

HALIFAX, (N. C.) June 11.

A remarkable whirlwind?

An extract of letter from a gentleman in Cabarrus county, dated Infield, May 20th, 1798.

About 22d of March, a violent whirlwind originated about a mile on the north side of Charlotte, attended with an incessant blaze of lightning and continued peals of thunder. The force of the wind was so violent, as to carry with it every thing that was moveable; houses, barns and trees were overturned and torn to pieces, and even large stones were driven from their situations and splind for some distance. The stream of air was confined to narrow bounds, but it has left sufficient marks of destruction in the woodland to be traced for twenty years to come. I have seen its course in three or four different places, its breadth appears to be in general one hundred yards. Several persons lost their lives, some horses and cattle were killed, and all the geese, poultry, &c. that came within its vortex. The general course of the tornado was about ten degrees north of east. I have heard that it passed through the vicinity of Raleigh.

This appears to be the same hurricane that passed through the town of Tarborough with a violence and destruction little inferior to that described in the above extract. It is, it must have traversed the country for the space of two hundred and fifty miles, and very probably may be traced by its ravages to the sea-coast.

BOSTON, June 20

FROM FRANCE—LATE AND DIRECT.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 10.

The Americans in this republic, who continue faithful to their country's interests, have but one opinion on the subject of the United States; and that is, that the French have treated them with uncommon contumely and injustice. The best informed men in France, have been astonished at the forbearance of America; from a knowledge of her fortitude and resources; and that she has not long since made reprisal for the spoliation on her property.

The late elections here have been conducted by the directorial force, with severity and effect;—Scarce one of the moderates, royalists, or aristocrats, has been chosen; but the Jacobin party has made shift to send many of the members—These are considered by the Directory as hostile to their views as the others—as their object is to bring things to the standard of 1793. The great engine of state is moved principally by Merlin, who is opposed by Barras and Buonaparte; and has for his supporters the other three directors. Barras and Buonaparte will be supported by the army; but the councils are directed by Merlin; and such is the energy of his measures, that even Buonaparte could be Septemberized, as they say at Pichegru.

Things will presently arrive at another crisis—How such an event will affect the United States, I am not able to say; but I do not expect for the better. A choice of a new director will be made immediately;—It is generally understood among those who pretend to be in the secret of the cabire, that Francois de Neufchateau, is to go out, and that Treillard is to come in his stead. He is all energy; and will be an active supporter of the plan of universal domination.

You would be astonished at the tone assumed by this government; and executed with unexampled promptitude and success. Money, money is the cry; and they will have it somewhere. The neutral nations are not at all spared. There are letters from Copenhagen, of the date of the 20th ult. which inform that the French minister, Crouvelle, has demanded of the court of Denmark a loan, or rather a contribution of six millions of Danish marks. He has pressed hard for it; and it is not expected that it will be denied him; at least half the sum, as a quitus, he is pretty well assured of.

The invasion of England is still in prosecution; although every one knows here, that it never will be attempted. The election being over; and the troops assembled at the points where the Directory wished them to be, the invasion will soon be forgotten.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

GALLANT NAVAL ACTION.

Capt. Thomas of the English sloop Letter of Marque Charles, from Martinique, who sailed from thence the 3d inst. has favoured us with the following particulars:

An English packet arrived at Martinique on the 5th of June, which brought an official account that a French 80 gun ship was lying at anchor within reach of the guns of Brest fort, which being discovered by captain Wood of the Mars, English 74, he daringly bore down close upon her and a desperate action ensued, which lasted 2 hours, when the French ship struck. She was conveyed in triumph to Fal-mouth. The brave captain Wood was unfortunately killed by the first broadside.

Captain Thomas took under convoy three American vessels, and being off St. Thomas, 5th inst. was chased by three different privateers, who attempted to cut off the convoy they must inevitably have been taken but for the protection offered by capt. Thomas.

It was recently reported in Martinique, when captain McCall sailed, that Victor-Hughes had executed two American masters of vessels, in consequence of their having opposed French privateers; one being sent to Philadelphia, and the other to Boston. He also informs that a British 74 had captured a French 80 gun ship, and sent her into Barbadoes; after a short action, between Barbadoes and St. Lucia. Captain McCall saw in Martinique a 16 gun brig ta-

ken by the same 74, which confirmed the above capture.

Extract of a letter received last Saturday, by a merchant of this city, dated Guadaloupe, 22d May.

Mentions the arrival of a corvette from Nantes in 23 days, no news had transpired by her, but it was believed she had brought orders to capture all American vessels for adjudication, which was confirmed by several vessels being captured under cover of their forts and condemned, although furnished with all papers that have been heretofore demanded. Within three weeks upwards of fifty sail had been condemned, and not one cleared. Mr. Blazge had a schooner from the South Seas carried in there and expected to be condemned for a want of a role d'equipage; she had on board 12,000 skins. Price of provisions; beef 6 or 7 dollars; pork 14 to 16; flour 9 to 10; rice 2 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

ALARMING.

A most daring attempt was made last night by the negroes and other passengers on board the vessels now at the fort, from the Mole and Port-au-Prince, to force their way up to the city. They had taken the command from the officers of the vessels, and were determined to proceed with the first tide up the river. It is impossible to foresee what would have been the consequences of their determination, if the vigilant and brave worthy conduct of the commanding officer of the fort, and of captain Decatur, in the Delaware sloop of war, had not completely defeated their design.

The particulars of this business will be found under our senate head.

IN SENATE—THIS DAY.

Mr. Bingham from the committee to whom had been referred the message of the president of yesterday, reported a bill, the purport of which was to authorize the president of the United States to prohibit or restrain by certain penalties, the landing or coming on shore of any free French passengers, or persons of colour, coming from the dependencies of France, who may arrive in any port of the United States.

Previous to the reading of the bill (which he hoped would have its ultimate decision in the course of this day) Mr. Bingham asked leave to read the following extract of a letter, which had been received from gen. Toussaint, commander at the fort, by the secretary of war. It manifested the urgency of the present occasion, and he trusted, would induce the senate immediately to pass the bill.

Fort Mifflin, June 23, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour of informing you, that yesterday, at 10 o'clock in the evening, the resident doctor of the hospital of Pennsylvania, came on purpose to give me the alarming information, that there existed a mutiny among the vessels in quarantine, now lying above the fort; that he thought in consequence of the report of 4 of the captains, it was proper to postpone to this morning, the order of the governor of Pennsylvania, to be made known in the convey. The boat of the sloop of war [Melpomene] manned only with negroes, has been seen the whole day, playing round all the other vessels which have negroes on board.—They seem to have adopted between them, the most desperate measures, to the execution of which they are incited by their owners. There are now in those vessels, between 250 and 300 negroes; well armed, trained to war, and saying they will land; they know no laws and count their lives for nothing. Two of the pilots have left the vessels, one of them was so alarmed that he is sick at the hospital.

On this information I immediately sent an officer to capt. Decatur, whose armed ship was at anchor below the fort, with a request of coming up with the tide and call his anchor on the N. E. of the island; where I had no guns to direct upon those insurgents: During that time, with the assistance of the labourers, whose exertions I cannot but highly commend, I had two heavy pieces transported and mounted on that side, when the Delaware passed up and went to anchor in the middle of the convoy. She is now under weigh and proceeds down.

As to oppose the landing of these negroes and their proceedings through the Jerseys with all their owners to Philadelphia, it is not in my power, in the situation they lie above the fort. I have agreed with the doctor that he would order them this morning below or ahead of my battery, then I may watch their motions.

This bill was read the first and, after some opposition from Messrs. Tazewell and Mason, a second time, when it came under discussion; which was continued when this paper was put to press.

The letter received from general Toussaint was read in the lower house also, by Mr. Sitgreaves.

Yesterday, afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Delaware sloop of war, captain Decatur, set sail from Gloucester Point, for a cruise of three months.

CHARLESTON, June 5.

The schooner Maria, captain Sheering, which arrived yesterday in Rebellion Roads, from Cape Nicholas Mole, was at Port-au-Prince, when the English evacuated that place. She, with upwards of twenty other American vessels, was compelled to take part of the inhabitants of that town, who had not been included in the amnesty granted by the French general. The Maria has upwards of 20 on board; and several other vessels sailed with her for this port, which have each a number proportioned to their size.

As soon as it was known in town, that the Maria had brought these people, orders were given to have her brought under the fort; and the captain will be directed, it is said, to leave the port this day.

The inhabitants of the islands, bordering on the sea, would do well to attend to the different intels to capture any attempts which may be made to land them clandestinely. We are convinced, that the captains would not willingly attempt to injure the country; but as these people were forced on them, it is but natural to suppose they will get rid of them as soon as possible. As it is to be supposed they have some money, they may contrive to get on shore, in spite of the captain's exertions to prevent them. There is certainly a necessity of keeping a good look out.

The number of people who left Port-au-Prince, at the evacuation, amounted to upwards of 3000; they embarked mostly in vessels belonging to the United States.

It appears by the Gazette of St. Domingo, that the commander in chief of the French army in that island had granted an armistice of five weeks to the English, (on land) as a time necessary for them to evacuate the places they occupied in the western part of the island. They were to be taken possession of by the army of the French republic, on the 14th ult.

From the Bulletin Official of St. Domingo, printed at St. Domingo, May 14.

A PROCLAMATION.

Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to all Frenchmen, inhabitants of the quarters of the west, still in the possession of the English:

Frenchmen, Though it was at the moment when the army of St. Domingo, after having obtained the most brilliant successes, was ready to possess itself of L'Arcahaie, La Croix des Bouques, I was not displeas'd at stopping its triumphal march, to hear propositions which conforming to the dignity of the great nation, and the army of which I command in St. Domingo, might render less cruel the effects, always disastrous of war. But even in dictating the conditions which my duty will cause me to execute, my solicitude for those unfortunate Frenchmen, who have been compelled by circumstances to bend under the yoke of the English, commands me to offer them an amnesty, which the agent of the French government of St. Domingo authorizes me to proclaim.

Their silence to all the propositions which, from the commencement of the campaign, I have not ceased to make, that they might acknowledge the invincible power of the republic; their culpable perseverance in their blindness, in spite of all the written notices which I caused to be sent to them, ought now to silence my commiseration; but humanity prevails, beyond every consideration, and I am persuaded that the indulgence of a magnanimous and generous government, will again attach them to a country which they have disowned for too long a time.

In these circumstances, desirous of uniting humanity with the fury of a country which has been too often compromised, and guided by my love for liberty, I promise, in the name of the French government a generous forgetfulness of the past, and surety and protection to all the Frenchmen designated in the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be comprised in the present amnesty, all the former French inhabitants, or residents at St. Domingo, who have not emigrated; who have not served amongst the English troops, and who find themselves in the places which the English are about to evacuate; when the troops of the republic shall take possession of them.

2. The said amnesty extends to all individuals, who having been in the militia at the time of invasion by the English, have continued to do duty therein.

3. The chasseurs and other corps of negroes, who have been wrested from agriculture, in order to be employed, and to bear arms against France, their brethren and their liberty shall enjoy the benefit of the amnesty, notwithstanding they have been in the English service, because under the yoke of slavery they had not their own will and were forced to do by their former masters, or by the English government, to whom a great number of them had been sold.

4. Shall be excepted from the present amnesty, Frenchmen, who have emigrated, all those in general who bore arms in the English service, and all those who without having ever before been inhabitants of St. Domingo, came there to join the English.

5. Nevertheless shall enjoy the benefit of the present amnesty, all those who Frenchmen designated in the preceding campaign, to the period when negotiations were opened, have left the English, in order to return to their native country—Shall be excluded therefrom those who might endeavour to return, during the course of the said negotiations.

Done at the head quarters of Ferretiere le 6th Floreal, 6th year of the French republic.

(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

DANCING.

MR. and MRS. BYRNE, Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that during their stay in that city they intend giving instructions in the most elegant and fashionable parts in the art of dancing, now in vogue in the polished parts of Europe. For further inquires of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, at Mrs. Foxcroft's back of the Stadt House.

THE subscriber has for sale a small CANON with hammer. The price is thirty dollars. WILLIAM KILTY. Annapolis, June 1798.