

A list of vessels captured by the Squadron under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.
A brig from Rochefort, bound to Brest.
A brig from ditto to ditto, numbered and laden with naval stores, as transports.
A brig from Rochefort, bound to Brest.
A brig from ditto to ditto.
A brig from ditto to ditto.
A brig from ditto to ditto.
A brig from ditto to ditto, laden with wine and brandy.
A Chasse Maree, from Rochefort, bound to Brest.
A Chasse Maree, from ditto to ditto.
A Chasse Maree, from ditto to ditto, laden with wine and brandy.
A Chasse Maree, from ditto to ditto, laden with wine and brandy, burnt, being on shore.
(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1. INCENDIARIES!

Three anonymous letters have lately been directed to the President of the United States, (the last received this morning) threatening to set fire to the city on the ninth of May next. CITIZENS! the utmost vigilance is necessary to protect your lives and property from such an infernal design. One unguarded hour may lay your city in ashes.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, April 12.

"On Saturday last anchored in this harbour from Brest, three French 44 gun ships, the officers of which bring accounts that our commissioners at Paris were received, but treated very indifferently; one of them with whom I was conversing on that head, seemed to signify that they had nothing to fear from them, and that they would have to return without any kind of satisfaction; likewise that the least particle of English manufacture in American bottoms, subjects vessels and cargoes to immediate condemnation, and that all contracts made with them by the Americans, are to be paid punctually, but not a word respecting OLD DEBTS. Good God! it is astonishing to be eye-witness to their unjust illegal conduct towards the Americans; there have been ten or twelve prizes since I have been here, among which are Captain Crane, in the schooner Yeatman, a schooner of Captain Bails, bound to Gonaives. Captain Crane is the only one cleared. An English flag of truce is just come into the harbour.

P. S. I learned after sealing the inclosed, that a new commissary arrived in the frigates. Our Black general, Tomissant, has been defeated in an attempt to invade St. Marc, with the loss of about 1000 men; they are now enlisting every Frenchman they can find in the streets, in order to make another attack. A gentleman of about 30 years of age is now here from Boston, who has been so cruelly treated by government, that he is become quite distracted, and this morning made an attempt on his life; he is not yet dead—but fortitude in this case, is truly necessary; when I reflect on their malicious proceedings, look around on all sides, and see their abandoned principles, together with their antipathy towards our country. I am ready to exclaim, where are the men who yet respect their cause, and would not be converted at what I am witness to."

May 5. The dispatches from our Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congress yesterday, consists of a letter dated Feb. 7, which enclosed a copy of a memorial to the minister of foreign relations, delivered on the 31st January.—This memorial is lengthy and contains a discussion of all the subjects of dispute between the French government and that of the United States.

In the letter of the 7th February, our Envoys say, "We have not yet received any answer to this communication, and should no notice be taken of it in a few days, we shall apply in a more explicit manner for our passports."

The armed ships Ganges and Hamburg packet, are purchased for the United States.

HALIFAX, May 7.

The following Memorial has been signed by a considerable number of respectable inhabitants of Halifax, and the adjacent counties, and has been transmitted to the Governor:

To his Excellency the Governor of North-Carolina.

THE undersigned Memorialists, viewing the events which have lately taken place in Europe, and particularly those which peculiarly concern this country; and reflecting on the hostile disposition manifested towards it for some time past by the French nation—the unceasing and causeless depredations upon our commerce—the contemptuous reception of all advances towards a good understanding—the insulting language they have held on that occasion—and above all, that spirit of domination which of late, much more than in former times, marks their public measures—we have become impressed with the belief, that the period is shortly to arrive, when it will be necessary to assume arms for the general defence, and to give to the world another proof, that American valour is on all proper occasions equal to the support of our national independence and honour; and that though we have been importunate for peace, knowing how to appreciate its value, we do not dread war.—Looking to the probability of this occurrence, we cannot but feel uneasy at our present situation—

from this nation we are not to expect any formal notice of hostilities—whenever they are ready for an enterprise, and circumstances promise success, it will be made.—A lethargic disposition in the people, inattention to the means of public defence, and want of preparation will probably operate as allurements to invasion more powerfully than any other circumstances—every effort will be made by emissaries to excite confusion and insurrection in the country—these in a greater or less degree will certainly precede or accompany every considerable attempt.—It is well known there is a species of property in this country peculiarly exposed to the warfare practised by the French. The mischiefs to arise from hence, are no otherwise to be avoided, but by timely and vigilant attention, and by possessing a decided and acknowledged capability of punishing every movement which can be made to disturb the public peace. Perilous as this situation is, we have no arms deposited in any part of this country, to be resorted to in case of emergency. No measures are taken to discipline the militia—to direct their attention to the part they may shortly be called upon to act, nor to inspire them with that military emulation and patriotic ardour so essential to the formation of a soldier, upon which a country is to rely for its preservation.—No proper provision is made for keeping a watch upon the behaviour of our internal enemies. Patrols as at present established, are wholly incompetent to the business at a crisis such as the present; nor does the law enforce their duty with sufficient energy.—were military patrols established, their duty prescribed, and obedience compelled by laws sufficiently efficacious, or some more eligible mode speedily adopted, the deficiencies of the present arrangement might be supplied, and the people rendered secure against the danger that threatens to follow the neglect now every where visible. We perceive no remedy for these great evils, but an early application of the Legislative power—they appear to us alarming, and to call for immediate consideration—we therefore submit to your judgment the importance of the suggestions, and it they appear to you, Sir, in the same light as they do to your Memorialists, permit them to request that you would take the opinion of your Council, upon the propriety of convening the Assembly, at as early a day as may be deemed convenient, to the end they may provide for putting the country into a proper posture of defence.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19.

Messrs. Editors,

The election for representatives in Congress and in the state legislature is approaching: it is said that in some of the counties, an attempt will be made to prevent the suffrage of such as are not natural born citizens, and have not taken the oath of allegiance, notwithstanding they may, for these ten years past, have been residents of the state. As it is necessary that those gentlemen who may be appointed inspectors of the poll should obtain some information on this subject, and as it would be highly unjust and oppressive to deny the liberty of suffrage to such as are legally entitled to it, a previous investigation of the subject is hereby requested; if those persons who advocate this measure should refuse to enter into the discussion to which they are now invited, it will be reasonably inferred, that they are withheld by a consciousness of the injustice of the principle upon which they have grounded the hopes of their advancement, and a conviction that the discussion of its propriety, would only tend to a demonstration of fallacy.

Your's &c.

CANDIDUS.

(COPY)

Fayetteville, Tuesday, May 8.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Fayetteville, called by public advertisement by Lewis Barge, Esquire, Magistrate of Police.

THE meeting proceeded to elect a Chairman and Secretary, when Colonel Robert Rowan was appointed to the Chair, and Robert Adam Secretary.

The meeting then took into consideration the propriety of preparing and sending on an address to the President of the United States, expressive of their approbation of his conduct, and of the government in general—and appointed Robert Adam, John Winslow, Caleb Dana Howard, Jesse Potts and John Eccles, as a committee to prepare the same, and report it to the meeting on Thursday next.

Adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 10th instant, at ten o'clock, forenoon.

Thursday, May 10.—Met according to adjournment.

The committee appointed to prepare an address to the President of the United States, reported the same, which being unanimously agreed to by the meeting—97 persons present.

Resolved, That the Chairman do sign the said address on behalf of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and transmit the same by first post, to our Representative in Congress, the hon. William Barry Grove, Esquire, to be by him presented to the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Chairman do present the thanks of this meeting to our said Representative, for his firm and uniform support of the government of the United States, and for his particular attention to giving every information to his constituents.

Resolved, That the said address, together with the

proceedings of this meeting, be published in the Fayetteville Advertiser of the 19th instant.

ROBERT ROWAN, Chairman.

ROBERT ADAM, Secretary.

(COPY.)

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

Deeply impressed with the alarming crisis to which the political relations of our country have arrived, and believing it important and necessary at the present juncture, that our government, as well as foreign nations, should be assured of our firm and determined attachment to the constitution and government of the United States. We the inhabitants of the town of Fayetteville, cannot forbear testifying our full approbation of your administration, and our entire confidence in your wisdom, integrity and patriotism.—We conceive this declaration more immediately necessary, when we are sensible that attempts have been made to represent us as a divided people, and opposed to the measures of our government—This, Sir, is not the character of Americans—Convinced of the impartiality of our government in its transactions with all nations, and grateful for the happiness and prosperity we have enjoyed under it, we come forward unequivocally to declare to the world, that we will support with our lives and property the constitution, the government, and the independence of our country, against the arrogance and inimical views of France, or any foreign nation whatever.

While we fervently pray that the calamities of war may not again desolate our country, and that we may still continue to enjoy the blessings of peace—we cannot too highly approve of the measures which have been taken to place our country in a complete state of defence, which under a firm reliance on Divine Providence, and the justice of our cause, will, we trust, enable us to bid defiance to the attacks of every foreign power.

By order of the meeting.

ROBERT ROWAN, Chairman.

Report, by the ship America, from Hamburg, says, that our envoys at Paris had been refused passports.

Further accounts also state that the French Directory entertained serious apprehensions as to the approaching election, and that the people were generally dissatisfied with their conduct.—That there is not the least probability of the French being able to effect their intended invasion of England; the squadrons of Great Britain having, on particularly successful in-taking and destroying some of the convoys collecting for that purpose.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing two TOBACCO NOTES, dated the 13th of March, 1798, granted by Davis & Leonard to John Long, viz.

No.	Gross.	Twe.	Nett.
No. 593,	1270,	120,	1150.
594,	1380,	120,	1260.

The above Notes were bought and received from the said John Long, on the day of the date thereof by the subscriber, and never transferred by him to any person whatever, but have since been lost or mislaid. The Tobacco is shipped by ROBERT ADAM, Fayetteville, March 19.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Frederick Fisher, late of Rowan county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment.

JACOB FISHER, Executor.

MARY ANN FISHER, Executrix.

Rowan county, April 16.

ROBERT ADAM

HAS FOR SALE,

A large assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, in Hhds. and Crates.

BLACK QUART BOTTLES in Crates:

MADEIRA, } WINES:

SHERRY, }

LISBON, }

RED PORT, }

LONDON PORTER, }

FRENCH BRANDY, }

HOLLAND GIN, }

JAMAICA, } RUMS.

WEST-INDIA, }

NEW-ENGLAND, }

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, } TEAS.

LOAF ditto, }

HYSON, }

HYSON-SKIN, }

SOUCHONG, }

BOHEA, }

COFFEE, }

English STILLS with Pewter Worms.

NANKEENS and NANKEENETS,

HUMHUMS.

SHEET TIN in Boxes,

IRON WIRE to suit do.

With a General Assortment of DRY GOODS

suited to the Season—all of which he will dispose of on low terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, May 19.