

of our likeness to the French, and to rejoice in their victories, that is, to rejoice that the hand which smites, has strength to smite again, and to smite harder—then Europe has rated us too high, and we have mistaken ourselves. Let us repeal the act of independence—It is a mockery and a delusion; we are not fit to sustain the character of freemen, nay, we are unfit to be slaves; wretches so spiritless, so sunk from manhood, would be honored by chains, and no despot would deign to bestow them. Sierra Leona would not receive us as colonists, for there they admit none but free Negroes.

SARATOGA.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

FRENCH CONVENTION.

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

Dumolard, after arraigning the conduct of the directory in landing the convicts in England, thus proceeds: "A memorable event of vast importance, at the present epoch has been announced with certainty. The bank of England, the sole support of the English government, has stopped payment, let us facilitate to that courageous opposition which has withstood his destructive measures, the means of employing this great event to compel Pitt to make peace. Let us prove ourselves worthy to be at peace with them. Let us beware of shewing them in us a nation of fire-brands, that employ every species of revolutionary measures to scatter in their country the flames of civil war."

The ship Henry, of Philadelphia, from Hamburg to Cadiz, with grain, was sent into Plymouth 13th March, by the British sloop of war Childers.

The decree of the executive directory of France, under date of March 2d, respecting neutral vessels, will be found to be important, as materially affecting the trade of this country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship Ellice, captain Hervey, arrived last evening from London, we have a continuation of our regular advices to the evening of the 18th March (seven days later than our former accounts (and from which we have made as copious selections as our time would admit of.

FRANCE. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

12 Ventole, March 2.

The executive directory having consulted the law of the 9th March, '93, considering that the flags of neutral powers being no longer respected by the enemies of the French republic, and all the rights of men being violated to their prejudice, it is no longer permitted to the French people towards these powers, in general, that with which they have so often manifested, and which they will constantly entertain for the full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation, directs, among other dispositions:

1. That ships of war and privateers may stop and bring into the ports of the republic, neutral ships, which shall be charged, in whole or in part, with merchandise belonging to the enemy.
2. That merchandise belonging to the enemy shall be declared good and lawful prizes, and be confiscated to the profit of the captors.
3. That in all cases, neutral ships be released the moment that the merchandise seized is discharged; that the freight of it shall be paid at the rate which shall have been stipulated by the consignors; and that a just indemnity shall be granted, on account of their detention, by the tribunals competent to decide on the validity of prizes.
4. That these tribunals shall be directed besides to send, 3 days after the decision, a double inventory of the merchandise to the minister of marine, and another to the minister for foreign affairs.
5. That the present law, applicable to all the captures that have been made since the declaration of war, shall cease to have effect as soon as the enemy shall have declared non-fezable, although destined for the ports of the republic, the merchandise laden on board neutral ships, which shall belong to the government or to French citizens.

Having seen the law of the 27th July, '93, which directs the foregoing law to be fully executed, having also seen the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, which enjoins all the agents of the republic to respect and observe, in all their dispositions, the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the continent, and to the United States of America; considering that this last law is not derogatory to the law of the 9th May, '93, resolves as follows:

Art. 1. The commissaries of the executive directory, with the civil tribunals of the department, shall take care that, in the contests upon the validity of maritime prizes, no decision shall be founded upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, with out the minister of justice having been previously consulted, conformably to the 3d article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to the treaties, in virtue of which neutral persons pretend to withdraw them-

selves, by means of the first of these laws, from the execution of that of the 9th March, '93.

2. The minister of justice shall examine whether the treaties still subsist, or whether they have been modified since the conclusion of them; there shall be furnished to them, by the minister of foreign affairs, all the documents of which they shall stand in need, and reference shall be made to the executive directory, as it is prescribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

5. The directory remind all French citizens, that the treaty concluded on the 6th Feb. 1778, between France and the United States, has been, on the terms of the 2d article, modified of full right by that which has been concluded at London, on the 19th November, '94, between the United States of America and England: in consequence,

1. After the article 17 of the treaty of London, of the 19th Nov. '94, all merchandise of the enemy's, or merchandise not sufficiently ascertained to be neutral, conveyed under American flags, shall be confiscated; but the ship, on board of which such merchandise shall be found, shall be released, and given to the proprietor. The commissaries of the directory are enjoined to accelerate, by all means in their power, the decision of the contests which shall arise, either upon the validity of the captures of the cargoes, or upon freights and insurances.
2. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London, dated the 19th Nov. 1794, relative to articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty, dated Feb. 6, 1778, are added the following:—(Ship timber; oakum, pitch) and rosin: copper for sheathing vessels; sails, hemp, and cordage, and every thing which serves directly, or indirectly, to the arming and equipping of vessels, excepting of bar iron, and fir in planks.—These articles shall be confiscated as often as they shall be destined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.

3. According to the 21st article of the treaty of London, of the above date, every American who shall hold a commission from the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation, compelling the crew of the ships and vessels, shall, by the fact alone, be declared piratical, and treated as such without suffering the party to establish that the act was the consequence of threats or violence.
4. In pursuance of the law of the 14th of February, 1793, the regulations of the 21st of October, 1744, and of the 26th of July, 1778, respecting the manner of vessels and neutral merchandise, shall be complied with, according to their form and tenor.

Every American ship shall therefore be deemed a lawful prize, which shall not have on board a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, the execution of which is enjoined by the 25th and 27th articles of that treaty.

5. The commissioners of the executive directory are required to carry into effect the penalties that attach on all clandestine attempts that may be made by American, or vessels belonging to any other nation, to pass as neutral, on board the vessel where the fraud is attempted, to be practised, in the manner that these penalties have been repeatedly carried into effect during the present war. The penalty shall attach where the blanks in the consignments and invoices are not filled up, though signed and sealed, where the papers are in the form of letters, containing fictitious signatures; where are double passports or policies, specifying different destinations, where consignment is made to two or more factors, and where there are different receipts or papers of any kind, which consign the whole, or part of the same goods to different owners or different destinations.

9. By this article provisions of the treaty of the 9th Frimaire last, relative to freight and insurance, are repealed, as far as they apply to insurance.

7. The present treaty shall be published in the Bulletin of the laws. The ministers of marine and of the colonies, of justice, and for foreign affairs, are charged with the execution of it in their respective departments.

(Signed) REWBELL, Pref.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Bulletin of the army in Tyrol.

"Head quarters, at Loreto, 26 Pluviose, Feb. 24, 5th year.

"On the 19th Pluviose, February 17, general Beillard attacked a body of peasants, and a corps of regular troops, stationed between Savero and Besuto. He killed 30 men and put the rest to flight.

"On the preceding day, Feb. 16, general Murat drove in the enemy's advanced posts on the bank of the Adige. He carried the village of Derubano, where he made 237 prisoners, five of whom are officers.

Peace with the Pope.

The following nine articles of the treaty concluded with his Holiness, are stated in Perlet's Journal of the 11th inst. as being authentic:—

1. His Holiness renounces the coalition.
2. Cedes the county of Avignon.

3. Renounces the legation of Ferrara and Bologna.

4. There shall be a garrison at Ancona, and the admiralty offices of the harbor shall be confiscated by the French until a general peace.

5. His Holiness is to pay 30,000,000 of livres Turinois, and furnish 800 saddle horses, and an equal number of draught horses.

6. Proper reparation shall be made for the murder of the French minister, Balleville, and a pension given to his family.

7. The French academy at Rome, shall be established on the same footing as in 1789.

8. All the monuments of the arts demanded at the time of the armistice, shall be granted.

9. The French troops shall occupy the territory of his Holiness till the execution of this treaty.

PARIS, March 6.

Dumolard:—"We are informed by private letters, and the public prints, that a French Squadron has landed on the coast of England a certain number of galley slaves, taken from Brest and Rochfort, who have since, it is said, all of them been made prisoners. These are two questions to be examined:

1. Has the minister of the marine, and has the directory even, a right to lessen or augment, or lastly to commute the penalties pronounced by the law against persons convicted of crimes? I do not think so. Has the government a right to bestow pardon? I am still less persuaded of this. If you afterwards consider this conduct as it regards the right of nations, I think it will merit still more the attention of the legislative body.

2. Is it permitted, in time of war, to let loose on the enemy's territory men, who being once condemned, are no longer considered as belonging to a nation having a police? This conduct, if it does not become any government, still less becomes a republican government, such as ours. I shall be told, that the government against which this conduct has been observed, does not act otherwise against the French government, against which it appears to have sworn a war of extermination. It is not, however, on the disloyal conduct of a nation that the French republic ought to model itself; and it will never allow that the defenders of the country will be assimilated with men on whom the law has pronounced sentence. They are not the worthy rivals whom government should give to the heroes who combat for liberty. The French soldier is not merely desirous of fighting and subduing; he wishes also to fight and subdue with honour. The conduct of the directory cannot be sanctioned by the passive authorization of the legislative body, and I do not hesitate to say that it has on this occasion, acted more immorally and more in violation of the rights of nations than did the decemvirs by the decree which gave no quarter to the enemy's soldiery. I demand that a message may be sent to the directory, to know,

1. If the landing of which I have just spoken be true? And

2. What were the views it could have by ordering or authorizing the same.—[Tumult]

This message was supported by a great number of members: others called for the order of the day.

Douker:—"The order of the day, if it were to be adopted after such a discussion, would be an outrage on the legislative body. When a fact is stated, which essentially wounds the rights of nations, those of the constitution, and national honour,—a fact which, if it be true, proves that the government has committed and attenuated the penalty pronounced by the law, the order of the day is proposed to you! This last complaint alone, however, merits the lending of the message. Could we yet allow ourselves to employ atrocious and revolutionary measures, surely it would be against the English government, which with regard to us, violating all the laws of nature and nations, scattered among us the flames of civil war, supported anarchy, fomented the war of La Vendee, forged our assignats, which even at this very moment, misleads its allies and prevents the emperor from listening to those terms of peace which our victorious and his real interest require him to accept. But it is not for us, victorious and triumphant, for us, who by the wife and heroic conduct of a gallant general, have conciliated all hearts to the republic in the South of Europe, to retaliate upon a cruel enemy, to employ means which every law recognized by civilized nations agrees to condemn. Because powerful we ought to be just.

The message was adopted in spite of the sophisms of Colomel, and the cries of Lesage Senault.

PARIS, March 9.

The directory by a resolution dated 17th Ventose, March 2, has given orders to all the French cruisers and privateers to capture, henceforth, and bring up in the ports of the republic, all neutral ships which are freighted, either wholly or in part, with goods belonging to the enemy, which are to be declared lawful prizes; and the neutral ships are to be released the moment the goods are taken out, and the tonnage paid for

which they contracted with the owners, besides such indemnity for their detention as the court of admiralty shall think proper to allow. The ships of the United States of America are not to be excepted from this regulation, which will cease as soon as the hostile powers shall respect the neutral flag which carries French property.

LONDON, March 16.

The Bank has accommodated the minister with near two millions sterling, within the last ten days, which has enabled him to put off the new loan until the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the public finances make their report.

Yesterday advices were received at the admiralty from Lord Bridport, cruising off Brest. The dispatches were brought to Plymouth by the Nimrod cutter, Captain Marsh, and confirm the agreeable intelligence, given in the Star of yesterday, of the capture of the Resistance French frigate of 44 guns, and La Constance corvette, which were met going into Brest by the St. Florentino and la Nymphe frigates. These frigates had been looking into the inner road of Brest to learn the state of the French in that harbour, and on returning to join Lord Bridport, fell in with the above French ships, and captured them, after a very short fight. The report of their being cut out of Brest is unfounded.

March 17.

A new loan, to the amount of twelve millions sterling, has been talked of, though we have hitherto avoided to notice the rumour. Mr. Pitt has certainly been with different gentlemen on this subject, but nothing has been fixed, and the negotiation is now put off till the end of next week at soonest, as the minister will wait for the report of the committee on the state of the public finances, before he concludes any new bargain. It is supposed that the last subscribers must have the first offer.

The bank has limited its discounts within the present week in a manner almost unprecedented. On Wednesday it threw out almost every acceptance that was sent in to be discounted from the most established mercantile houses; and even the notes of the Royal Bank of Scotland, which had only ten days to run, were refused.

In consequence of this strict limitation, a committee of merchants with Mr. Alderman Lushington, have twice waited on Mr. Pitt to acquaint him with the great inconvenience which trade sustains from the conduct of the bank. We understand, that he has promised the merchants he will use his influence with the governor and deputy governor to induce the bank to discount more freely.

There has been so great a demand for the small notes of the bank of England, that the bank has reissued a very large quantity of those which had been paid in exchange for dollars.

March 18.

As a circumstance which reflects the highest honour on the good faith and principles of the gentlemen who subscribed to the last loan at the bank, we are happy to say, that notwithstanding the enormous loss they have sustained by that loan, which was done at 10 and 10-4 discount, scarcely a sum remained yesterday to be paid up on the second subscription. As another loan of 12 millions must undoubtedly be contracted for ere long, we have no doubt but the minister will consider their loss, and give them every possible preference and fair advantage, by having the first offer of it.

Mr. Grey is said to have carried a point in the Secret Committee, of which he is a member; that all the arrears of every public office under government should be paid before Parliament.

Various reports were yesterday in circulation respecting a partial change in administration; but they are certainly unwarranted by any present appearance.

In the Irish parliament, on the 10th inst. the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the sum of 100,000 per annum should be appropriated in future from the surplus of the loan duties to pay off the national debt; which would be done in the course of 36 years. This proposition met the unanimous approbation of the house.

DUBLIN, March 18.

Several sums in specie, though not altogether amounting to one million and a half of guineas, are, we are assured, from unquestionable authority, on their way from London to this city; not all for government account, but a great part for the private banks and merchants. This seasonable supply will be of the utmost utility, not so much for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Dublin, as for those in the country parts, where the generality of people, unaccustomed to any other circulating medium than specie, see, with inexpressible dismay, the tender of a paper substitute.

The turbulent and unmanageable spirit that has for a considerable time past so prominently marked the conduct of the populace in some parts of the North of Ireland, cannot be viewed with indifference by any man interested for the peace and welfare of his country, much less, by a wife, parent, and firm government, responsible for the

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conservation of that peace. If by a per-
verance in such conduct, they continue to
provoke national vengeance, terrible will be
the example made of the delinquents, and
too late will they repent their rash and dis-
loyal misconduct.

A letter received yesterday in town from
Downpatrick, mentions, that on Thursday
night last, a banditti of those Desperadoes,
whole atrocities in various parts of the North,
have occasioned it to be proclaimed in a state
of disturbance, assembled in that vicinity,
and having made an attack upon the house
of a gentleman, an enemy to their anarchies &
depredations, with a view probably to com-
mit such horrid murder as had lately been
perpetrated upon the late unfortunate Mr.
Hamilton, and to plunder the house, 17 of
them with their faces blackened, were ap-
prehended by a party of the army immedi-
ately upon their onset, and lodged in Down-
patrick goal. The gentleman had fortunately
intimation of their nefarious design, and
had prepared to have them seized upon the
commencement of the attack.

For this purpose, a party of the army was
stationed contiguous to the places and a tru-
sty servant had orders upon the first shot he
heard, to fly to alarm the army. Accord-
ingly to their usual mode of attack, when
this banditti came to the house, they fired
a volley into the windows, upon which the
servant immediately observed her instructi-
ons, and brought the army time enough to
prevent murder, and to seize those nefari-
ous miscreants.

A letter from the Cove of Cork, dated
March 10, says—"The Alcmena frigate,
Brown, arrived here last night from Lough-
swilly, last from a cruise off the west coast
of Ireland. On Monday last off the Dor-
fey, captured la Surveillante, French ship
of 18 guns, 160 men, after a chase of five-
teen hours; he also took the brig Coast-
er, of Biddford, which had been captured
by that privateer.

The vessel called the Echo, which cleared
out this week from our river to Philadel-
phia has taken on board an assorted cargo of
Irish manufactures worth thirty thousand
pounds. Such considerable export entries
must be of very great utility to the trade of
this city, and to the country in general;
while the imports from the other side of
the Atlantic are mostly raw materials of the
first necessity.

COVE OF CORK, March 1.
On Monday the Fox, one of Admiral
King'smill's look out cutters, came in with
an account of having seen a French squadron
of two frigates and a corvette in St. George's
Channel; on which the admiral immediately
sent off orders to the Magnanime, Hon.
capt. de Courcy; Romney, capt. Sotherton;
and Penguin Oop, captain Pulling, to sail
in quest of them. Though it blew a gale
of wind from S. S. E. these ships got under-
way, worked out under double reefed top-
sails, and were, clear out to sea in four
hours after the cutter arrived; and should
the French squadron continue to cruise in
the Channel twenty four hours after the
Fox saw them, there is scarce a doubt but
the above squadron will fall in with and give
a good account of them.

PARIS, March 10.
According to a letter from Brussels, of the
6th inst. the campaign is to be opened im-
mediately on the Rhine, and strong move-
ments are taking place both in the French
and imperial armies. Several corps of French
infantry have passed the Rhine near Duf-
feldorf to take a position on the Wupper.
Ten battalions of Austrian foot are arrived
at the Sieg, and all the Austrian generals are
at this moment assembled at Limburgh on
the Lahn.

HAMBURG, March 10.
Letters from the frontiers of Turkey state,
that the emperor of Russia has ordered his
ambassador at Constantinople to assure the
Ottoman Porte of his sincere friendship and
good wishes; adding, that he, on his part,
would not only confirm the armistice conclu-
ded for ten years, but punctually fulfil its
conditions, hoping that Porte was anima-
ted with the same sentiments. To this the
Reis Effendi returned a most flattering and
satisfactory answer.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.
This day authentic advice arrived here,
that the French republic has declared our city
to be neutral. Upon the request made for
a similar indulgence to the emperor, his im-
perial majesty answered, that the contingent
of our city, which hitherto amounted to no
more than 300 men, is to be augmented to
1400 men, under pain of military execu-
tion. The Austrians on the Lahn are prepa-
ring for a most vigorous defence, should the
French invade that part of the country.
Redoubts have every where been raised, and
the trees and bushes cut down.

Church's Celebrated COUGH DROPS,
MEDICINE unequalled by any other in the
world for the cure of the above disorders—
It has been the means of relieving a number
of poor afflicted objects, some of thirty years stand-
ing. A more particular account may be seen in
the bill, which may be had gratis, where the drops
are, at Messrs. Clay Bond & Co's, appointed by
Messrs. Sudbury and Co. the only wholesale agents
for Church's Drops, &c. in America.
Newcastle, May 14.

WILMINGTON, May 15.

Arrivals in the Delaware.
Ship Swift Packet, Green, Savannah, 15 days—
rice, cotton, tobacco
Ship Thomas Chalkley, Rafer, Bourdeaux, 49—
wine and brandy
Ship Hope, Bainbridge, St. Bartholomews, 11—
wine, rum, coffee, sugar
Brig Schuykill, Irwin, St. Thomas's, 15—ballast
Brig Lilly, Tinker, Richmond, 14—tobacco and
coals
Brig Lovely Lass, Dominick, Martinique, 28—
ballast
Schr. Mary Ann, Thurston, New-Providence, 11,
fruit, &c.
Sloop Nabby, Abbot, Bermudas, 11—ballast.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated March 15.
"I find the situation of affairs in this country
even worse than in England; the bank of Ireland
has stopped payment of Specie, all the country
are in arms, manufactures shut up, distresses roam-
ing at last over desolated ruin, the thinking part
of the community almost without the pale of
civilization; and nothing is to be found in this
populous and formerly flourishing and rich metro-
polis, but the sounds of the trumpet, the rattling
of drums, the shrill notes of the fife, and the a-
gonying groans of unrelieved wretchedness, mi-
sery and woe, and now and then interrupted by
the dignified appearance of bribery, prostitution,
or the decayed reliques of honest commercial
pride."

A London paper states, that Buonaparte's troops
were intoxicated during the late actions which de-
cided the fate of Italy in favor of the French re-
public. Success, it is said, often intoxicates
men. If this be true, Buonaparte's army must
now be composed of the most drunken set of dogs
in the universe.

A Lexington paper of March 25, relates the fol-
lowing unhappy affair, which took place on the
Saturday evening before, in Lincoln county,
(Ken.) near the court-house. Two neighbours,
one by the name of Cutton, the other Hackney,
had some difference about a small sum of money
owing from one to the other. Hackney picked up
a sharp pointed shoe-knife, and stabbed Cutton
in the breast, who died in a few seconds. Hackney
was taken up and committed to goal, ironed, and
strictly guarded.

The same paper says—"On Tuesday night the
Indians killed a man at Collins's, on the Wilder-
ness road. There were but two men at Collins's,
one a brother of capt. Collins's, the other a man
hired to clear land, Collins being at a house
about a mile from home, on his return, when he
had got within a few steps of the house, heard the
Indians (two in number) cock their guns, but sup-
posed it to be the hired man intending to frighten
him; the Indians immediately fired, but he, still
supposing it to be the hired man, rushed up and
threw the tail of his great coat in their faces; by
this means he discovered them to be Indians, he
sprang into the house and fastened the door. The
Indians immediately fell to work with their ta-
mahawks, and soon cut down the door, on which
Collins ran out between the Indians; he received a
stroke on one shoulder with a tamahawk, which,
however, did him no injury; but after a close
chase of about two hundred yards, made his es-
cape by taking to the woods, where he lay all night
and returned the next morning to the house from
whence he came the over night, where he got four
meas (two of whom were travellers) and returned
home, where they found the hired man killed,
and mangled in a most horrid manner, and their
guns carried off.

When the last vessels left London, the rates of
insurance stood as follow:
The premium of insurance to any port in the
United States—at 10 guineas with a convey, 12
without, from London; from Bristol, Liverpool,
Dublin or Cork, to United States, 8 to 10 guineas;
from the Bay of Honduras to United States, 15 to
20 guineas; from Windward to Leeward Islands,
to United States, 15 guineas.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora,
Cape-Francois, April 10.
The English are now driven from every post
which they occupied in the interior of this island.
I expect that very soon they will be in possession
merely of the ports of St. Marc, Port-au-Prince,
Jeremie, and la Mole; and these I hope ere long
they will be forced to abandon.

NEW-LONDON, May 4.
(CIRCULAR.)
To the Collectors of the Revenue.

SIR,
The depredations, to which the commerce of
the United States is at present exposed, have given
rise to a question, which being of general
concern, is therefore made the subject of a circular
communication.
The question is, Whether it be lawful to arm
the merchant vessels of the United States for their
protection and defence, while engaged in regular
commerce?
It is answered, that no doubt is entertained,
that defence, by means of military force against
mere pirates and sea rovers, is lawful—the arming
of vessels bona fide engaged in trade to the East-
Indies, is therefore on account of the danger from
pirates to be permitted as heretofore; but as the
arming of vessels destined for European and West-
India commerce, raises a presumption, that it is
done with hostile intentions against some one of
the belligerent nations, and may cover collusive
practices inconsistent with the act of Congress of
June 1794, unless guarded by provisions more ef-
fectual than have been hitherto established; it is
directed that the sailing of armed vessels, not bona
fide destined to the East-Indies, be restrained, un-
til otherwise ordained by Congress.

Information has been received that some vessels
are arming by strangers for the purpose of cap-
turing the vessels of the United States. The utmost
vigilance on the part of the collectors to prevent
the progress of this evil is enjoined; where there
is reasonable ground to believe that vessels are e-
quipped for the purpose of being employed against
the commerce of this country, they are to be ar-
rested, and the circumstances stated to this depart-
ment.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT, jun.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.
Yesterday, at 8 minutes after one o'clock, the
continental frigate UNITED STATES, was
launched.
The number of spectators was immense, not
only of citizens, but from the neighbouring coun-
try—perhaps, upwards of twenty thousand on the
land and water.
It was a fine launch—she passed off the stocks
with great ease, and what was allowed to be a
remarkable circumstance, and is a proof of the
firmness of her structure, she only bogged one
inch. Commodore Barry commanded on board,

where every thing was conducted with the greatest
order. The heads of departments of the general
government were present, in the United States
flag Sophia, capt. O'Brien. The vessel left the
stocks amidst the acclamations of the assembled
thousands, and a federal salute.
We are happy to add, that though the concourse
of people, upon the water and on land, who fo-
cally crowded to witness the launch of the first
ship of war of this country, were so great, we
have not heard that the least accident happened, to
damp the satisfaction, which seemed to be gene-
rally felt on the occasion.
This vessel is perhaps, one of the handsomest and
completest frigates ever built in any country: &
though she is intended to carry only 44 guns, she
is as large as a 64 gunship.

Mr. Adet left this city on Tuesday morning, on
his voyage to France.

Capt. Dominick, from Martinique, confirms the
accounts of a considerable British force having
failed for the reduction of Porto-Rico, about the
middle of April. The fleet consisted of between
50 and 60 sail of ships of war and transports, with
a great quantity of heavy ordnance, and 700
troops on board, and was commanded by rear ad-
miral Harvey.

Capt. Dominick informs, that previous to his
leaving Martinique, the ship Little-Mary, of this
port, had been condemned and sold.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in
Malaga, to his correspondent in Philadelphia,
dated Dec. 16, 1797.

"No vessels must come henceforward from
your continent, during the present war, with a
clearance for Gibraltar; her dispatches must be
for any other of the ports of this coast, with cer-
tificates on board from the French and Spanish
consuls, of the cargo being the property of Ame-
ricans, to prevent daily interruptions of the pri-
vateers."

In consequence of the representations made by
the merchants of Vera Cruz and the farmers of
Mexico in general, seconded by the Vice Roy, the
king of Spain has annulled the permission he had
granted to various individuals, for the introduc-
tion of flour from the United States into the Ha-
vanna, as prejudicial to the interests of his Ame-
rican subjects. Owing to this circumstance, we
understand Mr. Ynardi, late agent to count Ja-
naco, who had obtained one of those grants, not
having any further business in this country on ac-
count of said nobleman, has lately taken his pas-
sage for the Havanna, where, we are informed,
he is gone in quality of American agent, respect-
ing the capture of American vessels, carried into
the ports of Cuba by French cruisers.

The court of Madrid has published a Royal
Proclamation, dated the 25th November, 1796,
ordering, as usual on such occasions, natives of
England, not naturalized, or following any me-
chanical employment, in the interior part of the
country, to quit the dominions of Spain, in con-
sequence of the declaration of war against Eng-
land by that court on the 5th of October last; and
prohibiting all commerce, directly or indirectly,
in manufactures or productions of England, even
though the raw materials were originally of the
growth either of his (the king of Spain) own, or
the dominions friendly allied or neutral powers,
or should have received any improvement in the
manufactures of or paid duties to England; per-
mitting, however, the continuance of the com-
merce of other articles with the powers with
whom the king of Spain is at peace.

BALTIMORE, May 9.
Arrived yesterday, schooner Hercules, captain
Craig, from Cayenne, last from Barbadoes, 21
days.

IMPORTANT.
Capt. Craig left Barbadoes on the 18th April,
and has politely favoured us with the following
information, and Barbadoes papers as late as the
15th.
That on the 16th April a vessel arrived at Bar-
badoes, 48 hours from Dominica, bringing the
important news of the English having effected a
landing at Grosier, in Grand Terre, with 8000
regular troops and as many others as would make
their number amount to 15,000 effective men.—
She brought no other particulars that had tran-
spired previous to his sailing; but the opinion
there was, that Guadaloupe (separated from Grand
Terre only by a small strait) had, or shortly
would surrender to the British arms.

The following is extracted from the Barbadoes
Mercury of the 15th ult.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes) April 12.
We feel pleasure in stating the safe arrival of
the ships which gave rise to an alarm on Sunday
morning last, consisting of the Cork fleet, and ac-
companied by some vessels destined for several of
the leeward islands, with a convoy for Jamaica,
under care of the Prefecture, which did not come
in sight, but kept on for their destined port, those
who stopped here and took their departure on
Monday evening, were accompanied by his Ma-
jesty's ship Cyane.

April 15.
The speculations of the present week respect-
ing the intention and design of the projected ex-
pedition from Martinico, take a different turn to
those of the last. It is now said to be for the in-
vasion of Guadaloupe, and in confirmation of this
opinion, we learn the forces have left Martinico,
and are assembled at Dominick, which from its
vicinity, will the better facilitate, a descent upon
the enemy's country. We the more readily give
into this opinion from an article which we have
received from Martinico, stating that, a certain
ex-noble, distinguished by the confidence of the
British, has lately had several private conferences
with the republican chief of Guadaloupe, who
now holding his authority by the precarious tenor
of his own usurpation, cannot return to France
with safety; and also knowing that in America
he can find no asylum for the sanctioned acts of
piracy committed by its cruisers on her citizens,
seems inclined to throw himself upon British mer-
cy, by surrendering to their arms a country which
through his former atrocity, has not only been de-
luged with the blood of some of her bravest sons,
but also issuing from its bosom hords of brigands,
has depopulated one half of our colonies.

NORFOLK, May 5.
A correspondent under the date of the 28th ult.
offers his conjectures on the probable events of the
great things which must be produced by the seeds
of action now propagating in Europe. He thinks
that if Mantua has been at all surrendered to the
French, the policy of the Emperor caused it, and
not Wurmer's necessities, on purpose that Buon-
aparte might make his pilgrimage to Rome, and
exasperate the pusillanimous Italians, so that on
the advance of the Austrian armies to the south-
ward he might be hemmed in on the narrow neck
of Italy, and attacked at all points.—That he will
share the fate of his great ancestor Brennus, there
can be no doubt.
That Russia will favor the allies, and that Prus-
sia will not dare to stir against the allies—is by all
means probable. That Denmark and Sweden will
remain neuter if possible, is certain; but that the
French (under some events) will not attack them,
is not quite so clear. That the Dutch fleet is in-
-

tended, to join the French a
that they could do so—is not pr
Dutch ships will shortly compose
tish fleet (perhaps by a voluntary
very probable. That the Dutch will
Cape of Good Hope—they can have no ho

That the combined French and Spanish
will engage the British fleet this summer—is
to be doubted. That they will be again beaten,
is very probable. But should fortune change
sides, and disaster fall to the British, an invasion
of England would be the next immediate step of its
enemies, whose defeat and discomfiture would
most probably happen. That should the arms of
France continue, their success in Italy, and their
navy be victorious in their battles this summer, it
will be hard to imagine where their career may
stop; but that their views will extend across the
Atlantic to the United States is not to be doubted.
However, should their good fortune be such, every
power in Europe, except the Turks, would
rise against them.

That Malmesbury went to Paris with a view of
effecting a peace by negotiation—is very impro-
bable: But that his chief design was to confer
with those who have laid a plan of revolt against
the Directory, is more than probable. That the
people of Paris will have better sport than the
Lady of Loretto can afford them—is certain.
That a defensive war will only be carried on by
the Austrians on the right of the Rhine, until the
issue of the first great battle in Italy is determined
is most probable; and that on the success of the
Austrian arms, there, the Rhine would be crossed
and the Netherlands recovered, is very probable
—Vice versa.

That the Spaniards will fight any better for the
last trimming Jervis gave them—is not at all pro-
bable; that the British will fight full as well, is
very probable. That British seamen do fight as
well as any men—is certain; and that they ex-
ceed all other nations in the knowledge and prac-
tice of manœuvring their ships in action, is pro-
ved to the furrow of their enemies.

To suppose that Germany and Britain will give
up the contest whilst one can wield the sabre, and
the other brace about a yard arm, would be the
height of folly. To imagine that they must be
beaten in the end proceeds not from reason in
judging of them, but from an absurd prejudice of
the mind formed without reflection in favor of the
greatest tyrants that ever oppressed mankind—
their enemies.

That success may attend the efforts of the Bri-
tish navy against their enemies—is the wish of every
friend to his country, I hope is not to be doubted;
for who can live and not see the impending evils,
which on a reverse of good fortune to the British
arms, would inevitably be directed to distress it?

CHARLESTON, April 26.
Extract of a letter from Nassau, (N. P.) dated
April 16.

"Dear Sir,
We hear from England, as well as by inter-
cepted letters, brought in two days ago by a Span-
ish vessel captured and brought in here, a clear
account that the Floridas have been given up to
France, in consequence of what they may sup-
pose an equivalent, and that a French general has
actually been sent from the Havanna to Louisia-
na, in the name of the French republic; and it
appears in an underhand way. The above you
may depend on as authentic. The governor has
the letters, and but for some particular circum-
stances, I would have sent you a copy of them."

KINGSTON, (Jama.) April 8.
We are sorry to find by letters from Port-au-
Prince, that the evacuation of the post of Mire-
balais has been attended with considerable loss.—
It appears that Sonthonax's army of blacks from
Cape-Francois had got possession of a strong post
in the neighbourhood, through the treachery of a
mulatto who commanded it, where the Brigade
still kept the British flag displayed, by which
means a party of hussars out on a scouting party,
on returning to the post, were all massacred, ex-
cept seven; that our army moved forward to re-
take it, but fell into ambuscades and were forced
to retire with the loss of 230 killed, wounded and
missing. In consequence of the above disaster, we
were obliged to evacuate the post of Mirebalais,
which they destroyed. The army of Sonthonax
consists of about 8000 negroes regularly trained,
with white officers. It is feared the retreat of Sir
W. Cockburn from Banique will be cut off by the
above affair.

Since the consequences of the depredations com-
mitted on the American trade by the French,
have been felt in St. Domingo, the government
there has come to a resolution of providing con-
voys to and from America, and the vessels in go-
vernment service are to be employed in it. The
ship Lyon will sail very soon from Port-au-Prince
with the vessels laying there, and will call at dif-
ferent ports in America, to convoy vessels bound
to St. Domingo. It is intended the convoys should
sail monthly.

NASSAU, (N. P.) April 11.
On Wednesday his Majesty's sloop Diligence,
capt. Meads, came to anchor off Sandy Key, with
a Spanish ship called the Natividad, of 700 tons,
carrying 16 guns and 50 men, laden with dyes-
woods from Havanna for Cadiz, which the Dili-
gence took on the 4th inst. off the Matanza's, after
an action of about 40 minutes. The Natividad
was only one day out.

The Spanish armed schooner Victoria, laden
with naval stores, and cut out of Mobile river
by the Campbell, captain Gopinger, is arrived
here.

From some authentic Spanish papers lately in-
tercepted, it is now reduced to a certainty that a
negotiation has long since been entered into for
the cession of the two Floridas and Louisiana to
the French republic, in consideration of the Span-
ish part of St. Domingo being retained by the
Spaniards.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) March 21.
On Wednesday last his Majesty's ships Roebuck
and Woolwich convoyed several American vessels
out of the track of the French cruisers, and have
since returned.

April 11.
A few days ago an American brig was met with,
near St. Bartholomews, by a French privateer,
which fired at her, to bring to, but the captain of
the brig refused, and at the same time cautioned
the crew of the privateer not to fire again, as his
brig was armed, and he was determined to de-
fend himself. They paid no regard to him, and
fired twice more, and being very near each other
the brig fired at the privateer, carried away one of
her masts, and killed some of her men.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
Cumberland county, New-Jersey, on the
7th inst. an INDENTED LAD, about 16 years of
age. Had on when he went away, a brown long
coat, and vest of the same, with three patches on
the breast, one of which is light coloured, one
shirt, dark coloured trousers, and a half-worn
felt hat. Whoever secures said lad in any gail,
(shall) have the above reward, and all reasonable
charges, paid by the subscriber.

NATHAN SHEPPARD.
N. B. All persons are forewarned from har-
boring said lad at their peril. He was taken a-
way by his brother Samuel Smith.
May 13.

