

"The English Squadron is very discontented, it is in a state of insurrection. The seamen are not willing to come in their chalopes to attack this place—because of the multitudes they have already lost—besides, there is not much prospect of pillage."

"Commerce is absolutely in stagnation; the greater part of the inhabitants have quit the city—Every thing is overturned."

October 7.

Mr. Pinckney, at our last dates, continued in Holland. He had received intelligence of his re-appointment; and the names of his fellow commissioners.

A gentleman from London mentions, that too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Gore, and the other commissioners on American spoiled property, for their indefatigable zeal and persevering attention to procure indemnification. And such has been the fairness in the decision of ninety cases settled, that not one appeal has been made.

The regular London files by the last arrivals, are only to August 13. We are in possession of the Exeter Journal of the 21st which contains London heads to August 19.

#### HUGUES RECALLED.

Captain Brewster arrived at New-London the 30th ult. from Guadaloupe, 14 days, informs, "That Victor Hugues was recalled." This may be considered by some as a happy event; but they should recollect the fable of the fox and the glutted bees.

#### NEW-YORK, October 10.

##### YELLOW FEVER.

We are credibly informed that doctor DAVID HOSACK, of this city, is at present engaged in examining the evidence relative to the introduction of the yellow fever in this country; and that, contrary to what has been advanced by our health officer, he is in possession of unequivocal testimony of its importation from abroad—If true, it will prove of immense importance to the mercantile interests of this city and country. D. Gaz.

[We are also credibly informed that our health-officer holds indubitable evidence of the origination of the yellow fever in this country.]

A Mrs. Jenkins, of Lee, lately apprehended at Portsmouth for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills, of Salem Bank, has had a trial before the supreme court at Exeter, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of 300 dollars, and costs of court, which amounted to 100 more. She is to remain in prison until sentence is performed.

#### CONFIRMATION OF THE BRITISH DEFEAT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction, dated at St. Cruz, (Teneriffe) July 26, 1797.

"DEAR SIR,

"On the morning of the 22d inst. we were alarmed by the fire of the guns from our forts, and immediately, as day-light appeared, we had sight of six English men of war and a parcel of boats, who had endeavoured to land a large body of troops, but returned on board, as day light had overtaken them before they could reach the shore. That same day the frigates anchored under the rocks to the east of our town, but out of the reach of the guns of our forts, and landed 1300 men, with an intention to take possession of the heights over the town, and of the castle of Pasaro, but were prevented from effecting the project by our troops, under the command of captain John Greagh, of infantry, and a small body of French sailors, under the command of captain Pomter, of the brig Morine. On the 23d they embarked their men with only the loss of 3 killed, and the frigates got under way and stood off and on all that day in company with three other men of war. In the evening of the same day they were joined by another man of war, a cutter and a bombarding vessel. In the evening of the 24th they all anchored in the same place as the frigates had done before, and at night the bomb vessels stood in and kept a continual fire on the castle of Pasaro, and on our troops that were posted on the hill, but no harm was done on either side, though the castle answered her fire very smartly. At about two o'clock in the morning they approached in a large number of boats, and were not perceived till they were near the shore, when a most tremendous fire began from the forts, and notwithstanding the loss of 16 of their boats that were sunk by our forts, they effected their landing in four different places. A warm action ensued on shore, and they thought to have gained the day, as our general ordered the fire to be suspended till day-light, and in the mean-time preparations were made to renew the attack.

"Immediately as day appeared, the English were smartly attacked by our troops and obliged to shelter themselves in the convent of St. Dominick, having broken open the doors—but seeing themselves surrounded on all sides by our troops, and a number of field pieces, they desired to parley, and insolently offered to leave the town, if the king's treasure and the cargo of the Manilla ship were delivered up to them; threatening to butcher man, woman and child, and set fire to the town if they refused. We were not frightened by their menaces, and told them they might do as they pleased, but should abide by the consequences. A few shots were then passed, and they offered again to capitulate, which the humanity of our governor could not refuse, as follows: To be allowed to go on board with their arms; and that none of the Squadron now before the town should attack any of these islands during the war.

"No action has ever been so disgraceful to the English, and it will be a stain to their nation to the end of time. They confessed themselves that they came for nothing else but to pillage it and it is surprising that an English admiral with all the captains and chief officers

of his Squadron, should ever have disgraced their names by such an infamous expedition, worthy of none but the most abandoned pirates.

"The expedition consisted of upwards of 1500 men, under the command of rear-admiral Horatio Nelson, who had his right arm shot off before he reached the shore. Of these 672 returned on board in good health. Their loss, according to their own account, amounts to upwards of 800 men, among whom are 27 officers dead, besides a great number wounded—but I suspect it is more, as the cutter was sunk by one of our forts, as she was bringing field pieces with near 300 men, of whom not more than fifty were saved; and three other boats were also sunk out of ten that were coming in the morning to reinforce those that were ashore. A refreshment of bread, wine and fruit, was distributed to them all before they returned on board.

"The loss on our side is nothing—22 killed, including four French sailors, who fought like devils, and 38 wounded, including five French.

Theseus	74	vice-admiral Nelson,
		captain Miller
Culloden	74	Trowbridge
Zealous	74	Hoed
Leander	50	Thompson
Emerald	36	Waller
Sea-Horse	32	Freemantle
Terpichore	36	Bowen, dead
Fox cutter	4	lieut. Gibson, do.

with ten pieces of artillery, sunk by the fort, and upwards of 100 men on board perished.

A bomb vessel sunk by themselves having been burnt by fire from shore.

"It is impossible to know if any more captains are dead as they would not say a word about it. They say that the famous captain Bowen (who cut a Spanish East-Indiaman in April, out of our bay) had deceived them, as he made them believe they would find no resistance, and that with 600 men he would take the town:—they were likewise made to believe, that the Manilla ship, which they supposed came from Lima, had brought 13 millions of dollars:—they were sadly mistaken, as they confessed that they never in their lives experienced such a dreadful fire; and the Manilla ship did not bring a single dollar, her cargo consisting of copper, pepper and muslins, worth about 200,000 sterling. I believe they won't return again in a hurry. They were treated by our governor with more politeness than they deserved—he offered that they should leave their wounded on shore, as they would be well taken care of, but the surly dogs would not agree to it. There were about 50 or 60 badly wounded, and so much so that many died before they got to the Mole, and some before they reached their vessels."

#### SAVANNA, September 19.

On Sunday last, arrived in this port, the schooner Nancy, of Philadelphia, John Burnett, master, who left the port of St. Jago de Cuba, in the island of Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, loaded with sugar and hides—On the sixth of September following, while he was pursuing his voyage, in Jan. 24, 4, long. 18, 20, he was chased and brought to, by a British privateer brig, called the Campbell, commanded by captain Wilson, and belonging to New-Providence, who boarded the schooner and took away the papers belonging to the vessel and cargo, and two of her hands, and put on board a prize master and four men, and ordered her for New-Providence. On the 12th, captain Burnett, finding a good opportunity, with the assistance of his mate, Mr. Samuel Clark, got possession of their arms, threw them overboard, and secured the prize master and his crew, and brought them safely to this place. Great praise is due to captain Burnett, and his mate, Mr. Clark, for their spirited behaviour, in securing those marauders; happily no lives were lost.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated September 12th, 1797.

There has been no court held this term, the people are much disappointed, they met regularly, and the court-house was neatly fitted up. The punctuality of judge Stephens, for two terms past, had taught them to expect, that the courts would be held regularly, but the expected judge forgot even to send on information that he would not attend, by which means the industrious planter was deprived of 4 or 5 days labour, besides expences and the whole county disappointed by a few.

#### BALTIMORE, October 14.

A letter from a respectable American at Bourdeaux, dated August 8, states the following information:

"That the minister of the interior had sent to the municipality of Bourdeaux, intelligence of the expected arrival of two new envoys from America. That, in the event of their arriving at that port, every possible honour was to be shewn them, and their journey to Paris rendered every way convenient and agreeable."

#### Annapolis, October 19.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, James Carroll, John T. Worthington and Elias Brown, Esquires.

Mr. Cornelius H. Gift, Sheriff.

For Harford county, John Montgomery, Abraham Jarrett, Nicholas D. M. Combs and James Bond, Esquires.

Mr. Robert Amos, Jun. Sheriff.

For Somerset county, Lambert Hyland, Benjamin Jones, Benjamin Dashiell and William Polk, Esquires. Mr. George Handy, Sheriff.

We are extremely happy in being able to present to our readers the very excellent reply of Mr. Pickens to the Spanish minister's letter, which, although it bore the form of an address to the secretary of state, was intended as an appeal to the people of the United States. We flatter ourselves that the good sense of America will resent with dignity, and firmly every attempt made by foreign ministers, come from what country they may, to create a difference between the government and its citizens.

Letter from Mr. Pickens, secretary of state, to the chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty to the United States of America.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Philadelphia, August 21, 1797.

SIR,

I duly received your letter of the 11th of the 1st month, to which my other engagements have till this time prevented an answer.

My additional report to the president of the United States, on the 3d of July, in relation to Spanish agents, has offended you, and is mentioned as the cause of your writing to me on the 11th. If, Sir, I were to make the just remarks and recriminations which your letter obviously suggests, I am afraid you would be still more offended. I am not sure indeed, that I can possibly frame an answer that will escape your displeasure; but I shall endeavour that it be expressed not in a style indecorous, unusual, and unbecoming a diplomatic correspondence, while it contains a fair exposition of facts and arguments, in opposition to errors and actual misrepresentations.

In respect to your suspicions of an expedition preparing on the lakes by the British, for an attack upon Upper Louisiana, I have said that you never mentioned a single fact or reason on which your suspicions were founded. In contradiction to this assertion, you say that "In our conference on the 27th of February, you gave me information that a corps of 350 men had been raised at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where, after the evacuation of the American posts, there was no ostensible object for them."—That you knew that the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition; and that you added, that you had received those advices from a person who might be depended on, who had seen these new levies passing through Johnstown on their way to the westward." To this, Sir, I answer, that I have not the slightest recollection that you mentioned either of these circumstances—that the secretary of war happened to come into my office while we were conversing, at which you expressed your satisfaction, and repeated your suspicions—and he says you then mentioned no fact or reason as the ground thereof; and that when I mentioned the subject to the president, certainly within ten or twelve days after this conference, I perfectly remember making to him this remark—That in your letter of march 2d, you said you had three days before declared to me the just reasons you had for suspecting that the English were preparing the expedition in question; whereas you had offered me no reason at all. Hence I am obliged to conclude that you might have held such a conversation with some other person, and by mistake have applied it to me.—The English raising 350 men—marching them through Johnstown—and tampering with the Indians to promote the expedition—were circumstances which appeared perfectly new to me when I received your letter of the 11th instant. I remember also that the conference ended by your saying you would write to me on the subject; which evidently implied that your written representation was to be the basis of any act of mine, or of the government. In that letter, Sir, if you possessed any grounds for your suspicions, you ought to have stated them. For, contrary to the opinion you have now expressed, I have no hesitation in saying that the government of the United States was not bound to take notice of the vague and unsupported suspicions of any minister; at least not to incur expence, by its military arrangements, to prevent an imaginary expedition, such as was the object of yours. When you made a formal statement of your suspicions, but without any fact to shew that they were founded; when the government of the United States possessed no other information, nor the knowledge of any circumstance indicative of the expedition; and when in itself it appeared destitute of even the shadow of probability; it was an act of complaisance to assure you that it "would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral situation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue those measures which should appear proper and expedient for that end." What these measures should be, and when to be taken, the government itself would judge.

It was an act of still greater complaisance, when on the 21st of April you renewed the declaration of your suspicions, but still without assigning any reasons for the government to resolve on, and to communicate to you, what you are pleased to allow to be "a determinate disposition on this point."

In the next sentence (as in many others) you misrepresent my expressions and misunderstand my meaning. I do not say, that "from your not having given me detailed information respecting the expedition and from the answer which I received from the British minister on the 10th of June, I believed the expedition to be groundless." But after remarking that you never mentioned a single fact or reason to support your suspicions—I say, "From all the circumstances which I ever believed the suspicion to be groundless."

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