

LONDON, October 10.

THE success of the exchequer-bill act has been complete. The first instalment, being one-fourth of the whole sum advanced, was repaid to the exchequer even before the day named in the act, without the least defalcation or loss. Thus the other instalments are secured, and there is no longer any risk in respect to any part of the money so opportunely advanced to save public credit.

The Army of the French Republic.

Two Emigrants who were sent into Lower Brittany and la Vendee, and lately returned to London, bring the following information:

The person who plotted the insurrection in these two provinces was an old serjeant of infantry, a peruke-maker at Rhedon, in Brittany. He at first headed 5 or 600 men, and gained several advantages over the regicides; but was at last killed at the head of his troops, who immediately dispersed. The name of the first leader was Gaston, and it was from this cause, that he was confounded with the French officer of the same name, who entered into the service of the King of Prussia, where he still is with the rank of Colonel.

All the advantages related to the Convention by its commissioners, are entirely destitute of foundation. The stories were invented to deceive the people, and to facilitate the enrolments for the different armies.

The insurgents of la Vendee openly declare their wish for the return of the ancient government, divested of the great abuses which for a long time prepared its fall. The money current in the country are bills upon Louis XVIIIth, bearing the effigy of that Prince. They gain 30 livres in 100 over the republican assignats.

The army of la Vendee has 12000 men in constant readiness, and well armed—They are distributed into three divisions. When it is necessary to increase their number, the tocsin is sounded, and the white flag hoisted upon the steepies. The peasants take bread for three or four days, and punctually repair to the rendezvous assigned them. The uniform of the whole army, officers, soldiers, and peasants, is a pantaloon and a short vesture of grey cloth, such as millers wear, the hat a la Henry IV. and the hair cut round.

The royalist army is abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition. It only wants a larger quantity of bullets and officers. It has no man of talents to lead it. This prevents the army from venturing out of the country, and was the cause of the enterprize against Nantes having miscarried. The army loudly calls for the Emigrants. It has some small posts below the Loire; and will procure others so soon as it is certain of assistance.

The coasts of Lower-Brittany have been stripped of the republican soldiers and cannon, in order to send them into the interior parts, and particularly to Rennes, Lavel, Vitri, and Fougères, where the Convention is apprehensive of revolutionary movements. The country people of that province are in the same good dispositions as those of la Vendee. They want the Emigrants, and solicit speedy succour, in order to take advantage of the general discontent, which the decrees respecting commerce and forced enrolments have created in different towns.

KINGSTON (*Jamaica*), November 2.

We are given to understand, that there is now a brig in this harbour, several of the crew of which died of the disorder which rages in Philadelphia, on the passage; two of them while the vessel was in sight of the town on the other side of the Palladoes, and the Captain, whose name was Arr, at a lodging-house in this town, on Tuesday last.

A detachment of the 13th regiment, un-

der the command of ensign Span, was lately embarked at Jeremie, on board the brig Mary, and sent on an expedition against Petit Guave, in which they succeeded, and made prize of a Guinea ship with 90 negroes on board, and an American brig loaded with French produce.

Colonel Whitelock has sent down three French persons prisoners from Jeremie. We understand they are charged with practices not very consistent with their newly taken oath of allegiance.

Several other parts of Hispaniola are said to have offered submission to the British government; but the want of a sufficiency of troops to garrison them, has obliged our commanders to decline accepting possession at present.

By a vessel which arrived two days ago, from Porto Cavallo, there is information, that seven Spanish 80 gun ships, and one 45, with the Ferme, the French 74, which formerly joined admiral Gardner, were lying at that place. They had 2000 troops, and were about to proceed, it is supposed, to the attack of Cape-Francois.

The Calypso, which had likewise joined them, and received on board four months provisions, together with a large quantity of stores, disappeared during the night, a week or two ago, and they have no knowledge where she is gone.

There are near 200 French, among whom are several officers of distinction from the windward islands, with the Spaniards at Porto-Cavallo. About 700 French Emigrants from different places were sent by them to Leguira.

Further accounts from Porto-Cavallo confirm the intelligence of a Spanish fleet being there; and add, that they are in hourly expectation of being joined by a ship of 120 guns, from the Havana.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

Captain Sheffield, who arrived here yesterday, from Cadiz, says there was no account of any American vessels being captured by the Algerines, but that several had been chased by them; that many of the American sailors left their ships and entered on board the men of war; that at Cadiz they had not yet received any account of the retaking of Toulon, but that it was closely invested by a powerful army of republicans.

The Spaniards were exerting themselves to afford the garrison relief, which had lately suffered very great losses in attempting to dislodge the French from some advantageous situation they possessed. The number of English killed, was reported to be near 3000, and as many Spanish.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 3.

The cargo of the Sally, Captain Clark, from Baltimore, to France, was this day condemned.

The question of putting our country in a posture of defence against any sudden invasion, is before our national legislature; and we have no doubt will be decided to the satisfaction of all good citizens. It is singular for an independent people, who enjoy more of the bounties of nature, more freedom and prosperity, than any other state or kingdom known in the world, to leave her trade, her sea-coast, her rich and flourishing towns, totally defenceless; a nation of four millions of souls, liable every moment to have her largest cities burnt or laid under contribution, by any little practical fleet that scours the ocean. What shall be done? If we are attacked, we must defend ourselves. By a navy. Not a navy of 100 ships of the line; we have no occasion for it. Many of our harbours are defended by shoal water. Most of them have a narrow entrance, commanded by eminences, which are capable of be-

ing fortified so as effectually to guard the ports. But some of them seem not capable of this kind of defence, and New-York harbour may be of this number. But two or three ships of the line would probably defend the harbour and city against any navy whatever. Perhaps ships of a large size would for ever protect from insult our ports and the navigation near the coast; while a few large frigates would protect our trade to Spain, Portugal, and the Levant, from the pirates of the Barbary coast. But the expense! the expense! We like the protection, but who pays?

December 20. The war made on our trade by the Algerines has a most unhappy effect on business. We understand that several vessels at Philadelphia, ready for sea, are stopped on this account. The merchant feels the war in the stagnation of commerce, and the rise of insurance; the farmer, by the fall of his produce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

S I R,

I request of you to lay before the President, the annexed requisition, which I have just sent to the Attorney-General of the United States, and to be so good as to prevail on him to direct that Magistrate to commence, as speedy as possible, a suit in which the honour of France and my own are essentially concerned.

Accept my respects,

GENET.

Philadelphia, December 16th, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States.

S I R,

A new publication of Messrs. Jay and King, of which I send you a copy, obliges me once more to have recourse to you in your official capacity. You will there see that those gentlemen have greatly aggravated their offence to France and to her delegate; 1st, by their coalition with Messrs. Knox and Hamilton, the former Secretary at War, the latter Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting their first libel against me; 2d, by giving the public to understand that we endeavoured to interfere in the interior concerns of the United States, which is absolutely false. Such assertions from private citizens would not attract my attention, but proceeding from the Chief Justice and from a Senator of the United States, they deserve public censure, and I hope they will make part of the accusation which I again request of you to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States against Messieurs Jay and King, as also against all those who have been perfidiously disseminated solely with a view of injuring the interests of France under a republican government, by attacking the person whose duty, and I will say, whose glory it is to defend them, in spite of all the disgusting circumstances which are daily pressed upon him. You will much oblige me, Sir, by communicating to me in writing, your intentions relative to my different requisitions, and by directing me by your professional knowledge in the course of this important prosecution. It is my intention to apply to the head of the executive power of the United States, through the intervention of the Secretary of State, to recommend to you to carry on this business with all possible activity, as the honour of both our Republics require, that it be speedily decided.

Accept, Sir, my respects,

GENET.

Philadelphia, December 18 1793.

S I R,

I have laid before the President your letter