

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.

The account heretofore published, of the conduct of commodore Loring, towards capt. Phillips and the vessels of his convoy, we are told, was erroneous in a number of particulars: we have, therefore procured the following, and we have reason to believe is much more accurate.

On the morning of the 16th of Nov. being then in sight of the Moro Cattle, we discovered five sail of vessels standing towards us, which proved to be English vessels of war, viz. The Queen, of 98 guns, capt. M'Dokson; the Carnatic, of 74 guns; capt. Loring; (the commodore's ship;) the Thunderer, of 74 guns, capt. Cruikshank; the Maidstone frigate, capt. Donnohy; and the Grey Hound, capt. Hardy. The Maidstone being the foremost ship, brought to the ship Bliza, capt. Baas, the brig Friendship, captain Fuller, and brig Norfolk, capt. Butler, and ordered them up to the commodore's ship, then lying to Windward. On discovery of the English fleet, the Baltimore sloop of war, capt. Phillips, stood toward them and spoke the commodore, (capt. Loring) who sent his boat to the Baltimore, and invited capt. Phillips on board the Carnatic, where he was treated politely; but on his leaving the Carnatic, to go on board his own ship, capt. Loring asked him what complement of men he had on board his ship? On capt. Phillips informing him, he observed, it was an over complement for a ship of his size, and enquired if he had any Englishmen among them? Capt. Phillips replied, that he could know none of his crew as Englishmen; and that they had shipped as Americans; and he could know them as no other. Capt. Loring then told him, that his ship was distressed for men, and he would take all such from the Baltimore as had not American protections. Capt. Phillips observed to him, that in that case, his ship would be so much distressed, as that it would be impossible to navigate her, and he was convinced that many American born seamen on board his ship had not provided themselves with protections supposing their flag was sufficient for that purpose; and finally, that if his men were taken from him, he would abandon to the English commander his ship.

Capt. Phillips then returned on board the Baltimore, and soon after, several boats from the English Squadron, were sent to the Baltimore, and fifty five men taken out of her, fifty of which were returned, and five retained. The officers that were sent for this purpose on board the Baltimore, conducted themselves in a very ungentle and rude manner, calling over the names of the Baltimore's crew, and ordering them in the boats, without paying any attention to her officers; and one of the English officers actually gave orders how to manœuvre the ship, whilst captain Phillips was walking the quarter deck.

As soon as the men were returned to the Baltimore, the English Squadron made sail, and ordered with them the three merchantmen above mentioned. Next morning the Eliza and the Friendship were dismissed, but the Norfolk was towed off by the Queen.

It is to be observed, that capt. Loring offered to give up in exchange for the men he meant to take from the Baltimore, all the American seamen on board his Squadron, which he supposed would amount to the number of 25; but capt. Phillips told him, he was not authorized to make any exchange.

In presence of the officers and men that went on board of the Carnatic, capt. Loring made use of very gross language, in speaking of capt. Phillips. The trunks of two passengers, that were on board the Norfolk, were searched, and several letters, (chiefly recommendatory) that were directed in Spanish, were detained from one of them.

NORFOLK, December 13.

On Monday arrived here in distress, the ship Sally, captain Gelfton, of and bound to Philadelphia, 50 days from the bay of Honduras.

Capt. Gelfton informs us, that on the 18th of July, a turtleing boat arrived at Bellef river, with information that she had been chased by a Spanish brig, which was part of a fleet consisting of about 28 sail of vessels, under convoy of two frigates, from Mexico, fitted out for the purpose of destroying the British settlement on that river: this vessel also had accounts of their force, which consisted of 2000 troops under the command of gen. O'Neil, viceroy of Yabatan; the ships under command of Don Colmar.

On the arrival of this news an embargo was laid on all the shipping. About the

18th of August two Spaniards were taken prisoners, that had deserted from the fleet at Ambergrease; these seamen confirmed the news, and related, that there were 4 gun boats, with four 24 pounders each, a schooner mounting eighteen 6's, and a sloop with 12 guns. Immediately preparations were now made to repel them; a half-moon battery was erected under the inspection of colonel Barrow, to the southward of fort Dundas; martial law was proclaimed, and the negroes called into the service; the wood scows were converted into gun-boats, a schooner and 4 sloops were armed, and every preparation made.

On the 18th September the fleet was discovered at Key Chapelle; capt. Moise, of the Merlin sloop of war, sent out two sloops to St. George's Key, which had partial actions with them for two days. On the 23d, in the afternoon, the whole Spanish fleet got under way, and 8 of the heaviest vessels, with several launches, came down inside the reef, with intent to force the English from their station, when a very heavy fire from the sloops and scows broke their line, and threw them into confusion, from which they never recovered, but made off as fast as they could. Captain G. says, the English had 250 men ashore, among whom were only forty whites.

December 15.

Yesterday arrived here, the schooner Martha and Mary, capt. John Rolfeiter, 21 days from Porto Rico. Capt. R. informs, that privateering at that place was at an end, in consequence of the Spanish governor having laid a duty of 25 per cent. on all prizes sent in there.

From Brown's Philadelphia Gazette.

The public attention being excited by intelligence that "Mr. Meyers has arrived from St. Domingo, with a French gentleman, charged with dispatches from general Toussaint, relative to the renewal of intercourse with that island;" it is perhaps not amiss to bestow a little reflection on the subject of consequent suppositions.

The firm attitude taken by the United States, relative to France, has been rendered more agreeable by the dignified language of our excellent president in his speech to both houses of Congress; "the door of reconciliation is hung on the hinges of their choice;" and as in every part of the past conduct of our government, so in this it is to be relied on, that republic will not have just cause of complaint against ours. If Toussaint should declare the island independent, he would then be a rebel, (until acknowledged otherwise by France) as such would it be politic, under existing circumstances, to treat with him? Would it not be just cause of complaint, and a decided embarkation in the war? Which, if necessary, will be declared openly and manfully by the United States. Probably that will be the case before the present session is over, as it is conceived we cannot continue retreating or thinking on the import of words, on which their daily actions, and even their laws, stamp the lie.

The rapacious mind of commerce seems to betray our merchants into the indulgence of wishes, and the expression of opinions, inconsistent with their professions of patriotism; their loans of money to build frigates for defence, &c. The law prohibiting intercourse was dictated by wisdom and foresight—let it not be relaxed by the cravings of avarice, or the pursuits of speculation. It was enacted "in order to bring an injurious republic to reasonable terms of accommodation;" its good effects* are but just observed, when the eager hand of fordid gain is itching to remove or modify the wholesome regulations!

Amongst those who signify a wish to weaken the force of this necessary restraint, a merchant or an underwriter is the most surprising! Paid for a great risque, many are undertaken by which he is reinstated for accidents, detentions and losses—pityful promises of paltry sums are now however, held out by these deceivers, for goods not paid for in time past, for which underwriters generally became accountable; and it is proposed by a few to alter a law which experience sanctions with entire approbation. The chief amount of all those claims for which payments are promised, is due to those already paid or compensated by enormous profits or premiums, on other more fortunate risks. This class of men, generally useful, it is to be regretted, have not lately evinced the spirit of patriotism which ought now to actuate every class of American citizens.

Apprehensive of injustice, they insert in policies to Dutch and Spanish ports,

"warranted free from seizure." Now if they possessed the genuine amor patriæ, they would not insure such commerce at all, and we should soon see messengers, with more meaning propositions and agreeable overtures, from those who countenance or dread the French pirates, than what this mercantile projector has now brought.

What has been done towards the French should be established as a precedent in terræ to all nations, that with those who violate or hazard their faith, we will hold no intercourse.

As to the independence of the island, it is a chimera! Can it be supposed Great Britain, (the only nation capable of it) would pledge herself as guarantee to maintain what it is obviously her policy to prevent? A republic, and a black one too, at the very staircase of her brightest West-India possessions? Create a subject of litigation, whenever peace shall be treated of, sufficient to prolong the war, and commit her honour to contend for a point, and for a people directly opposed to her interest?

PLAIN TRUTH.

December 22, 1798.

*The scanty supply of provisions prevents their piratical cruizers from sailing forth, and our merchant vessels being armed, offer more fighting than food, as a reward for the expensive outfit. One prize only in Cape Francois! Their revenue must also suffer very sensibly.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the 23d of November, the Subscriber hired a CARRIAGE and Four Horses, to convey a Mr. H. and Family, from Norfolk, in Virginia, to Newbern, or Wilmington, in North-Carolina, with positive orders to the Driver to return direct.

On the 7th of December he received information that one of his Horses died on the road, and that another was purchased by Mr. H. near Halifax to supply his place; since which he has heard nothing of either Driver, Carriage, or Horses.

Fearing that some accident has befallen them, will be much obliged to any person who may have it in their power to inform him by post or otherwise.

The following is their description: The Driver is named FREDERICK APT, a German, about forty five years of age, marked with the small pox in his face: his nose is very crooked; has lost the use of some of his fingers by a wound in his hand; is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, remarkably thin, and speaks broken English, but is very talkative.

Two of the Horses are black, one of them about 7 years old, flint made; the other much older and stouter; the third is a sorrel Horse, 14 1-2 hands high, 8 years old, and a remarkable heavy horse: the fourth is a large bay Horse, blind.

The Carriage is an open Coach, lined with drab cloth; the body, chocolate, carriage and wheels light blue; the front wheels are new, and the hind ones old. The Driver's Box is an old Windsor Chair with iron legs. The top of the Carriage is not lined.

The Harness is plated, and draws by collars.

Letters addressed, or information sent to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and a suitable compensation made for any trouble attending the same.

ADAM LINDSAY.

Norfolk, December 29, '98.

* * Mr. H. arrived in Newbern on the 28th, and discharged F. Apt on 29th—a few days after F. A. left Newbern for Wilmington, and has since been seen in that place; and it is supposed has gone to Charleston.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 21st instant, at Public Vendue, At the subscriber's house, the Following Articles, to wit.

ONE Mahogany desk, one arm chair, one double chair harness; being part of the property of Mathurin Offray, deceased. Six months credit will be given, and bond with security required.

ELIZA OFFRAY, Ex'x.

January 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him by Note or book account, to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced against them without further delay.

FRANCIS STRINGER.

Newbern Post-Office, January 1, 1799. A list of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Newbern, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

SILVIA Belfort, at col. B. Williams'; William Blin; Uriah Bais; John C. Bryan, Sheriff; John Blanks; John Burnett, Jones; Mrs. Bedcott; Richard Blakesley.

John Cannon; Samuel Chapman; John Carns; Shadrack Coward; Mrs. Elizabeth Cork; Nathaniel Coudray; Longfield Cox; Leven Clark; John Carney; Nathaniel Condley.

Dr. Anthony Davis.

Lewellyn Evans, Trent Circuit Methodist Preacher; Samuel Filther; Samuel Fell; Jonathan Fellowes.

Christopher Gayle; William Gaynor. Horton Howard; George Hiatts; Lemuel Hatch; Hon. Archibald Henderson; Capt. Harramond; John H. Hill; Walter Hubbel; Elias Hawes; Edward Harris.

William Jones; John Jones.

John Knox.

Joseph Leech; Moses Lambeth. James Moore; Daniel P. Morris; Cosmo Medici; John Miller.

Kitty Newark.

David A. Ogden.

Elizabeth Pendleton; Jerome Pelletier; Henry Parr; Henry Peterfon, care of John Stanly; Mr. Parent; Jonathan Price; Branch Pardue.

James Rinker; Sally Ruffel; William Rofs; John Rofs; Ramsford & Mafe.

Benajah White; Williana Seymour; Anderson Wandin; James Silburn; Thomas Steele; Henrietta Smith; James Slover, & Co. Edward Savage; James Tooley; William Thomas; Judith Tinker; William Thompson.

George S. Vulteiis.

Stephen West; Sally Williams; Bryan Whitfield.

F. X. MARTIN, P. M.

No letters will be delivered out of the Post-Office on Sundays.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all whom it may concern, that James Whitfield, late of this county is dead, intestate, and that the subscriber qualified as administratrix to his estate at December sessions of Craven county.

All persons having any claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be forever barred from a recovery.

RACHEL WHITFIELD, Adm'x.

December 15.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Mary Stephens, late of Newbern, is dead intestate, and that the subscriber qualified as administrator to her estate.

All persons having any demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred from a recovery.

MARCUS C. STEPHENS, Ad'r.

Jan. 5.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, THE NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1799: And of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 23-24. Being the 3d after Leap Year. Calculated for the Meridian of NEWBERN, 35 Deg. 4 Min. North Lat. 2 Deg. 61 Min. Long. West from Philadelphia. November 26.

This day is published And for sale at the Printing-Office,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF FARRIERY, By the dozen or single copy. September 1.

CASH

Will be given for clean linen and cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office, or at Mr. Edward Kean's store.

BLANKS,

Cf all kinds for sale at this Office.

CASH

Given for SNAKE ROOT, at the Printing-Office.