

P.S. In the first report of the affair of Leips, we only supposed about 1000 or 1200 prisoners; we now find upwards of 2000; the hussar regiment of Barco alone, lost more than 600 men.

LONDON, May 23.

Admiral Duncan's Squadron has taken the Argo, Dutch frigate, 25 guns, 237 men, the Echo, of 18 guns, and the De Gier, of 14 guns.

The Invincible has captured the Alexander French privateer of 10 guns, 66 men; and recaptured a rich Brazil man.

The examination of Drouet is carrying on before the commission of seven. Paris is not yet tranquil, the partizans of the conspiracy still entertaining some hopes of carrying their plan into effect.

The duke of Parma, alarmed at the rapid progress of the French, has solicited and obtained a cessation of arms, but on conditions the most humiliating to himself.

A number of French troops, it appears, have been detached from the army of the Rhine to Italy; while the emigrant corps under the Prince of Conde have been augmented to 25,000 men, by the accession of a considerable body of French deserters.

A letter from Elsinour, of the 14th inst. announces a declaration of war by the Dey of Algiers, against Denmark.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated the 16th instant, have been received in town; they state, the most active exertions to be making in the dock-yards of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Helvoet, and the Brill, to complete several ships of war building at those ports.

May 24. The treaty with the king of Naples is already advanced. One of his agents is arrived at Paris, to treat with the directory.

When the treaty concluded with the king of Sardinia was submitted to the council of Five Hundred, some of the members remarked that the terms were too degrading for a conquered prince, who submitted to the terms imposed on him, and who was certainly intitled to that respect which is ever due to misfortune.

Mr. Fox concludes an address to the electors of Westminster, as follows:—"That I have opposed a war, unjust in its principle and ruinous in its consequence; that I have endeavoured to prevent innovations upon the constitution, which tend to annihilate the rights of the people; that I have laboured to preserve entire, the security which we formerly enjoyed under the law of treason, as established by the statute of Edward the third; that I have resisted the repeal of the bill of rights, in its most essential clauses, will be matter of consolation to me, to the last moment of my life.

"That my efforts in this glorious cause have, in common with those of abler men, been ineffectual, I most sincerely lament; but I trust my character (whatever it may be) will not suffer neither in your judgment, or in that of posterity, on account of my name being seldom, if ever, found among the majorities of a Parliament remarkable for having added more to the burthens, and taken away more from the rights of the subject than my Parliament recorded in the annals of our history."

HALIFAX, (N. S.) July 13.

Arrived his majesty's ship Dover, an old 44 gun ship, and the ship Mary, having on board the remainder of the 96th regiment, and about 500 Maroon negroes, from Jamaica, with two gentlemen commissioned to superintend the settlement of those blacks in this province.

By a gentleman of the 96th, and who is lately from St. Domingo, we learn, that the French ships which arrived there, are blocked up by a superior British fleet, who were also cruising in a situation to intercept another French fleet, which was said to be expected.—No material operations had lately taken place in that quarter.

BOSTON, August 6.

From MARTINIQUE.

Capt. Benet, in 20 days from thence says, the Charais, at St. Lucia, with the French, &c. that had retreated to the mountain, on the capture of that island by the English, had grown so powerful by collecting together, that they had driven the English into the principal fort, and obliged them to send to Martinique, for a reinforcement of troops, which actually sailed from Martinique, the same day with capt. Benet.

From Cape Francois July 13.

"Yesterday two French frigates sent in here five English transports taken off Port Rico, bound to the Mole: also four other transports are taken and sent into Port-de-Paix. It appears that the English are preparing to attack some part of this island; it is however, impossible for them to gain any advantage in this quarter."

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Capt. McCall, of the brig Baron de Carondelet, sailed from Leghorn, on the 12th May last, and was boarded, 3 leagues to the westward of the Road, by two French privateers, one called Rondenelle, Marcella, master; the other Tameraire, Pligo, master; the first plundered the vessel, but more particularly a passenger on board; they took all his trunks, bed and bed-cloaths, and cash to a considerable amount, and left him only the shirt and what cloths he had

on at the time. An English brig called the Mediterranean, that sailed in company with capt. McCall, took protection under the guns of Leghorn, and escaped. They sent a prize-master from each privateer, with ten men, on board capt. McCall, and at the same time they manned a Swedish brig from Boston to Leghorn, called the Gultavus; they carried both vessels into the gulph of Spezia, where capt. McCall was detained until he sent an express to the American consul at Leghorn. He was cleared on the 18th, as also the Swedish brig. The same evening capt. McCall sailed, and on the 20th was boarded by another French privateer's boat, with 20 men, they broke down the brig's bulk heads to get into the hold, broke open several packages of the cargo, on pretence to look for papers, and did considerable damage; towards night they left the brig and told the capt. he might sail and steer his course.

June 5. Capt. McCall was boarded by a galliot belonging to the French republic, called the Liberty, from Algiers, bound to Carthage: day before, she took two English vessels, one of 700, and the other of 200 tons, loaded with wheat, bound to London; the officer that came on board, told capt. McCall, the American prisoners were in a miserable situation, and expected to be treated worse, if their ransom and treaty-money, was not paid by November.

The Algerines had taken 17 sail of Danish merchantmen, and all in Algiers when the capt. of the Liberty sailed.

Captain Flynn, in a brig from Philadelphia, was plundered by a French boat, and carried into Leogane; one of his men died in consequence of wounds received from the Frenchmen. A reward of 50 joes was offered for every American vessel brought into Leogane. The Rachel was boarded both by English and French privateers, who examined and permitted her to proceed.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, May 9th.

A captain of a privateer named the Adventure, arrived from Cayenne, relates the following circumstance: The negroes of the city and country stirred up by some wretches, had agreed to murder nearly all the whites on Friday: the day was not however definitely fixed, but might be postponed or delayed according to circumstances. Those of the city were to make themselves master of the fort, and inform the others of that event, by firing thirteen cannon.

The privateer Adventure, arrived at Cayenne, the Wednesday before, and saluted the fort with 9 cannon; the fort answered it by 3, and they replied with 1, the whole making the number 13. The negroes of the country deceived by the 13 cannon, which they took for the signal agreed upon, ran in crowds to the city armed with all sorts of iron utensils they could procure. They were however vigorously repulsed by the garrison, the inhabitants, and the crew of the privateer. The negro chiefs have acknowledged the plot; but the white chiefs treat it as a chimera, waiting a better opportunity. This happened in Nivos last.

MORE BRITISH AMPHY!

Taken from the Joh's Polly's log-book, July 27.

At 8 A. M. saw two ships standing to S. E. at 9 was boarded by one of them, which proved to be the British frigate Thetis, Cochran, commander, in company with the Prevoyante; the former after examining my papers, demanded my shipping papers, when calling my people ast, they ordered them into the boat. Keeping them on board, they sent the boat for my mate, and after keeping them half an hour, they sent him on board the schooner again, with orders for me to go on board; the frigate still keeping my people, I made a demand of them, but was answered, that they were British seamen; the capt. then ordered me to pay them their wages, or give an order on my merchant, which I refusing, he detained me one hour, then informed me that he would take the vessel into port to pay their wages; I then requested him to do so, rather than leave me destitute; he then ordered two Spaniards into the boat, after my seeing them, I found one could not speak one word of English, and the other could speak but very little, and both very ill with some very affecting disorder, and not able to stand the decks; I then informed the capt. of their situation, and told him they would be of no service to me; he told me I should take them or none; he then ordered me on board, with orders to the officer to take my mate, & for me to do what I chose with the vessel, leaving me without a seaman on board to work the vessel; I requested him to take the vessel, having five passengers who were unacquainted with the sea, but he refused, calling a David Patterson, a resident of Norfolk, and a Peter Benton, of said place, who were then on board a cruising, to pay attention to what was passing, and if I did not take the two men that were offered and pay the people's wages, that he would send the vessel into port, and that I was a damn'd impertinent rascal, ordered me on board, taking my mate and leaving me without one seaman on board. After my going on board my vessel again, I made sail with the assistance of the following gentlemen, who were passengers on board, viz. Mr. John Bayns, gentleman of Norfolk, Mr. Job Reves, of this place, Mr. John Gibo, Mr. William Herttel, and Mr. Clode Bertelo, and by their assistance the vessel was brought safe into the port of New-York, without any thing ma-

social happening except carrying away the fore top-mast, being unable in my situation of taking in sails, as will more fully appear perprotel.

JOHN MILLER.

Master of sch'r Polly, of N. w. York.

P. S. After being dismissed by the 1st frigate, I hoisted the Ensign, Union downward, as a signal of distress; the frigate immediately fired several shot at us, to make us reverse the colours, but the wind breezing up from the southward, they found their shot of no consequence; they haul'd their wind, and stood to the westward after a small sloop near the land—and about 6 o'clock same day, heard several cannon, supposed the sloop to be making from them, but at 7 saw the sloop heave too for them.

JOHN MILLER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

Last evening the ship General Washington, capt. Price, from Caciz, which place he left the 23d of June. On the 26th was brought to by a ship of 18 guns, which proved to be a Moorish cruiser.— They examined the ship, and after two hours detention, taking a few small articles, and compelling capt. Price to sign a declaration of having received no injury, suffered him to proceed. His mate was on board the Moor, where he saw capt. Prentice, and the crew of the brig Emmeline, of Boston, taken 14 days before. He was informed that two of their frigates were cruising to the westward, and had taken 14 American and British vessels. It appeared to capt. Price, that they took none but such as were loaded with grain.

A letter from New-York dated yesterday, contains the following information, viz.

"I have just heard that the the French ship Concorde has been taken and sent to Halifax by the Thetis, captain Cochran who was shot through the body and is dangerously wounded."

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival yesterday from Cape-Nichola-Mole, we learn, that the Quebec, and another frigate arrived there the 15th July. They sailed from Barbadoes with five large transport ships, with troops and military stores, under their convoy, bound to the Mole; but off Cape Francois they were chased by three French 74 gun ships, and were obliged to leave their convoy to the French, who took them all, and carried them into the Cape.—The sickness at the Mole, exceeds very greatly its usual mortality; from 50 to 60 dying daily. All expectation of the reduction of the islands is despaired of, and even an attack from the brigands is apprehended both at the Mole and at Port-au-Prince. The British troops had evacuated Bompart, and returned into the Mole. Both the taking and holding this place, even for the short time they held it, was attended with great loss to the English.—There was no pressing of Americans while our informant was at the Mole; but he saw several instances of their treating them with much respect and civility. There is no sale for American produce.

Several counterfeits of the Batavian National Assembly, have been for these some days past very important. Several motions were made tending to augment the powers of the assembly, and to regulate the mode of convoking it. The business has been referred to a committee for examination. Discussions relative to the arming of the citizens, occasioned a sitting of seven hours on the 6th inst. The arming has been decreed, there is in consequence, an address to the Batavian nation, and letters to the constituted authorities upon the same subject.

May 15. The Batavian National Assembly has been a long time engaged upon two important questions. Several counterfeits of Ten Shilling bills, of the emission of 1784, are in circulation—they are tolerably well executed, and are not easily detected, unless nicely examined. Jonas Lynch was a few days ago committed to the jail of this town, having been observed passing several of the above description.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Corbut, (Ireland) to his brother in this town, dated May 5th, 1796.

"This country is at present in an unsettled state, owing to the war with France; but there is a prospect that this summer will put an end to its internal commotions. In this neighbourhood we have had some contentions (though it was more particularly confined to the county of Armaugh) between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, who assume the title of Orange men and Defenders, who rob, plunder and destroy each other's property in the night time.— They have had several field and pitched battles, and many lives have been lost, particularly among the Catholics.—This disagreeable business is not altogether at an end, though it is not carried on with such fury as it was some months ago;—the Orange men only made their appearance one night in our neighbourhood, but did little damage. This country is in a sort of political fervour, proceeding from party-spirits and republican principles, which are now spread abroad. The people begin to feel the burden of the taxes which have been levied to carry on the war, and complain of severe and restrictive measures, and God only knows what may be the consequence: every commodity is at an ex-