ign enemy, at least so long as we can preserve our present government. But I foresee so many certain and probable evils attendant on a war, that I believe it would be better for the United States, in case it should be necessary, to agree to pay for all the shipping possessed by their Citizens, *ten times over*, than to appeal to arms.

# PHILADELPHIA,

## APRIL 17.

*From Correspondents.*

The time may not be far off, says a correspondent, when the intrigues of a certain faction to prevent negociation, and thereby to make war inevitable, will be exposed to public notice. By a close attention to facts and speeches, a man may see thro' the hocus pocus tricks that have been played off to mislead the public.

A paragraphist in Mr. Bache's paper, thinks that by collecting *scraps* of the speeches of certain members of Congress, the public would gain a very correct knowledge of the political views and principles of those members. It is probable that this paragraphist has been a chief scribe for that paper. For it is well known that the said paper has seldom been unadorned with these precious *scraps* of speeches. It is an abuse however of the public, as well as of the press, thus to misrepresent speeches and characters. The public, often deceived, will at length believe nothing, and a bad press, like a noted lyar, will not be able to gain credit even for the truth—if by accident it should fall under an awkward necessity to tell it.

*Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated April 14, 1794.*

"A Dutch ship is now in sight, consigned to Wm. Hodgson. There is a British vessel from Spain, arrived at Dumfries on Saturday last, consigned to Cumberland Wilson. How they escaped from the French fleet, I cannot account. The Captain of the latter brings accounts that the British fleet at Gibraltar, took eight American vessels under convoy, and protected them until they got so far North, as to be out of danger of the Algerines, there being a Cruizer then laying in the Bay, watching the movements of the American vessels. He mentions that the Fox of Philadelphia, was one of the vessels taken under convoy by the British—her arrival at Philadelphia will confirm the Captain's report."

Yesterday sailed on a cruise the French privateer Xehee the Sans Culotte, of 10 nine pounders and 90 men.

A gentleman who sailed from Gibraltar the 13th of February, and arrived here, via Baltimore, informs, that 12 American vessels which had lain at Gibraltar some time, had embraced the first wind from the Levant, and sailed from that port on or about the 30th of January. The same day two Algerines passed the Straits, but it was not expected they would be able to overtake any of the fleet.

*A list of the British naval force in the West-Indies.*

| *Vessels.* | *Commanders.* | *Guns.* |
|---|---|---|
| Boyne, | Sir J. Jervis | 98 |
| Vengeance, | Com. Thompson | 74 |
| Irresistable, | Henry | 74 |
| Veteran, | Nugent | 64 |
| Asia, | ——— | 64 |
| Beaulieu, | Salisbury | 48 |
| Ulysses, | Morris | 44 |
| Woolwich, | Parker | 44 |
| Dromedary, | Tatem | 44 |
| Experiment, | Rose | 44 |
| Assurance, | Berkely | 44 |
| Terpsichore, | Edwards | 32 |
| Blanche, | Parker | 32 |
| Blonde, | Markham | 32 |
| Solebay, | Kelly | 32 |
| Quebec, | Rogers | 32 |
| Rose, | Riou | 28 |
| Nautilus, | ——— | 18 |
| Rattlesnake, | Miller | 16 |
| Seaflower, } Berbice, } | | 14 each |

Six gun boats, of 18 to 24 pounders, employed at Martinique.

*The best means of giving productiveness, and value to large tracts of new lands in the United States.*

The method of clearing lands by potash making, is obviously important to people of large property, who are desirous of improving their estates and their country, by clearing their lands expeditiously. They may effect it in two ways, either 1st, by setting up potash works at their mills, or county stores or other central places, buying wood ashes of the settlers of the new fertile lands in the neighbourhood, and making them into pearl ashes or pot ashes, for sale and exportation—or 2dly, by employing wood cutters and other laborers to fell the trees, and oxen or horses, with chains, to bring the wood together for burning, then collecting the heaps of ashes and making pearl ashes, which is a simple and easy operation. It is said to be a fact, and it is highly worthy of notice, that the expence of clearing an acre of land is fully and completely reimbursed by the neat sales of the pot ashes or pearl ashes, which can be made from the wood ashes collected after burning the trees. Hence it would follow, that if a person of substance should purchase one thousand acres of fine new wood land, at any fixed or given price (for example fifteen shillings sterling* per acre or less) and if he should be able by force of money in one year to clear all the meadow land, and half the plough land, by making pot ashes or pearl ashes in either mode above mentioned, he would immediately raise his property in productiveness (the test of intrinsic value) to the level of the good cleared lands of Pennsylvania, New-York, &c. that is, to eight, ten, twenty, thirty and forty dollars per acre: for such are the prices, according to the quality and advantages of land and water carriage. The capital of money employed to make the pot or pearl ashes would be replaced by the sales of them as above mentioned. This operation when considered upon a scale of half a million acres appears like a new creation of property.

* *This price is mentioned because it is a low medium of the land rents of Europe and because very great quantities of fine lands covered with wood, are yet to be purchased near the old settlements in America, at and under that price.*

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Bulkeley and Son, dated Lisbon, February 11th, 1794, received via New-York.

"Insurance has been effected here at 2 1-2 per cent. premium, against the risk of capture by the Algerines, which is moderate considering the season is drawing near, when them rovers may venture into the Atlantic, of which we have now no certain accounts, except that they were fitting out their cruizers about the 10th ult. Three weeks ago, this court sent up to Algiers, a Sloop of War with dispatches, by her return we hope something favorable will result—for it's the general opinion here, that the treaty will not be ratified with that regency, as the price demanded from this Court by the Dey, is very extravagant, and a peace on such terms is inadmissible.

There are 20 American vessels now in this river, bound home to your continent, and will sail in all this month, under a Portuguese Convoy, granted by this Court, to protect them to a safe latitude.

# By this Day's Mail.

## NEW-YORK, April 16.

By accounts from the Islands of St. Eustatius, Dominico and St. Vincent we are informed that M. Rochambeau surrendered, at a discretion, the post and garrison of Fort Bourbon to the British General, Sir Charles Grey, on Sunday the 23d of March, after fourteen days siege; the firing having commenced on the ninth, it is said to have been undermined, and that the commandant, apprized every thing was ready for explosion, consented to submit to the conquerors terms, and thereby preserve the lives of many hundred men.

By the sloop Brothers, arrived here last evening from St. Croix, in 19 days, we are informed that Fort Bourbon was still in possession of the French.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Jason, Captain Tryon, of Hartford, in 21 days from St. Vincents, in which came passenger Captain Jonathan Mead, of the brig Commerce, of Salem. Capt. Mead informs that his brig was taken about the last of January, but she was not condemned till several days after the instructions of January 8th had been received. Capt Mead's attorney urged the illegality of condemning the brig, after the instructions had been received and produced in court; yet the Judge paid no regard to them: and condemned the brig, alledging that an illicit trade in peace was illicit in time of war. The cargo, consisting of sugars, was acknowledged American property; but it was worth 30,000 dollars, and this might not be among the least motives for condemnation.

Capt. Wait of New-London had been previously condemned at the same port.

# Foreign Intelligence.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION, Jan. 9.

From the Representative of the people Francastel.

"Angers, Jan. 6.

"I send thee, President, some copies of the trial of the too famous Bishop of Agra, president of the superior council of the rebels of la Vendee at Chatillon. He yesterday suffered the punishment due to counter-revolutionists, amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd of spectators. Last June, he made his triumphal entry at Angers with the Catholic army, enjoyed there all the prerogatives of the Pontificate, and had even recourse to the villainous imposture of the apparition of the Holy Ghost (of la Vendee,) in the form of a white dove, during the celebration of an arch solemn mass. Having become more modest of late, he made himself pass for the secretary of Lescure, and would not own his quality till a few moments before his condemnation.

"The night before was also executed an ex-deputy of the Constituent Assembly, by the ci-devant nobility of Anjou, of the name of la-Planche, otherwise Ruille, who exercised the functions of mayor or president of the provisional committee, during the residence of the banditti at Angers.

"These countries, so long disgraced by the royalists, begin to purify themselves more and more of the aristocratic rubbish, and become again worthy of all the solicitude of French Republicans. They applaud here with as much enthusiasm as in the other parts of the Republic, the rapid and brilliant successes of the armies of the Moselle and the Rhine. Every where resounds the cries of "Long live the Republic! Glory to her defenders!

(Signed) FRANCASTLE."

## PARIS, Jan. 10.

In the sitting of the 8th, Minier read two letters from Nantes of the 4th and 5th inst. which announced the capture of the island of Noirmontier by the republican army.—This conquest has cost us the loss of a frigate of 40 guns, dashed to pieces against the rocks, the crew of which, however, has been saved, who have brought to us the chiefs of the rebels, d'Elbee, du Bois, Tingery, Hauterive and Massey, besides 40 pieces of cannon, and 300 weight of gun-powder. D'Elbee is at his last gasp.

## KINGSTOM, (Jam.) March 22.

The most material account from Martinico this week, is the capture of Fort Louis and Fort Royal, on Thursday last. The particulars are not further konwn, than that the Asia of 64 guns, and a frigate began the attack; the latter of which worked into the bason, under a remarkable heavy fire.

By accounts from Barbadoes the middle of this week the Packet had not arrived there.

Surrender of Fort Bourbon.

As this paper was going to press, Mr. Josiah Durham arrived from Martinico, and brought the following important intelligence.

"That Fort Louis was taken the day before Yesterday in the morning, and shortly after a cessation of arms on both sides took place, and the commissioners were mutually appointed, and were then sitting to draw up the articles of capitulation, expected to be signed last night, and the British troops to march into Fort Bourbon this morning at 7 o'clock The reduction of Fort Louis was principally effected by Capt. Faulkner in the Zebra, running into Fort Royal Bay, and landing a number of marines close under the Fort, who immediately took possession of it. Capt. Faulkner although exposed fifteen minutes to the enemy's fire from all their batteries lost only one man, the Pilot."

This news may be relied upon as Mr. Durham got it at Head Quarters.

The Baltimore Daily Advertiser of the 15th, contains the following article—"A French fleet of men of war, it is said, was seen off our Capes on Thursday last, supposed to be bound for the Chesapeake—in number 12 or 14 sail."


## Louis Osmont,

Has removed from No. 40, north Third street, to No. 117, north Second street, between Arch and Race streets, in those stores lately occupied by Mr. Starman, opposite to Messrs J. W. and W. Gibbs, where he keeps his Wholesale Warehouse, for the sale of all sorts of GOODS, and the transaction of all commission Business, and

*Has now for Sale,*

## White silk stockings,

High dressed English fashion
A box of French pomatum
Hanging Paper of the best patterns and colours
A few pieces of Long Lawns
An invoice of Sattin Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low and at a long credit
Champaign Wine 6 years old
A few pipes Lisbon Wine
Do. do. Port Wine
Do. do. Madeira
Some Calcavella Wine
Burgundy Wine and Claret.

April 17. dtf


☞ *To-morrow, being* Good Friday, *the next number of this Gazette will be published on Saturday.*

A resolution this day passed the House of Representatives for continuing the embargo to the 25th May next.


*A FEW BARRELS OF*

## POTATOES,

Well picked, out of a very large quantity—
AND A FEW

## Tierces of Rice,

FOR SALE BY
*Louis Osmont,*
No. 117, north Second street.
April 17. dtf

## To be Let,

*For Merchants Compting Houses or Public Offices,*

## Two brick 3 story Houses,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beside garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of
*BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.*
April 17. tuth&stf


## Treasury Department,

*Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.*

Communications by post or otherwise. will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitness of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in smelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting aud boring the cannon (which are to be cast *solidly*) will require to be particularly stated.

Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the necessary particulars in regard to the several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.

April 17. tuth&s2w.


## PIRACY!

☞ THE schooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Island of Bona Vista, was on the 18th of October last, while lying at anchor in the road of that Island, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other person, name unknown.—This vessel was sold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Vista in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, state of Virginia, and was registered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was painted on her stern—Her dimensions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the vessel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the vessel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the sale of her. and the other persons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the vessel consisted of the following articles.—2 cases containing 74 pieces Linen; case Wine-Glasses; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do inferior, 2 moys of Salt; she had seven small arms and some pistols.

If any person can give any information of this vessel, or any part of the property, so that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to justice, they are requested to inform Messrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boston.

March 17. diw.



## NEW THEATRE.

The last Performance till the Holidays.
*THIS EVENING,*
*April 17.*
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, (written by the Author of the Poor Soldier,) called the

## *Highland Reel.*

With the Original Overture and Accompaniments.
To conclude with a NEW REEL, composed by Mr. Francis, by the characters;
To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

## Miss in her Teens;

OR THE
*Medley of Lovers.*