

for an enemy, an engagement took place, which lasted for upwards of an hour, in which the Barbours had her sails and rigging much injured and the Marouin one man killed and three or four wounded.

ST. LUCIE, May 26.

The British have got possession of all the forts, &c. on this island, with the loss of about 600 men, among whom were 45 officers. The French loss was inferior. There are yet about 2000 men in arms, who have not surrendered; and whom the British are hunting down as beasts of the forest: it is probable they will prove a troublesome enemy to the English for some time.

St. VINCENT, June 10.

The British are in possession of the forts, &c. of this island, they assailed two forts and as many redoubts, defended by about 400 republicans, assailants about 4000 men. The skirmishing and assault commenced at 4 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 o'clock, P. M. the English carried one fort and two redoubts, and were called from further assault, on which the French parlied, and obtained honourable terms.

Disturbances at PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.

An affray took place about the 10th of May, betwixt capt. Vaughan, of the English frigate Alarm and some of his officers and seamen, and some French privateersmen (who had been driven on shore by an English frigate) late in the evening. It is impossible to ascertain from which party the offence came, rumour says from the English seamen. On the day succeeding, captain Vaughan landed on the king's pier with 115 men, armed for offence, and advanced to the great square with drums beating and colours flying: on this the republic called "to arms." The governor of the island, Chacon, went to capt. V. and requested him to retire on board his vessel, if he had any regard for his men, or the English inhabitants of the island, as by a contrary conduct he sacrificed the lives and property of all such. Capt. Vaughan told the governor, pointing to the English colours in a rage, saying, "that has been insulted, and must be satisfied;" but on the governor's further requisition, he retired. In a few minutes the republicans paraded in the square, and commenced firing on some of the English inhabitants & others, who ran from them: some were killed, and some made their escape.—The republicans at length were pacified, and drawn off by the humane and prudent capt. Bedean, of the French privateer that had been driven ashore in that island, which fortunately prevented further mischief, and prevented an insurrection of the negroes, which was meditated. When our informant left Port of Spain, things were again tranquil. It was said that about 3000 republicans and blacks were under arms shortly after the landing of capt. Vaughan.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

July 1. Captain Jenkins, from Martinique, informs, that the English made 2000 prisoners in the capture of St. Lucia. Since which event, they had proceeded against Mariegalante. They were also endeavouring to drive the French from Grenada & St. Vincents. A report was circulating just before capt. J.'s sailing, that 7 ships of the line, frigates &c. had arrived at Guadaloupe, from France.

A French gentleman has arrived at Portsmouth, from Cape Francois, where he came in the last fleet from France. He is complimented in the Portsmouth paper, as a person of good deportment, and extensive knowledge. His information is, that France resents our treaty with Great Britain; that our treaty of alliance with France will soon be at an end: and that he fears our neutrality will be interrupted by the directory, which may soon adopt decisive measures to punish us for our ingratitude, &c. &c.

The Blacks of Trinidad have risen in rebellion, and killed a large number of the inhabitants.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into co-partnership, and have taken the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Perry & Tarbe—where they have for sale a general assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Just imported from London.

JOSHUA CARMAN,

ALEX. McQUEEN.

17 3 Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

They request those indebted to them individually to make speedy settlement.

Fayetteville, July 16. 17 3

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE,

THE subscriber has to dispose of the following valuable Lands in the south-western territory, viz. Three tracts of 1,500 acres each, on Big Hatch, and one half of the late Col. James's entry of 5,000 acres, No. 2,000, located on Elk river. To prevent unnecessary application, not less than half a dollar per acre will be taken.

Also to be rented, in the principal trading street of Fayetteville, two houses; one calculated for a store or dwelling-house; the other is an excellent stand, and well adapted for a boarding-house. Apply to

R. ROWAN.

Holly-brook, July 15th.

N. B. To be inserted three weeks. 17

BY POSTER AND MAIL.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) June 30.

IMPORTANT.

Arrived here the brig Dolphin, capt. Aaron Wingate, in fifteen days from Fort Dauphin; two French gentlemen came passengers with him, one of whom arrived in the French fleet which left France about two months past, consisting of 3 ships of the line, 6 frigates and 4 corvettes, having on board 1000 fresh troops, 15000 stand of arms, and a great supply of ammunition and military stores. At the Cape all was quiet, no appearance of further insurrections. The negroes have returned to their work, as the French directory have decreed, that the blacks should receive one quarter part of the produce of all their labour. The Mulatto general Vallaitte, who headed the late rebellion in Cape Francois, was taken, with 40 of his accomplices, and are confined as prisoners on board one of the ships to be sent to France for trial.

The gentleman from France is a person of genteel deportment, and discovers a knowledge of men and measures, which may evidently prove too alarming to these states. He came out with the above mentioned fleet, and took passage in the first vessel bound to these states, and was using every possible expedition to reach Philadelphia.

He reports, that the whole republic of France resents the conduct of the American congress in making a shameful and derogatory treaty with Britain, which interfered with the existing treaty between France and America; that the alliance, which was founded in torrents of blood, and for the preservation of the liberties of the United States, purified and defended by the aid of French armies and navies, would (it was feared) soon be at an end. An American in France is threatened with enmity and contempt, as inimical to the rights of man, and all familiarity with them had ceased. Our national faith is despised, and the whole people are united in a full belief that the greater part of the American government are under British influence, or they never could have refused the proffered terms of a most honourable commercial connection with France, to a treaty with England, which appears with every humiliating circumstance of abject petitioners and adulating sycophants.—They consider this dereliction of their French protectors, as owing to a supposition that they would soon become a conquered people to the powerful combination then against them.—But the present day has to change the face of their politics, that by the success of French bravery, all their opponents seem evaporated in smoke: all internal commotions have subsided, and universal tranquility prevailed through the whole kingdom of France. He says, the late treaty with Britain is esteemed more prejudicial to them than all the distressing events of the present war, and for political reasons they acquiesce with seeming indifference to its effects; but it is feared our peace and neutrality will soon be interrupted by the present vigilant directory, which may too suddenly adopt some decisive measures to punish America for her ingratitude.

The people's confidence was daily increasing, and all arbitrary matters had disappeared. Provisions, and every necessary of life, was cheaper than in America, and in great plenty; a stranger among them would scarce imagine that they were at war.

Five frigates have sailed from France for the East Indies, and five for Cayenne.

ALBANY, July 1.

Wheat, to be sold at the Chamberlain's, at 12s. per bushel.

Furs and peltrys to the amount of more than forty thousand dollars, have this week been received by a house in this city, from one of the North West companies.

It has an agreeable appearance, and brightens up the faces of our old Indian traders, to see twenty or thirty wagon loads of furs at a time coming into our city—and augurs favourable, a return of the immense rich Indian trade we once participated in.

We are informed, that a treaty is now holding at Buffalo Creek, between the proprietors of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and certain tribes of Indians.

G. Cleveland is at the treaty, and the hon. Mr. Oliver Phelps is on his way thither.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Of all ludicrous things the conduct of democrats is the most ludicrous. They are perfect fanatics in the crusade against the christian religion and all other religions; and yet most ridiculously superstitious. A few days ago the Eagle, a head of a vessel, named Washington, was carried away by running foul of something, and the Aurora immediately conjured up an *omen* from it, unfavourable to our president. The following paragraph is equally ridiculous:—

From the Aurora.

"It is somewhat remarkable, that on the fourth of July this year, the anniversary of our independence, there will be an eclipse of the sun, at sun set. Is not this ominous? Will not the croakers say, that the sun of our liberties sets eclipsed by the British treaty? If it sets we hope it sets to rise again in full splendour."

Who can help laughing? If we must revive divination and auspices, we would say, this eclipse is

which for a moment, obscures the splendour of our public peace and happiness, but soon passes off and leaves the sun as clear as ever.

July 12. Capt. Pratt of the brig Thomas, in 26 days from Martinico, informs, that he left eight 6's and several frigates at that island on his departure.

Capt. Pratt informs, that it was reported at Martinique, that admiral Richery's squadron had arrived at St. Pierre's (Guadaloupe) consisting of ten ships of the line, &c. but as there have been many reports of this kind, which proved unfounded, it may be hazardous to place implicit confidence in this.

By capt. Nicholas of the schooner William, which arrived here yesterday, in 14 days from St. Bartholomews, we are informed, that the produce of this country is greatly in demand at that place. He left the inhabitants of that island perfectly healthy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The brig Sulannah, capt. Baird, arrived here last Saturday in 52 days from Belfast, a passenger vessel. After a tedious voyage, when the Sulanna had nearly made the land, it was the misfortune of these emigrants, about 215 in number, to fall in the way of the British frigate La Railon, they were told commanded by capt. Beresford, in company with the Assistance 50 gun ship. Capt. Beresford sent officers and men on board the Sulanna, who, after ransacking and searching every thing, impressed 46 of the passengers and two of capt. Baird's seamen.

What rendered this transaction the more distressing, was the wanton and barbarous conduct in dragging away the sons of many aged and respectable parents, who were obliged to part with them in this cruel and insolent manner.

This transaction took place on the 29th ult. The Sulanna then being in lat. 39, 42, long. 71, 12, at 6 P. M. and was detained for ten hours by capt. Beresford's orders, whose hardened heart could not be moved by the tears and cries of the women and children, the old or the young, to restore any of those unhappy men he thus wantonly tore from their peaceable relatives.

The Sulanna was afterwards boarded by the British frigate Theis, in company with La Prevoyante, but neither of these thought proper to inflict any further distress on the passengers when they were informed of the conduct of capt. Beresford.

Captain Lord in the sloop May-Flower from Passamaquoddy on Friday 1st July, in lat. 38, long. 72, was boarded by his Britannic majesty's ship, the Prevoyante of 28 guns: after the lieutenant had examined his papers, he kindly asked him if he was in want of any thing. Capt. Lord having but three biscuits on board, told him he was in want of bread; the lieutenant then went on board the ship requesting him not to make sail, and immediately sent the barge back with a keg of bread, and would take no receipt or recompense for it, but requested him to make sail, and wished him a pleasant passage and safe arrival amongst his friends.

[Signed]

BENJAMIN LORD.

NORFOLK, June 27.

By the schooner Swallow, capt. John Moore, arrived here last Saturday, in 11 days from Cape Nicholas Mole, we learn that the English on the 10th of June took Fort Bumpard, about 10 miles from the Mole, reckoned one of the most healthy spots in the whole island, where they intend building barracks for the accommodation of the sick troops; the possession of this fort has opened a communication with the interior parts of the country and will enable them more readily to obtain provisions;—there are various reports respecting the loss sustained in the attack of the above place, and none that could be depended on. A considerable force had gone against Leogane, for the attack of which place they had fitted up several Schooners as gun boats, with a 24 pounder in the bow, and another in the stern. A fleet of 15 sail of transports arrived at the Mole from Barbadoes a few days before the Swallow left there. Admiral Parker was lying at the Mole with 7 sail of the line, a sloop of war, and about 200 transports.

By the Swallow we learn that the account of the loss of the Argonaut is premature.

PARIS, May 1.

A letter from citizen Dhermand, Charge d' Affaires of the French Republic in Spain, dated the 15 Germinal, announces that he has obtained from the Spanish government the free passage of French merchandise destined for Cadiz. The Prince de la Paix wrote to him the following letter upon the subject.

"In consequence of the Note which you addressed to me on the 2d February relative to the free passage of French merchandise through the custom of Agreda and Vittoria to Cadiz. I have informed myself of the manner in which Spain acted during the former war between England and France.

"The minister for domestic affairs has given me the necessary information. I have made it known to the king, who does not see any inconvenience in allowing the passage of the said merchandise with the usual forms, during the present war between England and France. You will in consequence inform your government."

The Executive Directory to General Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army of Italy.

"The executive directory has received with the