

and cut off thousands of livres to no effect—and unless we insist on the removal of garrisons which belong to a foreign power from our territory, we may expect no peace—and we shall certainly be under the necessity of using coercive measures ultimately, if they are not now surrendered.

"We sincerely hope, our government will no longer suffer, with impunity, a nation that pretends to be at peace with us to occupy our forts; thro' the means of which they not only distress our trade, but make the merciless savages instrumental in butchering our defenceless men, women, and children."

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

*Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, March 28.*

"There has been a terrible rencounter between Santhonax and Montbrun, in which the latter was victorious: Santhonax is his prisoner. About two thousand persons, principally white, saved themselves in different vessels, which were collected by the English forces, and which blockaded Port-au-Prince. Four hundred men have been drawn from the garrison of the Mole, to attempt a coup de-main against Port-au-Prince, which is all in disorder. The Spaniards seem desirous of putting themselves in motion. They have ordered 80 waggons to be in readiness against the 6th day of April, and the President has promised to establish his headquarters on the plantation of Lombard, at Jacquezy. They want to establish 42 camps on the plain before attacking the Cape, for the purpose of preventing the negro brigands from escaping.

"The Cape cannot make a great resistance—that city is a prey to all the horrors of famine, and it is said by these who sometimes escape in small boats, that ten or twelve persons die there every day. The Spaniards, who do not wish to leave anything to chance, are making the most formidable preparations: they have 18 pound mortars, 36 pound brass cannons, and a number of grenades, furnaces, &c. Their force is computed at more than 6000 men—they have nine men of war from 64 to 120 guns, four frigates, two store-ships, and four brigs. They have lately received 200 artillery men, and have dispatched a vessel to the Havanna, to bring from thence 1000 men; a ship of 50 guns is to carry 500 men to Porto Rico. The English have lately received another 74 gun ship; they only wait the issue of the attack of Fort-Bourbon to receive 1200 men.

"Port de Paix and Tortola are still in the hands of the French, and in the greatest distress."

From Bourdeaux, March 18.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Diana, capt. Martin Pease, in 45 days from Bourdeaux, where he has been detained several months by the embargo on American vessels—We have not heard of any newspapers brought by this vessel, but the verbal information of the captain is rather gloomy on the part of France. He mentions, that the French army opposed to the Spaniards had lost ground—that the Northern army remained in *status quo*, neither advancing nor retreating—that the rebels were nearly conquered—that provisions was very scarce at Bourdeaux, which occasioned some commotions in the city; for the last three weeks there was no bread in the place. He further believed, that this scarcity of provisions was general throughout France.

We publish the above intelligence, as we received it, which, we conceive consonant to our duty—Every one will have an opportunity of commenting on it as he pleases. Some will be disposed to heighten the gloom; colors on the French side; and others disbelieve it.

A gentleman from the West-Indies, informs us, that a capt. Talbot, an American, after being taken and carried into New-Providentia losing his property and brig—abused and insulted by the British, resolving on being made a slave and revenged, immediately proceeded to Gau Taloupe was naturalized, procured a commission as a French privateer and with some American tars who followed his example, and some French sailors, had

made several cruizes, and captured eight or ten sail of British vessels, which had been sent into St. Thomas's. He adds, that the British privateers of the Leeward Islands were much afraid of meeting with him.

MAY 15.

Last Tuesday arrived in this port, the French Sloop of war the Laferles, Captain Brenson, in 15 days from St. Mary's in Georgia; she carries 13 double fortified 6 pounders, besides, swivels and 72 men.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to a merchant in this city, May 8.

"Yesterday arrived a vessel at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire from Dartmouth in forty five days. News had arrived there that the French had taken Guernsey, and Jersey."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, England, dated March 4th.

"There is little talk of any thing but war and destruction—One neighbour is for a king, the other for a republic—people are much divided in their sentiments, as much as in the American war—God only knows how it will end; for my part, I think the times will be very bad, we are so oppressed that I think it will not hold long, and am afraid it will be here as in France."

The House of Representatives of the United States have been principally engaged the last fortnight in discussing the report of the committee of fifteen on the ways and means; the business was largely debated in committee of the whole, and sundry amendments were agreed to. The proposed duties on carriages, stamps, sales at auction, manufactured tobacco and snuff, loaf and lump sugar, were severally objected to, and motions made for striking them out, but were all negatived, and in general, by larger majorities than usual. The direct tax on lands from which 750,000 dollars were proposed to be raised, was expunged by vote of a great majority; in discussing the duty on stamps, an amendment was agreed to, by providing for a tax on every transfer of funded and bank stock of the amount of 100 dollars and upwards, five cents for every 100. Sundry other taxes were proposed, as, an excise, on cyder, beer, and porter, &c. which were severally disagreed to. A motion for an additional impost of ten per cent on all goods, wares, and merchandize, the manufacture of G. Britain and Ireland, was brought forward, but meeting with a strenuous opposition, was withdrawn; The committee of the whole having gone thro' with the discussion; report was made to the House; and the amendments agreed to, with some trifling alterations. The business has been before the House for several days. Some new propositions have been made, the constitutionality of the taxes has been controverted, but no motion for striking out on that principle, has prevailed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in this city dated Kingston, March 16.

"On the 13th of February, the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of offences committed on the High Seas, met by appointment; after the usual forms, the grand jury went out for presentments, and found two bills against Captain Joshua Barney, of the ship Sampson, of Baltimore; the first, for piratically and feloniously rescuing and bearing off a ship and cargo, which had been seized at Sea, while under his command, in July last; the second, for firing upon, with intention to kill, and wounding one of the prize-masters: The Court then not thinking proper to go immediately into the trial, adjourned until the 3d instant, when they again met, and adjourned until the 10th; then they met and proceeded to try him on the first indictment.

"Captain Barney was therefore arraigned at the Bar, at 11 in the morning, and after an examination of witnesses, and proceedings which continued until 5 in the evening, and were then closed by the intervention of the Judge, a virtuous and independent Jury, without going out of their box, brought in a verdict 'not guilty.'"

"The Court then adjourned to the 15th, to try him on the second indictment; but during this interval, the president of the Court issued an order to stop all further pro-

ceedings; and thus ended this interesting process.

"The origin and progress of this trial has for some time engaged no small share of the common chat of this town, and has been seriously considered in the United States. It is not feasible to trace this affair through all its stages; suffice it to say, that the firmness and dignity wherewith Captain Barney has conducted himself through the whole of this cruel and vindictive prosecution, at once bespeak him the man his fellow citizens took him to be, and reflects additional lustre on the character of a native American. While the rapacious agents of these commercial regulations were endeavoring by every sordid artifice to pillage him of the means of social existence, by depriving him of his property, another junto, more wicked and inveterate, were not less industrious, to avail themselves of every evil machination that malice could invent or envy dictate to wreak their vengeance in his blood, and left nothing untried to deprive America of a valuable citizen, human nature of a friend and benefactor, and a virtuous and amiable family of a husband and a father."

*The following extract contains a more intelligible account of the position of the Allied armies in Flanders, than has appeared.*

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of March 7. Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated March 3.

The Conventional army, commanded by general Pichegru, has made a general movement in advance, which leads us to suppose that the enemy will commence the campaign, by attacking us in our posts. The maritime towns of west Flanders, continue not only to be menaced by General Van Darnes, who has under his command, a body of 14 or 15 thousand men, but they also fear an attack by sea, at the same time that they are on the land side.

We learn that they are diligently occupied at Dunkirk in equipping an armament of small vessels such as gun boats, floating batteries &c. destined for his enterprise—the works are carried on with great diligence at Furnes and Newport, to put these places in such a posture of defence as to defeat the project of the French. In prosecuting what they have for a long time had in view, they daily renew their incursions into the province of Luxembourg, from whence they carry off all the cattle and provisions which fall into their hands. The 23d of last month they surrounded and took possession of an Austrian post of 20 men, in the village of Frifanges, which they afterwards pillaged. The 26th, they entered in great numbers the valley of Virton, from whence they took a great number of waggons loaded with grain and other commodities.

Col. Mack after having made a general survey of all the posts occupied by the allied troops, from the sea to Luxembourg, returned to Valenciennes, where after his arrival, there was another council of war held between the Generals.

The following is the position of the armies which cover the frontiers—the center of the grand Austrian army commanded by Prince Saxe Cobourg covers Valenciennes, Conde and Guesnoy. The right under the orders of Count Clairfayt covers Tournay, Orchies and Marchiennes—while the left under Prince Hohenlohe, covers Mons and Charleroi. A cordon of troops commanded by Generals Latout and Beanfieu, extends from the borders of the Meuse to Luxembourg.

In West Flanders, the English army occupies Courtray, Wevelghem and Menin, and the Hanoverians, Furnes and Newport—A corps of ten thousand men is beyond this division, in cantonments at the extremes of the frontiers.

The government is at this moment engaged in making arrangements with each of the Belgic provinces to raise a body of ten thousand men, intended to compleat the Walloon regiments—The inlistments we hear are to be only during the war—Beabant is to furnish three thousand—Flanders four thousand, and the other three thousand will be raised by the Provinces, in proportion to their population—the hereditary prince of Orange, and the prin-