. Adams, Philadelphia; the other on board the schooner *Eliza*, capt. Porter, of Baltimore; about 9 o'clock at night, capt. Porter discovered an armed boat full of men, coming from the *Harriot*, steering for his vessel; he hailed them to know what they wanted? To which captain Reynolds replied, he would soon let him know. Captain Porter apprized of his intention, told him, if he persisted in coming on board of his vessel at that untimely hour of the night, he must abide by the consequences. Immediately after, capt. Reynolds fired at the people on board the *Eliza*, which was returned by capt. Porter and his party, who made use of every offensive weapon they were in possession of, and after some time beat the boat off. Capt. Reynolds returned the second time with a fresh supply, but had to retreat with loss: he then went ashore to collect a stronger reinforcement; during the interval, the Americans thought prudent to form a junction, which they accord-

ingly did on board the brig *Richard and James*, where they were fully determined to make a grand effort, or be slain to a man. Shortly after captain Reynolds returned with his force a third time; but finding no one on board the *Eliza*, they gave three cheers. One of the officers struck a dead man belonging to capt. Reynolds, whom he took to be an American, and cut his skull in two. The loss of the British on this occasion were seventeen men killed and wounded; by their own reports; and of the Americans, one man killed and another wounded.

(Signed)

JACOB PETERSON,  
Master of the sloop *Polly*,  
of Philadelphia.

March 21. The public are cautioned against taking counterfeit half joes and dollars, which are at present in circulation through this town. We are sorry we have it not in our power to state the particular marks whereby they might be known. The vigilance of those to whom they may be offered will prevent their being imposed on, and bring the swindlers who first introduced them to the punishment due to such crimes.

#### PORT OF JEREMIE, in the island of HISPANIOLA.

February 11th, 1796.

"Be it made known to the world, That we the subscribers, and masters of the American vessels now at anchor in this port, having deliberately and maturely weighed and considered the matter now in question, conceive it an indispensable duty incumbent on us to set forth and publish the following facts, as they really were:—The late conduct of John Reynolds, a native of New-York, master of the private armed ship the *Harriot*, British property, in government service, now at anchor in this harbour—the hostile and ferocious treatment of captain Reynolds to many of us; the gross insult which the American flag has received, is such, that it ought to be made public; and that all, at a future period, may be apprized of the danger and distress into which they may be driven, which undoubtedly will befall many, should they have the misfortune to arrive at the port of Jeremie.—We do jointly and severally, and in concert with each other, declare, that on the evening of the 9th inst. about the hour of eight, captain Reynolds, of the aforesaid ship, the *Harriot*, went with his boat and crew, and did by force of arms, force and compel men from the following American vessels—Christopher Lufher, master of the ship *Carolina*, of Baltimore; Thomas Webb, master of the brig *Nymph*, Philadelphia; Thomas Adams, master of the brig *Richard and James*;—Alcorn, master of the brig *Jenny*, and Colwill, of the schooner *Renwick*, all of Philadelphia: from all these vessels Mr. Reynolds forced one man; the next day, when those men were demanded, instead of a delivery of them, invectives were received, and threats were given by the said Reynolds, that he would again visit and distress them much more, and about eight in the evening, Reynolds went with his boat and ten men, for the purpose of going on board the different vessels, and chose to visit the schooner *Eliza*, of Baltimore, first, she being the most convenient to the wharf. Captain Porter, of the schooner *Eliza*, did not judge it prudent to suffer Reynolds to come on board at night, asked him what he wanted; and no reply was made, and Reynolds still persisted to board. Reynolds being ordered off, he fired pistols many times at the *Eliza*, and in consequence thereof a battle ensued; but the *Eliza's* crew conquering with only bullets of wood and pebble stones; there were no weapons on board. The boat repaired on board the ship, but shortly returned full of men, fifteen in number, and well armed—the boat was hailed, but answered thus—"Now you buggers we will cool you," and were saluted with a volley of small arms from the boat; an action commenced which lasted about three quarters of an hour; the boat was a second time beat off; the *Eliza* had neither arms nor ammunition on board her, until that hands from the neighbouring vessels went to assist, were brought on board the *Eliza*, one blunderbuss and pistol with broken locks. The ship's boat being a second time beat off, went on shore, and believed by all for soldiers, which proved to be the case. Captain Porter and captain Lufher, with their crews, thought prudent to retire, and in retreating went along side of the brig *Nymph*, captain Webb, of Philadelphia, inquired which was the strongest vessel, and were told it was the brig *Richard and James*, captain Adams. Captain Reynolds, after recruiting on shore, with soldiers and ammunition, went on board the *Eliza*; finding no men, said a short time, then repaired on board his ship. The next morning, which was the 11th, we repaired on board the schooner *Eliza*, but that which presented to view was shocking to behold; her decks strewed with human blood; the blood ran from the killed and wounded from the after part of the quarter deck, and other parts, until it vented itself through the scuppers on the main deck, a spectacle shocking to the eye; but let us remember, consider and view it as a specimen of British barbarity. We found the shrouds of the *Eliza* shot off; her main-sail, which was new, cut in several places with cutlasses; her small cable cut in several strands, and other damages done, which we compute the loss to be 300 dollars; and do therefore protest against the said Reynolds for all damages and losses which the schooner *Eliza* has received by the said Reynolds.

Captain Lufher, of the ship *Carolina*, of Baltimore, was on board of the *Eliza*, from the commencement; he fortunately escaped, but had one man killed and another shot through the body.

The masters that were robbed of their men made application for them the next day. They were ordered to pay them their wages, or prison was their