

but will not even receive from him, a line; they subject him to insult and imprisonment from the ruffians of Police—they put his life in jeopardy. Whilst they are robbing us on the high seas, they refuse to hear even our complaints—they reject the ambassador of peace with the most insolent contempt, contrary to all usage of civilized nations—their own practice at this very moment with an open enemy—and every principle of common sense, justice, and necessity. Yet these are our magnanimous, dear friends and allies!

Such then is the contrast between Americans and Frenchmen!

That they may be defeated in Italy, and upon the Upper Rhine, and upon the Lower Rhine, and all the world over, until they are duly chastised for their infamous abuses of the honest republicans of America and Europe—for their unheard of crime and murders, and for the departure from the avowed principle they set out upon, is the fervent hope of

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

March 23.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

Extract of a letter just received from New-York dated yesterday.

"I open my letter to add, that a vessel is just come in from Portugal, bringing accounts of a later date than any yet received from the continent of Europe; which accounts say, that France has actually declared war against the United States of America. Lord have mercy upon our vessels now in their ports!"

The above is an extract from the letter of a gentleman of character and of information; what a lament is to be made for its being destitute of particulars, such as the vessel's name, &c. the reader must judge for himself. Probability, it must be confessed, is against the intelligence; for the French now reap all the advantages of a war with us, without being exposed to its risks; and while they can continue to profitable a game here is every reason to suppose they will never come to an open declaration.

April 3.

The United States brig Sophia, Capt. O'Brien, in 46 days from Lisbon, is arrived at the wharf.

Previous to the sailing of the Sophia, a British frigate arrived there with the intelligence of an engagement having taken place about the 17th of Feb. between the British fleet, under the command of Adm. Sir John Jarvis, and a Spanish fleet, which terminated in the defeat of the latter.

The Spanish admiral's ship of 120 guns was sunk, and three other ships of the line, one of 84 guns and two 74's, captured.

The above information we have from a gentleman who was on board the brig Sophia this morning.

Letters from Lisbon, received by the Sophia, state that the above engagement took place on the 17th Feb. in the evening; it appears that a division of the Spanish fleet which had anchored in Lagos bay, about 20 leagues S. E. of Cape St. Vincent's, on their putting to sea for Cadiz, was met by the British squadron under Sir John Jarvis, which had been previously reinforced by the squadron from England, under Adm. Parker; the accounts do not state the number of vessels in either fleet; but the Spanish admiral as above stated, was sunk, two 74's taken, and a division of the British fleet was in chase of three other 74's when the frigate which brought the account to Admiral Vandeput at Lisbon, left the fleet.

Yesterday at noon arrived the British frigate Squirrel, of 32 guns, Capt. Hardy, in 42 days from Portsmouth, (Eng.) with Messrs. McDonald and Rich, the commissioners appointed on the part of England to consider, adjust, and determine all claims of British subjects for debts owing by American citizens previous to the revolution, according to the treaty with Great-Britain. She brings nothing new.

BALTIMORE, March 29.

IMPORTANT.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at Martinique to another in this city, dated March 10, contains the following interesting information:

"A large fleet of 150 sail, having on board 5000 troops, have arrived this day from England; and every exertion is making to attack Guadaloupe. The armament destined for the service will consist of 100 sail of the line, 10,000 effective men and a bomb ketch, together with innumerable shot and shells—so that no doubt is entertained but that a conquest of that island will take place.

Prices Current.

Flour 15 to 16 dollars
Beef 18 to 20
Pork 25 to 27

Tobacco 20 to 25 per cwt.
Sugar 8 to 9 ditto.
Coffee 27 to 28 dols.
Cocoa 25 to 27 do.
Molasses 62 to 65 do.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated March 10, 1797.

A vessel owned by S. and J. Smith, of Baltimore, has just been sent in here, as a prize to a sloop of war from this port. She was taken to windward of Desada, bound to Guadaloupe, with a letter to Victor Hughes, soliciting the release of Mr. Buchanan.

Arrived yesterday, the schooner Grace Ann, captain McKay, 8 days from Martinique.

Also arrived, schooner Figure, captain Bryan, from Martinique, which place she left on the 15th inst (three days after the schooner Grace Ann) and stopped some time at St. Thomas's to receive a part of her cargo. When the Figure left Martinique, an embargo was expected to be laid immediately, as from all appearance of the preparations going forward, an expedition against Guadaloupe was premeditated.

By the above arrivals we further learn, that part of a large fleet from England had arrived at Martinique, and that the other part had gone to Barbadoes, having on board a great number of troops; that the fleet which failed for the reduction of Ireland, had also returned, with a great many prizes and prisoners, among the latter the Spanish Admiral. Several Americans, who had been sent by Victor Hughes to Martinique, to be exchanged for French prisoners, had been liberated, and found an hospitable reception on board the Grace Ann. Their tale of woe would melt any thing but the obdurate heart of a Hughes. They represent their countrymen as far worse treated in the prison of Guadaloupe, than they could have been on board any prison ship during the revolution.

Coffee, cotton and sugar are permitted to be imported into France in neutral bottoms, even from England.

A trait of important intelligence appears in the French accounts from Italy viz.—That Buonaparte had determined to act with the greatest rigour against the Pope, as soon as a large reinforcement had arrived from the Rhine, and to treat his territory as a conquered country.

The Spanish minister Azzara, has left Rome, declaring that he has given up his holiness to the management of gen Buonaparte.

March 30. The fine rich ship Rensdvck, capt. A-bori, of Providence, which the British court cut out of St. Martins, and carried into Tortola, is condemned, says capt. Sheldon from St. Thomas's, by judge Leonard, an American etugee.

PETERSBURG, April 7.

By the arrival of the ship Montezuma, at Baltimore, from London, accounts have been received to the 6th February, and in the Baltimore paper of the first instant, letters from Gen. Buonaparte and Berthie are published, containing accounts of a brilliant series of victories gained by the French over the Austrians in five separate engagements, from the 12th to the 26th Jan. in which the French has destroyed the fifth Austrian army in Italy—having taken twenty-three thousand prisoners, among whom were three general officers, five colonels, ten majors, and a great number of inferior officers; killed and wounded six thousand; taken sixty pieces of cannon, about twenty-four stand of colours, and the whole of the escort of grain and other provisions, destined for the relief of Mantua.—The remains of the Austrian army were flying in straggling parties, after having lost or thrown away their arms—and Mantua it was supposed, deprived of all hopes of succour, must capitulate with the victorious Buonaparte.

Nothing is mentioned by this arrival of Mr. Pinckney, our Minister at Paris.

KNOXVILLE, (Ken.) Feb. 8.

It is reported, that the Spaniards have refused to deliver up the posts which they occupy on the Mississippi within the limits of the United States, to the officer sent for the purpose of receiving them.

FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 15.

A gentleman arrived here on the 11th inst. direct from Wilmington, reports, that the day on which he left that place, a sloop arrived in 16 days from St. Thomas, which brought intelligence that the British had taken possession of every part of Guadaloupe, excepting Bassia, which Victor Hughes still retains.

GENERAL ORDERS.

March 25th, 1797.

ALL absent officers, with exception to those on the recruiting service, under orders from the Secretary of War, are to join their respective corps without delay.

The head-quarters of the 1st and 2d regiment, will be established within the limits of the North Western Territory—those of the 3d regiment are held at Fort Fidus in Georgia, and the 4th regiment will take post at Knoxville, but for the present Martin's, Timley's, and Eaton's companies, are stationed in Georgia, and the late Springer's, Heth's, Howel Lewis's, and Thomas Lewis' in the North Western Territory—of which the gentlemen interested will take due notice, and govern them selves accordingly.

JAMES WILKINSON, Brigadier-General and Commander in Chief of the troops of the United States.

(Agreeably to directions, the Editors of the following Newspapers are desired to insert the above three times: the accounts to be forwarded to the War-Office of the United States.

The Columbian Museum, Savannah; City Gazette, Charleston; North-Carolina Minerva, Fayetteville; Kentucky Gazette; Knoxville Gazette; Virginia Gazette, and General Advertiser, Richmond; Baltimore Journal; Mess. Adams' paper, Wilmington (Del.); New-Jersey State Gazette; Minerva, New-York, Connecticut Courant; Providence Gazette; Columbian Centinel; Gazette of New-Hampshire—Mr. Baker's paper, Portland, district of Maine.)

DIVISION ORDERS.

THE Brigadier-General of the third and fourth brigades will issue the necessary orders for the purpose of having their respective brigades reviewed by regiments in the following order:

The regiment of Sampson county, on Tuesday the 18th day of April next; Cumberland, Thursday the 20th; Moore, Saturday the 22d; Anson, Monday the 24th; Richmond, Wednesday the 26th; Robeson, Friday the 28th; Bladen, Thursday the 4th of May; Duplin, Saturday the 6th; Onslow, Monday the 8th; New-Hanover, Tuesday the 23d; and Brunswick, Wednesday the 11th of October.

The regiments will be reviewed at the court-houses of their respective counties. The regiment of cavalry of the 4th brigade, will also be reviewed at Fayetteville, on Thursday the 20th of April—and the regiment of cavalry of the 3d brigade, at Wilmington, on Tuesday the 23d of May.

As these reviews are ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the force and condition of the militia of the division, it is expected that full and complete returns will follow; and that the officers will feel a proper degree of responsibility for the appearance and discipline of their respective regiments, armed and accoutred agreeably to law.

It is requested that the Brigadier-Generals with their Brigade Majors, will attend the reviews of their respective brigades, in order to make proper arrangements on the score of rank.

THOMAS BROWN,

Major-General of the 2d D. of N. Carolina Mil.

April 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the night of the 4th day of March last past, three negroes were taken from my plantation in my absence, being told by the negroes which were then present of the transaction, I obtained a warrant to search the place where a certain William Tuton occupies, although my own property in Sampson county—the constable having made known his business to the said Tuton, the said Tuton would not suffer him to search the house, but confessed he had taken the negroes, he then was taken before a justice of the peace, and bound with sureties to the superior court for Fayetteville district—sometime afterwards the said Tuton with a certain Daniel Love, as I am informed, stole away the said negroes in the night, with five others of mine, which he had in his possession before, although suits were depending against said Tuton and myself.—This may forewarn all persons not to purchase either or any of said negroes, as the purchaser cannot obtain a legal or equitable right to any or either of them from the said Tuton—Their names were Lucy, a sturdy wench about 30 years of age—Poli her daughter, yellow, about 10—London, brown, 3 or 4 four years old—and Tony, a working—Pat, about 15—Kachael, about 7—Billy, about 5—and Betty, about 3 years old. Any person who will secure the said negroes or either of them, shall have five dollars for each, and be paid the value of his expenses for their maintenance as only two of them can at present be of service.

JAMES SPILLER,

N.B. Notice of the place, and the person's name who will secure them is expected with all possible diligence to obtain the above reward.

J. S.

Fayetteville, April 5th, 1797.

WAS committed to the jail in Salisbury this day a negro man, about thirty three years of age, calls himself DANIEL, and says he is the property of Luke Robertson, who lives below Newbern in this State; and says he has been absent from his master a year past last March. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay the necessary charges, and take him away.

JOHN HILL, Jailer.