

we saw a vessel to windward, which after a short time appeared to be a ship, & was thought by Capt. Young, who was dining on board us to be the King Grey. He accordingly went on board his own vessel, and hoisted the private signal for that ship but shortly afterwards hailed our captain, and told him she was a merchant vessel, and we consequently kept for her till within musquet shot, the Susan on her bow, and we on her broadside.

"Capt. Young having fired a gun at her, and hoisted English colours, the ship hoisted National colours,—we then hoisted ours and gave her a broadside, which was warmly returned, when a very heavy cannonade ensued, and continued about an hour and an half, at the end of which the Susan bore away.

"About ten minutes afterwards, we also, finding her too heavy, bore away, and the ship went in pursuit of the Susan, a very dull sailer, with whom she soon came up, and pouring a very heavy shower of shot, obliged her to strike.

"Two boats were dispatched on board of Captain Young, and the ship made after us, and was coming up very fast, when a shoal obliged her to haul up, and gave us some advantage; she was however, about one and a half within musket shot of us, and fired 40 or 50 balls at us, which did considerable damage, but the darkness interfering, she fortunately lost sight of us.

"We now got fixed upon a rock, and remained there, it blowing hard all the time, and in momentary expectation of being dashed to pieces, till half past 11, when we got off, and immediately proceeded to this place to refit.

"Our sails, rigging, &c. were greatly damaged, and we received several shot in the hull, two or three between wind and water; one ball in particular went directly thro' the magazine, and shattered a barrel of powder to pieces, but providentially did us no other injury.

"The ship had 18 long 12 and nine pounders, and 200 men. We lost but 1 man in the action."

NEW-YORK, January 1.

Bermuda, Nov. 29.

WE, the Masters of American vessels captured by the different Bermudian privateers on our passage from the West Indies, request it as a favor of you to publish this our situation, as the most speedy method we have to make it known to our owners and fellow-citizens, in case any of our letters share the same fate of all others that fall into the privateers hands, viz.

1. Ship Robert, West, vessel and cargo condemned.
2. Schooner Fair Lady, of Philadelphia, Lillibridge, the cargo condemned on the oath of a boy.
3. Brig Phoebe of Philadelphia, Williams, the cargo condemned.
4. Schooner York, of New York, O'Brien, libelled.
5. Schooner Betsey, of Ipswich, Kinfman, ditto.
6. Brig Sukey, of Charleston, Earl, do.
7. Sloop Crisis, of New-Haven, Bill, do.
8. Sloop Amelia, of Philadelphia, Williamson, having come in dismasted, and a pass on board from a British port, on conditions of signing an indemnifying bond to the owners of a privateer, and repairing all damages himself.
9. Sloop Polly, of Philadelphia, Smith libelled.
10. Schooner Atalanta, of New-London, Skinner, do.
11. Schooner Willing Maid, Wallace, do.

Note. When we arrive at the Bermudas, and after anchoring in the stream a short time, are boarded by a crew of Bermudians from the shore.

1st. Where there are passengers on board they order the baggage on deck, and open all trunks, cases, or any package or bundle, beds, &c. that they do find on board said vessel, and take therefrom all books, papers, money, watches, trinkets, plate, and clothing in part, &c.

2d. They then proceed to search them personally, without discrimination of age or sex.

3d. Then turn them on shore to the Commissary of war, and proceed to haul the vessel to the wharf: they then commence unloading her, at their own discretion, starting, boring, breaking, and destroying many things before them, at the same time turning the crew on shore, and enlisting them on board their privateers.

They will not permit the master, nor

any person belonging to the vessel, to remind them of the destruction of the said vessel or her cargo; but threaten destruction to the master, which some have felt the effects of on this island. Nay they demand the master's money, dispossess him of his vessel, and no provision made for him. All this is done by the owners of the privateers, not under the inspection of the Marshal, and before any condemnation takes place.

Therefore we pray you will not neglect to give this a speedy publication in your papers; in doing which you will oblige,

Dear Sirs,

In behalf of the whole,

Your very humble servants,  
ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE,  
JOHN EARLE,  
WM. WILLIAMSON,  
JOHN SMITH,  
M. MARTINEAU, Supercargo  
of the schooner Fair Lady.

Signed in New York, 28th Dec. 1793.  
THOMAS O'BRYAN.

It appears by Mr. Rittenhouse's observations in Philadelphia, that, the summer past, the Thermometer was at and above 80 deg. 26 days in August and 9 in September; which makes 35 days in those two months only. I have not seen any observations for May, June and July last; but probably the heat was at and above 80 deg. eighty or ninety days in the whole season: an instance without precedent in America.

Extract from the Quebec Gazette of the 12th December.

Friday morning died the Hon. William Smith, Esq; one of his majesty's executive council, speaker of the legislative council, and chief justice of the province of Lower Canada.

Mr. Smith was eminently distinguished both for the strength of his mental faculties and the extent of his acquired talents, and was a character of which there are few examples, possessed of a tenacious memory, quick conception and sound judgment, great classical, historical and legal learning, and unwearied in his application and attention to business, he was in the executive government, in the senate, and in his judicial capacity, a man of the first abilities, a public speaker of the first rank, and undeniably the greatest law character that America has produced.

To what he was in public he was equal in private life, where the excellence of his understanding appeared in the brilliancy of his conversation and writings, and the goodness of his heart in every instance of his conduct towards his family, his friends and society—he died revered by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, regretted by all, as a public and irreparable loss—His remains were interred on Sunday, and were attended to the grave by his royal highness Prince Edward the ben. the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the House of Assembly, the officers of Government civil and military, the officers of the garrison, and the most respectable and numerous concourse of citizens ever witnessed on a similar occasion.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington dated Nov. 14, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"I received a letter a few days ago from the Falls, informing me that an expedition is there preparing against Louisiana, under the command of the well known Gen. Clarke, who (says my informant) is appointed a major-general in the armies of France, and commander in chief of the French Revolutionary Legion on the Mississippi, &c. That a paymaster is actually arrived with cash, and also some French artillery officers,—40 odd boats on a new construction are to be built at that place, as soon as possible—that blank commissions are sent to the General to be filled at his pleasure—that the Legion is to be on a life establishment, the same as in France—that public plunder is to be relinquished to the troops, and they are to receive lands in the conquered country consonant to grade, and that after the war they shall not be liable to be called out of the country, but are to garrison it.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.

The prospect of peace, was the report of yesterday. Although we could not trace it to any source to be relied on, we shall nevertheless give it as we heard it.—It is, that the British packet had arrived at Halifax, from England, and that letters had been received at Halifax, by the pac-

ket, from Brook Watson, Esq. Paymaster-General of the Duke of York's army, in the Netherlands, informing that the National Convention of France had named Commissioners to treat with the Combined Powers as to the object of the combination and invasion of France, and what might be the preliminaries on which a treaty of peace might be concluded; that, in consequence of the answer given, Mr. Watson was of opinion that a peace would take place in the spring. Something about the surrender of Brest was also reported; but treated as idle.

There was also a report that Commissioners had left Brest, and had arrived in England, for the purpose of agreeing on the surrender of that port on the same conditions with that of Toulon.

The packet is said to have left England the 16th October.

DECEMBER 26.

The vessel which arrived at New-York from Cadiz, we are informed, was sent by Mr. Humphreys, our minister at Portugal. She was insured at 30 per cent, vessel, cargo, and crew; and a dollar was paid for every letter she brought.

Mr. Humphreys, we likewise are informed, was on his way, at the date of his letter, to Mequinez, in the empire of Morocco, in order to effect if possible, a peace with the Algerines.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 26.

IN every point of view, the present crisis is highly interesting; it is devoutly to be wished, and the public voice is for honorable Peace with all the World.

"The ear is pain'd,  
The soul is sick with every day's report,  
Of wrong and outrage with which this earth is fill'd.

There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart,  
It does not feel for man. -----  
Lands intersected by a narrow frith,  
Abhor each other. Mountains interposed,  
Make enemies of nations who had else  
Like kindred drops been mingled into one."

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 3.

APPOINTMENT.

Edmund Randolph, to be Secretary of State, in the room of Thomas Jefferson, resigned the 31st. ult.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore.

"An American vessel is just arrived from Havre de Grace. Nothing has as yet been published. It is however reported, that every thing in France is in the best situation; It is even said that Great Britain and Prussia have been detached from the Combination of Powers, and that wagers have been laid respecting a peace."

The first day of January was, among the Romans, consecrated to Janus, by an offering of a cake made with new meal, and new salt, with new frankincense and new wine. On this day, a beginning was made of every intended work; the consuls took possession of their office, and with the flames [priests] offered sacrifices and prayers for the prosperity of the empire. All animosities were suspended, and friends gave and received New-Year's Gift. This practice of making presents is still continued; though the best part of the Roman customs, the suspension of all animosities, seems to have fallen into disuse.  
Am. Minerva.

A list of all the arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, for the year 1793.

163 Ships, 288 Snows and Brigs, 599 Schooners and Sloops.

Clearances for the same period.  
143 Ships, 258 Snows and Brigs, 690 Schooners and Sloops.

Married at Trenton, Mr. GEORGE ROZELL, to Miss SALLY AXFORD, both of that place.

At Brunswick, N. J. ELISHA AYRES, attorney at law of Morristown, to Miss HANNAH DENNIS, daughter of John Dennis, Esq. of Brunswick.

At New-York, Mr. JOHN SMITH, merchant, to Mrs. AGNESS WETZELL, eldest daughter of General William Malcom, both of that city.

Died, at Baltimore, Mrs. HENRIETTA WILLIAMSON, the amiable consort of Mr. David Williamson of that town, merchant.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday Jan. 3, 1794.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, Assistant Door-Keeper, was read a second time—and provision ordered pursuant to the prayer thereof, to be paid out of the fund appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the house.

Some other petitions were read referred.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, and took into consideration the Report of the Secretary of State, relative to Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Madison, after some introductory observations on the State of the Commerce of the United States previous to the adoption of the constitution, and subsequent to that period—read a number of resolutions, the substance of which are contained in the Secretary's report: Their principal object is to provide for an enhancement of the Duties of Import on sundry goods, imported from countries, with which the United States have no Commercial Treaty; also, on the Tonnage of vessels of those Countries.—These resolutions being read the committee rose & reported progress—and after considerable debate on the question for an early, or distant day to be assigned for their discussion, the house determined on next Monday week.

Mr. W. Smith moved the following resolution, viz. That the Secretary of the treasury, be directed to report to this house, a comparative view of the foreign tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

2d. That he report the actual state of the American tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, with foreign nations, for one year.—These resolutions were agreed to.

On motion, it was resolved, that the resolutions brought forward by Mr. Madison, should be printed.

Mr. Fitzsimons, laid a motion on the table, for the appointment of a committee, to report a bill providing for the regulation of pilots, and the preservation of light houses, &c. in the bay of Delaware.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the renewal of lost certificates of a certain description—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill was read by the clerk—and considered by paragraphs.—The first provides for the renewal of loan office certificates and final certificates, which have been destroyed by accident—after some objections to the principle of the bill, it was moved that this paragraph should be struck out.—This motion was negatived.—The committee then rose and reported progress and the house adjourned.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In confirmation of the assertion that Great Britain made the truce between the Algerines and Portugal, it has been alleged, that Great Britain is the guarantee of that truce. But it is known that the latter fact comes from the same source as the former, a source which is not only questionable, but which derived its information from doubtful authority; whereas the intelligence of a contradictory nature is not only more recent but comes from higher authority, & denies the agency of that nation or the guarantee. The refusal of a convoy is part of the same story with the former, and depends upon the same authority. Another letter in town declares, that the improper manner in which it was asked was the sole cause of any difficulty; see a letter published in this paper on Wednesday last.

There are not wanting those who wish to plunge this country into a war with Great Britain. Exaggerations and misrepresentations will be useful weapons in their hands; but the calm and the candid require facts well authenticated before they form opinions.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1794.  
6 per cents, 17/9 to 10d.  
3 ditto, 9/10 to 10/1.  
Deferred, 10/9 to 10d.  
U. S. Bank, 10 per cent. advance.  
N. A. ditto, 20 ditto ditto.  
Pennsylvania do. 5 ditto ditto.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, residing in this city, is to be held, by adjournment, at the City Tavern, this Evening, at six o'clock.  
January 3.