

The situation in which we are placed unhappily renders the continuation of the war to the public safety; but the state of our resources, and the good sense and public spirit which prevail thro' every part of my kingdom, will I trust, enable you to provide the necessary supplies without essential inconvenienc^e to my people, and with as little addition as possible to the permanent burdens of the state. The progress made towards such a system, by the measures adopted in the last session, and the aid given to public credit by the plan for the redemption of the land tax, have been attended with the most beneficial effects, which you will I am persuaded, omit no opportunity to confirm and improve.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions, to enable me ultimately to conduct the great contest in which we are engaged, to a safe and honourable conclusion.

We have surmounted many and great difficulties; our perseverance in a just cause has been rewarded with distinguished success, and our present situation, compared with that of other countries, sufficiently proves how much, in a period of general danger and calamity, the security and happiness of the British nation have depended (under the blessing of Providence) on its own constancy, its energy, and its virtue.

The motion for the address of thanks was made by the earl of Darley, who frequently spoke in the debate, and was seconded by lord Craven, who made his maiden speech.

In the house of commons the address was moved by lord Granville, L. G. w. er, who accompanied lord Malmsbury to Lille, and was seconded by Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, baronet, both maiden speakers.

LONDON, November 19.

The last Hamburg mail of Saturday brings letters to the 13th, which contain matter of no trifling importance.

It appears that the inhabitants of the island of Corsica, like those of Malta, have broken out into a formidable insurrection, compelling the French garrison to retire into the fort; that the Russian troops are advancing rapidly through the Austrian territories, towards Hamburg; that Buonaparte was directing his course through Arabia Petrea for the invasion of India, and that the French and Cisalpine troops were proceeding from Ancona to reinforce him; that warlike preparations are making throughout the Neapolitan dominions; but that on the arrival of a courier from Paris, the French general Schauenburg, declared by a proclamation, that the entrance of the imperial troops into the Grison country, will by no means disturb the harmony subsisting between the two governments, and that the French troops in Malta still retain the possession of St. Elmo.

Since the French have laid an embargo on British goods in Holland, the trade between the two countries has taken a circuitous route by Embden; this raises the price of the goods, but by no means reduces the consumption.

November 28.

No event has happened in the history of the present war, of more interest to the cause of humanity, or to the permanent interests of Great Britain, than the treaty which General Maitland has made with the Black General Toussaint, upon the evacuation of St. Domingo. By this treaty the independence of that most valuable island is recognized, and will be secured against all the efforts which the French can now make to recover it—not merely without the expense to England, of fortifications or of armies, but with the benefit of securing to us its exclusive commerce. Toussaint is a Negro, and, in the jargon of the wars, has been called a brigand; but according to all accounts he is a negro born to vindicate the claims of his species, and to shew that the cha-

acter of man is independent of exterior colour. The late events in St. Domingo will soon engage the public attention; they are such as are calculated to please all parties.—It is a great point to rescue this formidable island from the grasp of the Directory, from whence, if they had regained their footing, they might have incessantly menaced, and perhaps assailed, the most favourite of our West India possessions; and on the other had, it is a great point gained to the cause of humanity, that a negro dominion is, in fact, constituted and organized in the West Indies, under the command of a negro Chief, or King; that the black race whom the Christian world, to their infamy, have been accustomed to degrade and trample upon, are now acknowledged as brothers, and are treated with upon equal terms. Every virtuous man will rejoice to hear that a negro standard is now floating. Every liberal Briton will feel proud that his country brought about the happy revolution.

The treaty that General Maitland so wisely made with M. Toussaint, the government have ratified; and colonel Grant is appointed to go out to St. Domingo to be our resident and agent in that island, with very extensive powers.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.

This morning about 5 o'clock, the unfortunate Tone made an attempt on his life. The centinels who were placed at his door, hearing an unusual bustle entered the room: on seeing them, he hid his head under the bed clothes, and tucked them tight about him. The centinels, however, seeing a bloody razor on the floor, conjectured he had been doing himself some violence, and accordingly dragged the bed clothes from his head, and found that he had cut his throat. They immediately called for assistance, and in a short time a surgeon was procured, who found that the wound was not mortal.—He had cut the flesh between the jaw and the neck, and left only a small wound in the wind-pipe. The wound was stitched together, and he was continued in bed. I could not learn the purport of any conversation he had (for he continued able to converse) subsequent to this attempt; I heard generally that he had expressed his sorrow that the attempt had failed. Previous to his retiring to rest, he had supped very heartily, and gave to the two centinels who staid with him in his room a glass of spirits each, he had also eaten a hearty dinner, and during the day and night exhibited no signs of either anxiety or depression.

Dublin, Nov. 12.

I have just heard the Hoche is safe arrived in Lough Swilly, and that T. Wolf Tone, and other Irishmen, are on board. Such is the account which arrived at the moment I was making up my letter, but so many false rumours have been already circulated about this captured ship, that people begin to be somewhat less credulous than they were on the subject. This report however, is credited by well informed persons.

Dublin, Nov. 13.

"This day the famous Holst, who surrendered to lord Powerscourt, on terms of transportation for life, was brought to the castle in a post chaise, and escorted by the Powerscourt yeoman-cavalry. He is a very good looking tall man, and was dressed in a military uniform—scarlet faced with blue, and a blue military great coat. The capture of Buonaparte could not create greater exultation here, or be more generally the subject of conversation."

PARIS, Nov. 1.

It having been discovered that the enemies squadrons, privateers and other vessels, are partly manned with foreigners, the directory by an ordinance of the 29th October, decrees, each person a native of countries connected in friendship, alliance or neutral, who bears a commission from the enemies of France, or who belongs to the crew of armed ships or other vessels, shall by this very act be considered as pirates, and as such be dealt with, without any regard to allegations of having been forced, threatened or otherwise compelled to enter that service. The directory of the Batavian,

Ligurian, Cisalpine and Roman republics, shall be notified of this determination, as also all the powers in alliance with France, and also the neutrals.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 15.

Capt. Follansbee of the ship Two Sisters, was captured, five days out from St. Bartholomews, himself taken on board the privateer, and the ship sent he knows not where—next day fell in with a cartel bound to Cape-Francois, sent him on board. Captain Follansbee left the Cape 36 days since—when provisions, except fresh beef and poultry, were scarce and dear. Numbers of Americans had arrived there in distress with cargoes suited for the market.—One vessel from Charleston bound to New-York, arrived there having (they pretended) been blown off the coast. Another, schooner Eliza, Brown, from Norfolk, had sprung his foremast and was obliged to put in—he took out his mast, and merely put round a few pieces of hide and set it again. It is thus the jacobins of our country aid and assist the pirates who are preying upon the vitals of our commerce.

The pirating business is continued as usual, although it was known that an agent was gone to America from Toussaint to endeavour to make arrangements for the independence of the island.

WARREN, (R. I.) Jan. 19.

FORTITUDE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Caleb Littlefield, of the sch'r, Chance, belonging to Bristol, (R. I.) to his father, dated Havannah, Dec. 20.

"I arrived at this port after a passage of 45 days—Six leagues to windward of Moro Castle, had the satisfaction of giving one d—d Frenchman a good beating—he had eight four pounders and ninety men on board—I killed three of them and wounded seven—shot away several of his shrouds and splintered his main mast, so that he was obliged to take it out; He is now lying to windward of this port about 40 miles resting his vessel, and swears he will hang me at his yard-arm if ever he takes me; but I feel myself very easy about the business, as I shall with pleasure present him a second time with the best role de equipage I ever sailed with. I have had great applause since my arrival from the Spaniards and Americans in port."

[We with pleasure received the above authentic extract of a letter from a friend for publication. It explains the genuine relation of an American, and we hope that our commanders either of public or private armed vessels, will take fire at the HEROISM of Capt. Littlefield, and never surrender till they have made a manly resistance.—Capt. Littlefield's vessel was but 60 tons, had only four 3 pounders and 12 men; a force very inadequate to eight 4 pounders and 90 men.]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16.

By the Pinckney from Cadiz, we have obtained the following Important Letter from our Consul at Algiers, to Joseph Yzardi, Esq.

(CIRCULAR.)

ALGIERS, 9th Oct. '98.

S I R,

I have to inform you that on the 5th inst. was sent into this port, by an Algerine corsair of 16 guns, the brig Mary of Philadelphia with a valuable cargo of wines. Said brig had an American sea letter and register, but no Mediterranean passport.—The Treaty concluded the 5th of Sept. 1798, between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the latter part of the 4th article of said treaty runs thus: That 18 months shall be the term allowed for furnishing the vessels of the United States with passports."

This vessel having no M. Passport, by the Algerine marine laws, and the custom of this government with all nations they are at peace with is that it is by the Mediterranean passport, and real American colours, that said vessel is known to be by the Barbary State a vessel they are at peace with.—The fatal consequence of having no M. passport is, that the master and crew are liable to be made slaves, the vessel and cargo declared a legal prize.—But the Dey and Ministry, by the greatest efforts on my part, and by the influence of our friends, finally this day liberated the crew, passengers, vessel and cargo, declaring that if ever any other

American vessels should be brought into their ports having no M. passport, that they will be condemned as legal prizes. If there is a deficiency in the passport, the part which each of the Algerine corsairs have, not agreeing with the cut of the pass which the merchant vessel of the United States has, the cargo will be condemned—this is the custom of this government with all nations they are at peace with, and of which circumstance I have known many instances during my captivity of 10 years and 41 days.—The 8th article of the treaty of the United States with Algiers, is as follows: That any citizen of the United States, having bought any prize condemned by the Algerines, shall not be recaptured by the corsairs of the regency, then at sea, although they have no M. passports, a certificate from the American consul resident, being deemed sufficient, until such passports can be procured."

By this it is fully clear, that any vessel purchased in Europe by the citizens of the United States is liable to be made a prize, said vessel having no American passport. In consequence I forewarn all citizens of the United States of the danger they run in risking their liberty, vessels and property, for the want of a good M. passport.

I am exceedingly sorry to observe that our M. passports, does not agree with the tops with that exactness, which is necessary to ensure safety, and should be some other plan on better parchment adopted—and it is also requisite that all citizens of the United States, that is marines and as passengers on board American or any other vessels, should have a certificate of their citizenship with them, and the seal of the U. States or some similar seal thereto for these people to know thereby they are Americans—those button seals to a certificate have not the desired effect in this country.

Given from under my hand and the consular seal of the U. States of America in Algiers, this 9th day of October 1798.

(Seal)

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

P. S. said brig sailed from San Lucce 20th September captured by the corsair on the 26th October, lat. 35, 40, long. 15, 30 West. Several of the crew still remain on board the corsair.

January 28.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Havanna, Dec. 29.
"On the 28th instant, at midnight an English ship of war, the Alexander, one of the vessels which had blockaded the Havanna, chased close into the harbour a schooner from New-Orleans, when the governor sent 12 gun boats against her, who did her considerable damage, when by a shot from the Moro having lost her main mast, she hoisted Spanish colours at her main-top gallant-mast head and struck. We have lost 600 men, and the English upwards of 700 men. All this happened at midnight, and but few people are acquainted with the circumstance."

In the House of Representatives on the 16th inst. in the debate on Mr. Griswold's bill, Mr. Harper stated that the paper read by him some days ago, and commented upon, came to his hands in the following manner;—A gentleman of this country, who happened to be in Paris at the same time with the person who is supposed to have presented the paper, brought it to America, and delivered it to a gentleman here, "as the memorial delivered by that person to the French government." The gentleman who thus received it, enclosed it to an acquaintance of Mr. H's, in this town, who gave it to him, together with an extract of the letter wherein it was enclosed. This extract he read in the following words: "Yesterday Mr. Woodward came up, and presented me with the enclosed memorial, which he says was presented by