

livered to them, they took possession of all our papers, and went immediately to plundering our cloths and cabin stores; they then sent the captain, the mate and myself, on board the privateer, where we were kept separated, and not permitted to talk with each other; if we attempted it, we received a kick, and were called damned Englishmen—they several times drew their knives, and threatened to cut our throats. On Sunday the 20th, they brought us into the harbor of Castres, the chief town of this island. On Monday the 21st our trial came on before the Court of Admiralty, before whom the captain, mate and myself, were separately carried, and examined; but not a paper was produced to them respecting the register and clearance from Barbados; all our other papers, say the sea letters, portage bill, bill of lading, invoice of our outward cargo, my orders, the captain's orders, my account current at Barbados, &c. &c. were sequestered or destroyed. After I had been before the Court of Admiralty, and was again taken on board the privateer, I expressed myself somewhat freely respecting the villainy of the captain in destroying my papers, in consequence of which he put me in irons.

On the 22d our vessel and cargo were condemned as a prize, and an order sent off from the Authority, for the six English prisoners belonging to the schooner Alice, captured by La Diligent, to be committed to prison. We were then taken on shore and committed to prison as English prisoners, and treated in every respect as prisoners of war; in the day time we had the liberty of a small yard, but at night were closely confined in one common room with negroes, English prisoners, & French malefactors. Our allowance, a small loaf of bread with a little salt fish, and plenty of water. There fortunately happened to be two American vessels at this place, to the Captains of which we are greatly indebted for their assistance; through their influence, and a petition to the Governor, we were yesterday, after an imprisonment of five days liberated from goal. The officers and whole crew being a set of pirates, robbed us of every thing, not one of us has any clothes or a farthing of money; one shirt, an old great coat, and a pair of overalls are all the clothes I possess; my watch they made bold to take from me the second night I was on board the privateer, and before our vessel was condemned; the day after she was condemned they took her to Martinique where I suppose they immediately fold her.

As for the Judges, they believed or pretended to believe all the captain of the privateer told them; they suffered us to be kept on board the privateer, where no American was permitted to go off to see us, and when we were carried on shore to be examined before the court, no American was allowed to speak to us. Thus you see, we had no opportunity of gaining friends, of employing counsel, or any chance for a defence. The merchants and people in general at this place, are convinced of the injustice of the condemnation and profess to be our friends, and I flatter myself with the idea that the property will be restored and damages recovered. Restitution in some way or other must be made: if the property of the owners of the privateer be insufficient, the colony of St. Lucia is liable—if the colony of St. Lucia refuse to do it, the Nation at large must be accountable. I have taken a copy of the condemnation, and protested against it, which is all that is necessary to be done here. To-morrow Capt. Gould and myself take passage to Martinique where the principal proprietors of the privateer live. I shall there represent the matter to the American Consul, to whom I wrote very particularly on the 25th, but whose answer I have not yet received, and shall take his advice; I do not however expect to get a bill to obtain redress without returning to America, for copies of those papers that have been destroyed.

Those are my adventures, those the circumstances of the voyage, and such has been our treatment by our friends the French.

I am gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and very humble servant

JOSEPH BRIDGHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of LONG PRIMER on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound. Enquire of the Editor.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

—October 19.

Billaud Varennes, in the name of the committee of public safety, communicated the following letter:

Head-Quarters, Maubeuge, Oct. 17, the sixth day of the third decade of the first month of the Republic, one and indivisible.

"The Representatives of the people of the army of the north to the National Convention:

"The Republican army has vanquished that of the combined despots, who have disappeared before it: and we have entered Maubeuge in the midst of the acclamations of the people and of the numerous garrison delivered by us. The battle lasted two successive days, from the break of day till night; we were ready to recommence it this morning, when our reconnoitering parties brought word that no enemy were to be seen. Our troops then took possession of their camp, which was strewn with carcases.

"Never were more formidable dispositions made against any place. The entrenchments which the enemy threw up with the greatest activity for seventeen days, would have dismayed and discouraged any other than French and republican troops.

"Cobourg thought his position so unattackable, that he said, 'I own that the French are fierce republicans, and I should become so myself were they to drive me hence.' Our brave fellows being told of this, the post was carried an hour afterwards. The enemy having united all their forces at this decisive moment, forced us for a minute to evacuate it; our soldiers drove them from it a second time; the enemy again re-took it. The republicans, indignant, at so much resistance, charged with fixed bayonets, and came off victorious. The enemy fled with precipitation, and all their artillery would probably have fallen into our hands, if the garrison of Maubeuge could have been informed of what was passing on our side, and made a sortie at the same time that we attacked the enemy in front.

"The coup-de-essai of General Jourdon, in having beaten Cobourg, is the best eulogy of his talents; his patriotism is the theme of all his companions in arms. He was well seconded by the generals under his command.—You will without doubt again declare, that the army of the North have deserved well of their country.

"The enemy, in flying, committed the most horrible devastations. They burnt almost all the villages; they revenged their disaster on the unhappy country people. The law declares, that they shall be indemnified. This should be done as soon as possible, and we have provisionally placed the sum of 200,000 livres, at the disposal of the district of Avesnes, in order to supply the principal wants of these victims of Cobourg's imperial and royal rage.

(Signed) "CARNOT, DUQUESNOY, and BAR."

Another letter from General Jourdon confirmed the news of this victory:

"The enemy lost 6000 men: we had only 200 killed, and 1200 wounded."

The National Convention decreed, that the army of the North have a second time deserved well of its country.

Upon Goffuin's proposition, the committee of public safety was ordered to fix the indemnities due to the unfortunate citizens of the North ruined by the enemy, and the President was charged to write a letter of satisfaction to the army of the North.

"The committee of public safety," added Billaud de Varennes, "has thought the army ought not to confine itself to the delivering of Maubeuge. It has written to the Representatives of the people, and to General Jourdon, to pursue the enemy, and not to stop till the latter are entirely defeated."

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The French, animated by their success at Maubeuge, are attacking the whole chain of posts that cover Maritime Flanders.

On the 22d, they entered Furnes. The garrison consisting of 400 Hessians, under the command of Gen. Wurms, retreated to Nieuport, whither the French immediately followed.

The 53d was the only British regiment at Nieuport, making with some Hanoverians, and 100 of the Irish artillery, about 700 men, but unprovided with cannon to sustain a siege. The sluices were opened to inundate the country, and succours were expected from Ostend; but towards the evening of the 23d, the place was evacuated by the allies, and soon afterwards, was observed to be on fire.

The garrison got safe to Ostend, where the 4 regiments lately embarked had landed. When the accounts came away, the enemy had not appeared at Ostend, but as their force and their motions were equally unknown, a considerable alarm prevailed.

October 28.

The hon. Temple Luttrell, whom the Parisians honor with the appellation of brother-in-law to the King of England, is now in a very disagreeable and dangerous predicament. A petition has been presented to the Convention that he may be inclosed in an iron cage, and that an appeal be made to the people of Great Britain. The only crime which is imputed to him is, that by the marriage of his sister with the Duke of Cumberland, he is related to the King.

DEAL, Oct. 28.

This morning Sir Charles Grey, Gen. Dundas, Col. Jervis, Major Maitland, &c arrived at the Three Kings Hotel, and after partaking of a cold refreshment, immediately embarked on board the Quebec frigate, and sailed for Ostend, with Admiral Macbride. An express arrived here early this morning to the Admiral, to say, that the troops on board the transports, and in Plymouth and Portsmouth, viz. the 3d, 28th, 54th, and 59th regiments, bound to the West Indies, &c. had (instead) been ordered to proceed to Ostend immediately, as that place is in hourly expectation of being invested by the French troops, & without a considerable reinforcement can holdout but a very short time.

A detachment of the guards, amounting to 600 men, will embark on Friday next, under the command of major-general Grinfield, to join the army under the command of his royal highness the Duke of York.

On the 25th inst. his majesty's ship the Blande, in which Gen. Prescott and Gen. Dundas, lately sailed for the West Indies was chased into Falmouth by 3 French frigates. The French were at one time within shot of the Blande, but by throwing part of their stores overboard, she out-failed them.

The very critical situation, in which Ostend was known to be on the evening of the 23d, and the Flanders mail due yesterday, not having yet arrived, gave birth to a variety of reports. We shall mention only that which, wishing it to be true we think the most probable.

A letter is said to be received from Commodore Murray, dated October 26, stating that having found means to communicate with Major Matthews, the commanding officer of the fifty-third regiment at Nieuport, major Matthews determined on making a vigorous resistance; and that by the aid of three guns planted on the sands in such a situation as to seem under cover of the guns of the ships, altho' in reality the ships were prevented by the wind, from affording them any effectual protection, the French were checked in their approach, and their attack repelled. It is added, that the 53d lost 17 men and two officers.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bristol, to his brother in this City, dated October 6, 1793.

"Times, since I wrote last, are not altered in any respect for the better. War has made strange alterations here, and, if the People of your side know what they are about, they will do all in their power to preserve Peace. We are informed, there were several privateers fitted out in the United States on account of the French; no doubt it may be to the advantage of some individuals, but, if it should in the end bring on a war, it will be very much to the injury of your rising empire, and stop up the only avenue by which the distressed of all Europe, can hope to flee to better times.

"I do not wish you to think me an enemy to France—I consider them singly, and alone, as struggling for their Liberty,

and the Liberty of all Europe—and, in the end, I have not the least doubt, but that they will be successful. The whole of the force against them this year, (and I do not think greater exertions can be made than what have been,) have made scarcely any impressions on them; and it is my opinion, that before next spring, things will take a great turn in their favor.

"We have had a melancholy scene in Bristol this week: The time for the expiration of the Bridge-Tax being arrived, the people expected it to be taken off.—The Bridge Commissioners let the Toll again; a riot ensued—a mob who had assembled on the bridge, burned the toll-gates. The magistrates called out the military, and in a wanton manner, ordered them to fire on the People; on which, the soldiery fired in all directions, down every Street near the bridge, by which 70 or 80 people were killed and wounded—17 are already dead, and more it is expected will die.

"The government is so afraid of a revolution, that Guns and Bayonets are applied on the most trifling occasion."

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

(Concluded.)

A resolution received from the Senate, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, was read and laid on the table.—This refers to the suability of states.

The papers accompanying the message of the President of the United States, received this day, it was voted, should be printed.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed to enquire and report on the acts that are near expiring, reported sundry acts in that predicament.

A petition of Jacob Millegan, of South-Carolina, was read—and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report on the petition of Ephraim Kimberly was read—and referred to a select committee, to prepare and bring in a bill. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

The resolution received from the Senate yesterday, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.—The report of the Secretary of State, on the foreign commerce of the United States—and the resolutions of Mr. Madison founded thereon—were again under consideration.—Mr. Nicholas spoke largely on the subject in favor of the general principle of the resolutions—some observations were made by several other members—the committee at length rose and reported progress.

A message was received and read from the President of the United States, communicating intelligence recently received from Europe. This intelligence was contained in extracts of letters which originated in a correspondence between our minister at Paris, and the French minister for foreign affairs, relative to sundry commercial transactions—the detention of American vessels in the harbour of France—and the capture of the American ship Laurens, &c. There was one paper written in French, which it was directed, should be translated.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing statements respecting the loan-offices—read and laid on the table.

After reading and referring several petitions, &c.—the house adjourned.

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city informs, that a vessel is arrived there from Amsterdam—the captain of which reports, that the French have taken Ostend, the army and military stores therein—that the Duke of York accompanied by one officer, only, had made his escape, and was arrived in England.—The above vessel was in the Downs about the middle of November, where the Captain received this intelligence.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/
3 ditto,	10/
Deferred,	11/
U. S. Bank,	12 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.