

the Mississippi would make Spain do much in this quarter.

Your obedient servant,  
O'BRIEN.  
James Simpson, Esq.

American ships left at Carthagena, by the brig Morning Star, James Neil.

The ship Mary, of Philadelphia, Captain Henry Stevens, brig Maryann, of New-York, Captain Ebenezer Rossiter; ship Friendship, of Baltimore, Captain Smith; and the two former expected to sail under convoy of a Portuguese frigate that lay at Carthagena, going down to Gibraltar, and were all ready for sea; waiting only for the motion of the frigate: The latter had two-thirds of her cargo on board, not being discharged, having performed a quarantine of 20 days; but expected to be ready for sea by the latter end of January; and if there was no prospect of getting a convoy, the Captain was determined to run it down the first gale of Easterly wind.

The Captain further informs, that there is no consul established at Carthagena by Congress; notwithstanding which they did not want for a sincere friend, whom they found in Mr. Henry Hawson, merchant of Carthagena—he transacted all their business in the best manner; made out their memorial and forwarded it to Court, took the utmost pains to obtain information concerning the Algerine corsairs; and, in short, conferred on them every civility in his power. The four Captains who were there at that time, declare they never experienced so much friendship from any man, and without the prospect of interest or hope of reward. We hope that Congress and the rest of our countrymen, will take this into consideration; as meeting with so valuable a friend in such a critical time, must be a sufficient recommendation to Congress to appoint him consul there, should our commerce extend that way. We can assure them, that it would be much to the interest of those who go there, he being a man universally respected, and able to transact business in the best manner, which is frequently found to be a difficulty in this country.

Stevens, Neil, } Captains  
Rossiter, Smith, }

Further particulars of the recapture of TOULON.

On the 13th of December, some deserters from the French camp, entering Toulon, entered that place, and gave information that a general assault was shortly intended on all the out posts. The besieged made preparations to receive them. On the night of the 16th, at half past 11 o'clock, the attack commenced; but was principally directed against the Grand Camp, or fort which commands the harbour. After very great carnage on both sides, the assailants became masters of it next morning about 8 o'clock, taking some prisoners. On this day a council was called, who concluded to evacuate the place, and to carry away as many of the Royalists as the possibility could. These determinations being taken, the arsenal was burnt down. On the 18th, the embarkation commenced; but so great was their precipitation, that tho' the British saved their effects, except some pieces of cannon, the allies lost the whole.

The troops were soon on board. While the embarkation was going on, a considerable body of the citizens, attached to the cause of the Republic, assembled and cried out Vive la Republique, and would have attacked the troops, but Lord Hood had some time before disarmed them, and rendered their intentions abortive. An order was, however, given by the British to disperse the crowd; they were accordingly fired on, and considerable numbers killed. In this confusion, and under the most dreadful apprehensions of indiscriminate slaughter from their successful countrymen, multitudes flocked down to the place of embarkation, and implored the Allies to receive them. Numbers went in boats with their effects and reached the vessels; and very great numbers in despair threw themselves into the water, and were drowned! The sight was shocking beyond conception! On the 19th, in the morning, the fleets got under way, the British proceeded to the islands of Hives, where they remained. The Spanish fleet sailed for Carthagena, and arrived there on the 1st of January.

On the evacuation, immediate justice was taken by the besiegers, who ordered the inhabitants to collect in the Great Square—separating the Republicans from those who had traitorously surrendered the place, and put the whole of the latter to the sword—the former with all the women were spared. After executing vindictive justice in this summary manner, order was restored.

These events, which took place subsequent to the departure of the fleets, were related by three Toulonese who escaped in a boat.

When the Allies sailed, they took with them two of the French line of battle ships, and 3 frigates, having, it is said, previously burnt the remainder.

It is reported that when Lord Hood should receive the expected reinforcement from England, he meant to sail on an expedition against the island of Corsica.

### PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 11.

A letter from St. Croix, dated 20th February, 1794, contains the following particulars. That one hundred sail of American Vessels had been captured by the English Cruisers; who all act under

the late instructions of the British Government of the 6th November: that the above vessels are sent into St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat and Dominico, that there are 40 sail at the last place—that fifteen thousand troops under the command of Sir C. Jervis, have landed at three different parts of Martinique on the windward side of the Island: That General Rochambeau is at Port-Royal, where he is strongly posted, and determined to defend himself to the last extremity: That the English expect to conquer the Island, and after that proceed to St. Domingo.

There is a report in circulation, that Gen. Rochambeau has burnt St. Pierre's, Martinique—that the British have taken possession of the port and harbor and all the shipping therein, American as well as French.

### THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. IX.

Mr. FENNO,

LAST evening, was performed at the New Theatre, the Comic Opera, ROBIN HOOD; Mr. Darley, in the character of Robin Hood, Mrs. Warrell and Miss Broadhurst in the characters of Clorinda and Angelina, performed their parts so well, that it would be injustice not to name them, especially in the Songs.—Mrs. Warrell and Miss Broadhurst possess voices of the first impression for excellence; and altho' different in many respects, the audience is strongly impelled, to give the preference to each, while singing: if either of them had a decided preference last evening, it was Mrs. Warrell in the air to "the trump of fame, &c." in the words "To conquer with my oh, ho, ho!" She discovers surprising powers in an accurate division and transition of voice and sound. The bounds the Observer has set to these occasional sketches, would be exceeded, if he indulged his feelings, in a detail of the beauties of this performance: The two leading motives to attend the Theatre, are, to hear and see, the first was gratified by a play, and music, both vocal and instrumental, of the first rate; the last was more emphatically gratified last evening, than usual, by Scenery and dresses, both superb and elegant.—The Observer solicits a repetition of this play, especially as Mrs. Marshall's indispotion during the performance, rendered it a little incomplete; and altho' fully sensible that the managers are the best judges, yet he thinks a repetition will excuse the more active duties of the prompter.

The songs which fell to Mr. Marshall's part, are of the elegant and refined, and were by him exhibited, in that stile; but, (Mr. Marshall will pardon a hint from the Observer,) he spoke too fast, and did not emphasize sufficiently in two or three scenes, it will be easy for him to mend in this particular, as in the scene of discovery between him and Angelina, he used emphasis with much propriety.

The performers are not aware, how much they injure their own pretensions to applause, by speaking too quick; it is true, a measured, monotonous manner, is bad; but slow enough to be distinctly heard at a distance, with proper emphasis and cadence, is absolutely required by an audience, who attend the Theatre to be pleased, and not always with proper allowance for venial faults.—A hint to the managers, is it not among possibles to keep better order in your gallery? The stone thrown last night from the gallery, is less than you may hereafter calculate, unless you take spirited measures.

The Observer has hinted to you before, it is of importance that you act upon this occasion, without fear; you will be supported. One word to the players; commit your parts to memory, and have them perfectly at command, and you can act well; I speak well, gesticulate well, in short, you cannot act at all without; this the Observer mentions not as a new idea;—but as such an important one; that you will at least commit it perfectly to memory.

A motion was this day made in the House of Representatives to take up Mr. Madison's resolutions—but on its being observed that the bill for placing the ports and harbors in a defensive state was of more immediate importance, the motion was withdrawn.

The above bill was accordingly taken into consideration by the committee of the whole—amended—and finally passed to be engrossed for a third reading.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

IT is asserted in the General Advertiser of yesterday morning, that at a meeting of Merchants and Traders on Saturday last, the memorial of their committee was negatived by a considerable majority.

Being present at the meeting, I feel myself hurt at a misrepresentation, which I believe, has originated with a view to create mischief and disorder in the community.—The truth is, no question was taken on the Report.

The question would probably have been put if the room had not been over-crowded with persons who were unknown, either as Merchants or Traders; the clapping and hissing from persons, who appeared to be collected for the purpose of confusing the business, rendered the usual mode improper, in the general opinion; and in consequence, that of a general signature was adopted to prevent a possibility of mistake.

### By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Extract from the Madrid Gazette, of January 7.

A letter from his Excellency Don John de Langara, Commandant General of the Spanish King's Squadron in the Mediterranean, to his Excellency Baylio Don Antonio de Baldes, on the subject of burning the Arsenal and the ships at Toulon.

"I am anxious to give your Excellency notice of the setting on fire of the arsenal and the French ships of Toulon, on the 18th of the present month (December) 1793, according to the account given by the Lieutenant of the ship Don Pedro Cotiella and Don Francisco Riquelme, whom I have commissioned for this object.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning, Capt. Sydney Smith, of an English ship, informed me, that Admiral Hood had commissioned him for the setting on fire the arsenal and the French ships, and that he came to join the officers whom I should elect on my part, to proceed, without delay, to this operation, and that he had two boats, with guns, to place in the entry of the arsenal, and ours were destined to fire at Malbosquet. I disposed, that the Adjutant Don Francis Riquelme, should carry those which he should find necessary; in the mean time I sent the Lieutenant Don Cotiella, with Smith and Riquelme, to put tarred shirts on board the ships of the line; the first going to the arsenal, and a little afterwards the second where they thought best, to give orders to the commandants of the boats of the Spanish forts, that they should put themselves in safety with diligence; they fixed two of the English and the gun boat commanded by the Lieutenant of a frigate, Don Francisco Truxillo, in the mouth of the arsenal, to defend the entry from the enemy; then posted a strong army by the door of the arsenal, reinforced with a violent gun, to prevent the coming of the common people, who were already in insurrection.

"The object was, to augment the numbers of the tarred shirts, and to introduce to the arsenal our fire-ship St. Louis Goulaga. To give account of the dispositions which were made, and of the fire of the bombs of the enemy, which incommoded the arsenal, the Adjutant Riquelme returned back again to the Squadron; and in the mean time Coriella and Smith, his officers, and Truxillo, extended barrels of pitch and tar thro' the stores of the arsenal and the Pillau—setting two English boats to defend the galleys, should they be attacked.

"At half past seven in the evening, Riquelme came back with a great number of combustibles, entered the arsenal with a fire ship of the English, passing before many ships which he boarded, and put 10 shirts in each, setting them all on fire.

"At half past nine, the whole arsenal was in flames."

Account of the French men of war and other vessels which were burnt in the port of Toulon, the 18th December, 1793.

Ships—The Royal Dolphin of 118 guns; Tonante, 80; Crown, 80; Languedoc, 80; Triumphant, 74; Hero, 74; Fortunate, 74; Destin, 74; Sufficient, 74; Commerce of Bourdeaux, 74; Three Colors, 74; Centaur, 74; Generaux, 74; Dengaitrois, 74; Themistocles, 74; Dictator, 74; Cenfor, 74; Warrior, 74; Sovereign, 74; Mercury, 74; Conqueror, 74; and one ready to launch, 74.

Frigate—Arcthua, 40 18 pounders, —, 34 12 pounders; Iris, ditto; Iphigenia

ditto; Serta, ditto; Alectis, ditto; Sultan, ditto; and the Montreal, ditto.

Sloop of war—Sardine.

Armed Transports—Caroline, August, Sincere, Rain, Lamproy, Mosel, Forward.

Brigantines—Preparer, Little Sans Culottes, Little Boston; Society of Ayeau, Vigilance, and the Liberty.

Several small vessels, John Var, —, and several boats in the harbor.

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|-------------------|----|
| Ships,            | 22 |
| Frigates,         | 8  |
| Sloops of war,    | 1  |
| Armed Transports, | 3  |
| Brigantines,      | 7  |
| Latine vessels,   | 2  |
| Boats,            | 7  |
| Total             | 50 |

Don Raphael Valdes, commandant general of the Spanish troops, with his adjutant, and the major of the fleet Don Ignacio Oliva, protected the troops on their embarkation. The Spaniards covered the advance ground, and avoided, by this means, all confusion this night, being assured of the promptitude of success from the Spanish and English navy, which in effect, was so prompt that it was obtained without those embarrassments which might have taken place. The greatest evil which was experienced, was, that they had no anchors nor other conveniences for the ships; but the serenity of the Commandant and Major General facilitated the embarkation, in a very short time of 10000 troops, 300 sick, and a great number of Royalists, all in sight of the enemy who were not less than 35000 strong, and according to the declarations of the officers, furnished 6000, the place being now in their possession; for the French who had remained in Toulon declared themselves patriots, which effect the orders of General Valdes to embark, had produced, and which was expedited by his vigorous observation, and the courage with which it was executed.

[Here follows a General Order and some remarks, which it was not possible for us to get translated in season. By these we find, that Toulon was entirely destroyed.]

Extract of a letter from Montserrat, dated Jan. 6, to a gentleman in Boston.

"A Danish sloop, belonging to M. Mrs. Miller and Murphey, of St. Thomas, laden with sugar at Guadalupe, and bound to St. Thomas, has been taken by a privateer, and sent in here—and the sloop & cargo are condemned."

### SHIP NEWS.

Boston, March 3.

A letter from Captain Blunt, dated Charleston, (S. C.) Jan. 26, 1794, has the following paragraph:

"I shall sail for London (with a freight of rice) in a few days, and shall make £1400 Sterling, freight."

The vessel Capt. Blunt commands, is about 250 tons burthen.

The following is a list of vessels which sailed from Charleston, (S. C.) on the 10th inst. under convoy of the British Hussar, of 28 guns, Captain George, bound for Europe, viz.

Ships—Harmony, Crumby; Pacific, Kennedy; Minerva, Payne; Federalist, Pratt; Heneicus 4th, Esckell; Narcissus, Seaman; Hero, Blunt. Barque Hope, Banbridge. Brigs—Romulus, Wallace; Mary, Kerr; Tortola, Shroudy; Minerva, Randall; Mary, Molton.

### NEW THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,

March 12,

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY,

CALLED

DOUGLAS.

Lord Randolph, Mr. Green,  
Glenalvon, Mr. Fennell,  
Old Norval, Mr. Whitlock.  
Young Norval, (first time) Mr. Moreton.  
Lady Randolph, Mrs. Whitlock.  
Anna, Mrs. Cleveland.

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA, (by the Author of the Poor Soldier) in two acts, called

The Farmer.

Colonel Dormant, Mr. Green.  
Valentine, Mr. Marshall.  
Fairly, Mrs. Warrell.  
Count. Flummery, Mr. Bliffett.  
Farmer Blackberry, Mr. Darley.  
Jemmy Jumps, Mr. Bates.  
Rundy, Mrs. Francis.  
Farmer Stubble, Mr. Morris.  
Lonisa, Mrs. Warrell.  
Betty Blackberry, Mrs. Rowson.  
Molly May-bush, Miss Broadhurst.  
Landlady, Mrs. Bates.

Books of the Songs to be had at the Theatre.

A Journeyman Bookbinder

WANTED,

Who can be recommended for his industry and sobriety—He may hear of employ by applying to Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, No. 24, North Third-street.

March 2.

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