

BOSTON, March 24.
Latest from France.

Yesterday arrived here the *Naup* President, captain Cunningham, in 29 days from Havre. She first sailed in January last, put back in a gale, and sailed a second time, the 23d February. We have received French papers from an obliging correspondent in Havre; translations from them will be given hereafter. We have only time and room to mention, that after the surrender of Manheim, the Austrians, commanded by Clairfayt, who had previously crossed the Rhine, were obliged to recross, having been severely pressed upon by Jourdan and Pichegru. The cessation of hostilities was requested by Clairfayt to be for three months—but the French general would not accede to it. The first requisition had marched, composed principally of young men. A fleet is making up at Cadiz, to consist of 17 sail of French, and 15 Spanish ships of the line, to carry into effect the Spanish treaty in St. Domingo. The emperor has solicited the court of Denmark to mediate a peace between the empire and the republic, in consequence of a resolution of the diet.

A letter of the 10th of Feb. from Havre, informs, that English commissioners had arrived in France, for the purpose of negotiating peace—that terms were offered by the French, which were thought by them to be very honourable to both bodies; but that the English commissioners imagined them too humiliating to submit to, and immediately took their departure for England.

By the latest accounts from France, we congratulate the republican citizens of the United States, that the period has arrived, when the haughty power of Britain is obliged to accede to the republic of France. When we reflect on the high domineering language of the ministry, to restore the monarchy of France, and the present disposition of those despots to negotiate with this formidable republic, it must afford the highest satisfaction to the citizens of the United States to find them at length brought to the humiliating situation to propose terms of peace.

Republicanism is triumphant in France, whilst the monarchy of England is obliged to stoop to the superiority of Sans-Culotte bravery and magnanimity!

It ought to be recollected, that Britain originated the war, to prevent the establishment of a limited monarchy in France, but after expending millions of money, and oceans of blood, the ministry are now obliged to negotiate with this republic, although in the first instance they would not tolerate a limited monarchy. Ca Ira.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday the brig *Eliza*, captain Sweny Wilson, arrived from the Downs, in 34 days; by her we have had an intimation of the proceedings of the council of auctants, and of the council of five hundred, down to the 15th ult. from which we state briefly, that on that day the executive directory communicated to both bodies, that they had some days since given instructions to the generals Pichegru and Jourdan, to notify the Austrian commanders, that the armistice was to terminate on the 25th inst. That a body of 40,000 cavalry of the remains of the first requisition were already advanced into Champagne.

The Baltic fleet, consisting of upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen, had been mostly captured by the Dutch fleet, and the day before the *Eliza* sailed from the Downs, three-seventy-four's were dispatched to the North seas, in order to cover the retreat of the scattered remains.

The Courier from which the above is taken, mentions, that it is rather singular, that although they have received the *L'Eclair*, down to the 16th, yet the paper of the 10th, which was supposed to be forged for the purpose of forwarding the purpose of the speculators, in the stock in exchange, was missing.

By the *Eliza* we received a regular file of the *Morning Post*, but they were not of so late dates as our intelligence by the *Betsy* from Liverpool. She sailed from the Downs on the 23d February.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Yesterday in the house of representatives of the United States, Mr. Blount moved that the message from the president, received on Wednesday, be referred to a committee of the whole. After a considerable debate the yeas and nays were taken, and are as follows:

Y E A S.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgess, Cabel, Christie, Claiborne, Clouton, Coles, Crabb, Dearborne, Earl, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Havens, Hampton, Hancock, Harrison, Hathorn, Heath, Holland, Jackson, Kitchell, Locke, Macon, Macley, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Parton, Preston, Rutherford, Israel Smith, Samuel Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatem, Van Courlandt, Varnum, Venable, 55.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Bourne, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, Dent, D. Foster, A. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Gretn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griswold, Harpet, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitters, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Read, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Jeremiah Smith, Isaac Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracey, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams, 37.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

Captain Bowers informs us, that eight days before he left Grand-Terre, he saw an English ship of 400 tons, loaded with tents, coats, arms, ammunition, and

other military stores, brought in by one of Victor Hughes's cruizers. That they had accounts of three or four more being carried into St. Lucia. The ship had about 40 days' passage from England.

They had not heard in Guadeloupe of the arrival of any English troops, at any of their islands, but from the capture of these vessels, it was supposed that a part of them had arrived.

The strength of Guadeloupe is infinitely greater than any that can be sent against it. Victor Hughes had established the principle, and reduced to practice, that every man capable of bearing arms, should be a disciplined soldier; consequently they were under no apprehensions from an attack.

By a gentleman arrived in the *Cato* from Jamaica we are informed, that the impressing of American seamen now surpasses every former account of similar outrages: As an instance; he reports, that off Kingston, the ship *Lydia*, captain Blunt, of and from Portsmouth, (N. H.) bound to Jamaica, was boarded by the English 44 *Regulus*, capt. Oakes, who robbed him of six natives of New-Hampshire, leaving his ship in a distressed situation. That prior to their being impressed, they were first examined by the frigate's surgeon, in order to insure sound men. Upon captain Blunt's asking for more men, and requesting to know what he should do with the ship without, he was answered by the officers, to take her to Hell.

Our informant likewise asserts, from his own knowledge, that three or four of the men taken were Americans, born and brought up in the same neighbourhood in New-Hampshire with himself. This kind of plunder is practised more or less upon all vessels, and outward bound.

BALTIMORE, April 1.

Wednesday arrived the ship *George* and *Patty* Washington, captain Parker, from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 31st of January, with the ship *Becky*, capt. Bryden, and the ship *James*, capt. Peachy.

On the 5th of February, at 10 P. M. he saw a ship under three jury masts, which appeared to be a 74; it blowing hard, he could not speak her.

On the 25th of February, in lat. 24, 44, N. long. 29, W. spoke the brig *Benjamin* and *Nancy*, of Haverhill, captain Farley, from St. Ubes, bound to Newbury-Port, 14 days out, all well. Captain Farley informed him, that one half of Cadiz was sunk by an earthquake, and several other towns had shared the same fate. Capt. Farley felt the shock lying in St. Ubes. He likewise informed captain Parker that the king of Spain had fled into Portugal, but what for he could not tell; he expected it was owing to an insurrection.

March 7, at 2 P. M. spoke the ship *Francis* and *Mary*, capt. Read, of Kennebeck, 30 days from St. Ubes, in lat. 24, 11, N. long 41, 14, W. bound to Norfolk; the captain informed him that the king of Spain was in Portugal, but could not inform what for—he also said that Cadiz was partly sunk by an earthquake, and several other towns received much damage from the shock.

March 15, in long. 42, 0, W. lat. 23, 28, N. fell in with the French privateer ship *Mercator*, of 18 guns, and after examining his papers, told him to proceed.

From the (London) Courier, of Feb. 15.

THE YORKSHIRE PHENOMENON.

The following letter relative to this phenomenon has been written by Mr. Topham to a friend.

The very singular phenomenon which took place near my house in Yorkshire, on Sunday the 20th of December, 1795, has excited general curiosity. Being in London at the time it was impossible for me to know more of it, than from some vague accounts in provincial and London papers, and to be certain from private letters, that such an event had occurred. On my return here I found that for a space of nearly three weeks 30 or 40 persons on each day had come to see the stone which had fallen; and I found likewise a number of letters from different parts of the kingdom, requesting me to give them an account of the circumstance.

The following detail, which you are welcome to make public, will be, I hope, satisfactory on the subject:

The exact weight of the stone which fell, and which was weighed immediately on being dug up, was, by Merlin's balance, 3 stone 13 pounds. On being measured, it had buried itself in twelve inches of soil, and after that in six inches of solid chalk rock, from whence it was some little time in being extracted. When taken up it was warm, and smoked.

At the time it fell there was a labourer within nine yards, and a carpenter and groom of mine within seventy yards. The labourer saw it coming down, at the distance of about ten yards from the ground.

As it fell, a number of explosions were heard by the three men, at short intervals, about as loud as the report of a pistol. The stone is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and then smelt very strongly. The general texture of the stone is that of *gray granite*, of which I know of none that may be called "natives of this country."

What renders this event the more extraordinary is, that the day was a mild, hazy day; a sort of weather very frequent on the Wold hills, when there are no winds or storms; but there was not any thunder or lightning the whole day.

It fell about three o'clock in the afternoon. Its course, as far as I can collect from different accounts, was from south-west.

At Biddlington, and at different villages, sounds were heard in the air, which the inhabitants took to be the noise of guns at sea; but at two adjoining villages, the noise was so distinct of something singular passing through the air, towards my habitation, that five or six

people came up to see if any thing extraordinary had happened to my house or grounds.

In burying itself in the earth, it threw up a greater quantity of soil, by far than a shell would have flung up, and to a much greater extent. When the labourer had recovered from the extreme alarm into which the descent of such a stone had thrown him, his first description was, "that the clouds opened as it fell, and he thought heaven and earth were coming together!"

From the various persons who have been to inspect this curiosity, and who are still daily coming from different parts, no satisfactory conjecture has yet been hazarded from whence it can have come. We have no such stone in the country. There has not been any where in these parts any eruption from the earth. From its jagged and singular form, it cannot have come from any building; and as the day was not tempestuous, it does not seem probable that it can have been forced from any rocks, the nearest of which are those of Flamborough head; a distance of 12 miles.

The particulars of this event are now before the public. I have taken every due care to examine the accounts given by the different persons, who all agree upon the subject; and from what I have seen, I have no doubts of the veracity of their relation. To account for so extraordinary an appearance, I leave to the researches of the philosopher.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
EDWARD TOPHAM.

Wold cottage, Feb. 8, 1796.

April 4.

At Liverpool, on the night of the 22d January, the pressgang pressed an American sailor (as they had done several times before) and carried him to their house of rendezvous. Those repeated insults so irritated the American sailors, that they assembled in a body of about 250, went to the house and demanded their companion. They were refused admittance, and entered by force, and regained the man; and after placing the recruiting captain and officers in the centre of the room, compelled them to give three cheers to the United States of America—On the 27th, an instance of the same kind occurred.—The sailors again assembled, and took from the pressgang an American whom they had pressed; beat the whole gang severely, threw two of them into the dock, where one was drowned, killed one on the spot, and the remainder fled.—On the 2d February, the American captains in port were summoned to appear before the mayor and magistrates of Liverpool. They accordingly appeared, and were requested by the mayor to keep their sailors under more subjection, and not suffer them to break the peace, as they had done repeatedly, by insulting the pressgang. He added, that as long as they behaved themselves with civility, they should be protected by the laws of the land; but if they renewed the insult, they should be punished with the utmost severity of the law.—The captains in answer replied, that America was at war with no nation, but that their citizens had been repeatedly insulted by the British ships of war. That they were citizens of an independent nation, and would receive no insults with impunity from the subjects of any nation—and that the attempts to impress their men was an outrage and insult that the English government could not justify—and that if they would not trouble the Americans, they would conduct themselves with propriety, and not trouble them.—After this not an American was molested—their conduct was such as justified the conduct of freemen, and they supported the honour of the nation to which they belonged. [Boston paper]

ANNAPOLIS, April 7.

The president of the United States has nominated to the senate the following gentlemen, as commissioners, being those contemplated in the treaty with Great-Britain, viz.

Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, to settle the eastern boundaries of the United States.

Thomas Fitzsimons, of Philadelphia, and James Innes, of Virginia, on the subject of British debts.

Christopher Gore, of Massachusetts, and William Pinkney, of Maryland, of British spoliations.

The following is a copy of the message from the president, which was read on Wednesday, March 30, in the house of representatives of the United States.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, With the utmost attention I have considered your resolution of the 24th instant, requesting me to lay before your house a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States who negotiated the treaty with the king of Great-Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negotiation may render improper to be disclosed.

"In deliberating upon this subject, it was impossible for me to lose sight of the principle which some have avowed in its discussion, or to avoid extending my views to the consequences which would flow from the admission of that principle.

"I trust that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a disposition to withhold any information which the constitution has enjoined upon the president as a duty to give, or which could be required of him by either house of congress as a right; and with truth I affirm, that it has been, as it will continue to be while I have the honour to preside in the government, my constant endeavour to harmonise with the other branches thereof, so far as the trust delegated to me by the people of the United States, and my sense of the obligation it imposes, to preserve, protect and defend the constitution, will permit."