

It is shocking to remark, that by a fire which lasted only a few hours, a ship was blown up, reckoned to be worth one million of piasters, besides 200 men of the crew, including M. de Goy, the Captain who would not quit her.

This dreadful accident is said to have been occasioned by a barrel of brandy being set on fire by a light which was burning near it.

To the above loss we must add, that of a great quantity of live stock, and all kinds of provision, destined for Toulon.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.

We learn, that the Empress of Russia, under the guarantee of Great Britain and Austria, has obtained from the Porte the long wished for consent, to pass the Dardanelles with a Russian fleet, and thereupon promised to take a more decisive part in the war against France.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.

A subscription has been opened to furnish the combined army between Strasbourg and Frankfort, with provisions, and such things as it may want; and Frankfort alone has offered to do it, out of gratitude, and to set an example to others.

In Alsace, Wurmsur has been entreated to permit the peasants to arm themselves, which had not hitherto been granted; and a cordon will be formed along the Rhine, and between the Electoral Count and Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who is Colonel of the Upper Rhine.

At Strasbourg all who will not agree to the new irreligious principles are persecuted; and it is affirmed that Baron Abepkirch, who refused to conform to the new Faith was murdered!

General Kalkreuth is in a state of convalescence at Neustadt.

A violent cannonade was heard yesterday and to day, which it is believed came from the environs of Landau, or from Bergzabern, where the Prince of Hohenlohe is.

December 11.

Since the late decisive engagement in the Duchy of Deux Ponts, in which the Duke of Brunswick himself was slightly wounded, nothing particular has happened in that quarter. The Carmagnols, however, take such measures near Saar and Bliis, as may enable them to repeat ere long, their attempts to break into Germany.

Letters from Italy state, that in the county of Nice, the campaign is ended for this year. General Staloldo, who for the better protection of the valley of Sture, had advanced into the French territory, has, by the great quantity of snow, been compelled to fall back, and to send his troops into winter quarters.

Before the commencement of the action of the 30th, his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick addressed his army to the following effect:—"This is the moment to convince the Universe, that the Prussian troops are worthy of the glory which they formerly acquired. The fate of Germany is in your hands, and hangs upon the event of this battle, I promise you not to quit the field while one soldier shall remain; and, as it becomes me, you shall ever find me in the post of danger at your head."

The whole army, fired by this address, struck the ground with their firelocks, and the Duke was personally engaged in every attack.

PARIS, December 13.

The living, despoiled of their property and wealth, and no longer offering temptation and spoils to the public depredators, the latter have discovered a new mine of wealth, by digging up the graves and robbing the dead. With this view, the Minister of War has proposed that all the churches and burying places should be searched for leaden coffins.

Madame du Barre was executed on the 9th inst. in the evening, on the Place de la Revolution. Her behaviour was by no means firm. The executioner was under the necessity of supporting her in his arms during the whole way. Being arrived at the foot of the scaffold, the two assistants of the executioner were obliged to lift her upon it. When they were at the point of fastening her on the plank, she exerted all her strength and ran to the other side of the scaffold. She was soon brought back and tied. Her head was immediately struck off.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

"Tourney, Dec. 3, 1793.

"MY LORD,

"I take the earliest opportunity in my

power of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 8th of Nov. and of returning my sincere thanks, as well as those of the troops I have the honor to command, for your very liberal present of 5000 flannel waistcoats, and a bale of socks. The information of this, as well as the several other subscriptions set on foot in Great Britain for the relief and comfort of the soldiers, has been received by them with every sentiment of gratitude.

"They have conducted themselves, in all the trials of the campaign, with patience and with courage; and I flatter myself, they will never prove unworthy of the generosity of their countrymen.

"I am, my Lord, yours,

"FREDERICK."

To the right hon the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, &c.

December 26.

Saturday, Lord Howe attended the board of admiralty; and it was yesterday confidently reported, that his Lordship had resigned the command of the Channel fleet.

By the American ship Sarah, Capt. Jackson, just arrived from India, we learn, in addition to the India news received over-land, that Marquis Cornwallis had taken possession of Chandernagore, as well as of five French ships in the river, some of which had nearly effected their lading for Europe.

Their names are Le Deux Amis, La St. Dominique, Chandernagore schooner, and Le Constance and Nestor snows.

When the last packet left Ostend, the Hellespont troops were embarking there to join the Earl of Moira at Guernsey.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

A letter from Niagara, dated Jan. 29, says—"Since writing the above, an Express arrived from Detroit, brings the following accounts, viz.—That the Indians and American Army had engaged each other; and, that the former lost 1500, and the latter 800 men; but the former has suffered a TOTAL DEFEAT.

Col. England, of the 24th Regiment, has sent down to know whether he is to oppose the American Army or not, and prevent them from building a Fort on the River Detroit, as it seems they have marched with that intention."

N. B. Capt. Eaton who is arrived here, left Head-Quarters January 22.

COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent recommends to his countrymen the perusal of the correspondencies between our Executive, and the English and French Ministers, lately published by order of the House of Representatives, and sold by Francis Childs, & Co. These pamphlets contain, not only a statement of facts and claims, in the controversies between the respective nations, but a fund of diplomatic knowledge, very useful to Americans, who are young in negotiation. Mr. Jefferson's letter on the subject of Mr. Genet's recall, has been universally admired. Not less to be admired is his answer to Mr. Hammond's claims and statements. In fact, in arguments and authorities, the American Secretary has an infinite advantage over his Antagonists.

By this Day's Mail.

N. W. YORK March 12th.

By Captain Brooks who arrived here on Monday from St. Croix, we learn, that the Judge of Admiralty at St. Kitts has declared explicitly that he will not condemn American vessels, under the new instructions from the British ministry, which were published in yesterday's paper, as he held them not binding upon him for that purpose. This account confirms that from Mr. Clason's Captain published a few days since; and from the character of Captain Brooks and his supercargo, who gives the same account, we venture to pronounce the intelligence authentic.

At the same time, we were assured that at Montserrat, all American vessels are condemned, if they have on board any coffee, sugar or cotton from the French Islands; the judge being, as it is supposed, concerned in the privateers that capture them.

MORE OF TOULON.

REMARKS, after the abandonment

Amid the diverse positions of the fleet during this night, either to be left exposed to the fire of the enemy, or to facilitate the embarkation of many families, who came by droves, in boats, compassion and pity seized the hardest heart; the most humane could not endure the cries of

many without yielding to their solicitations. On this occasion fathers called for their children; husbands for their wives; and each one for relations and friends. Several plunged themselves into the sea, to overtake the vessels which were getting under way, a great number of whom were drowned—some of them in despair, seized their wives from their lying in beds, to save them from the vengeful knife of their enemy.

This aspect forced compassion even before the hour of the horrid conflagration had arrived; all conducted with great secrecy, not one of those succours, which could be procured for these unfortunates, failed. They were all received on board; and there they had the consolation of seeing the rights of humanity fulfilled in their respect.

To see Toulon is to see Troy; and the comparison which such an aspect causes cannot be mitigated except by reflecting, that it is a punishment of God, fully merited by the heinousness of their crimes.

In fine, Toulon is lost—but it has not been delivered to the enemy! Nor will they find it more, nor the forts on the sea-shores, which heretofore guarded the Mediterranean coasts, and environs—and this answers the same purpose as if we still held possession.

Madrid Gaz.

NEW-LONDON, March 6.

Extract of a letter from Capt. T. Stillman, dated Montserrat, January 20.

"The most of the privateers of the English Islands have resorted to this place, and made their Agent here, to bring in neutral vessels and condemn them, because they will not do it on the other Islands. I find by examination that this is a law of Montserrat, and no where else. Vessels coming from England upon hearing of this, directly come to this place, and seeing these Agents (whose names are Breeds) they immediately make them theirs also, and then sail for Americans. Two such have lately gone out, and have sent in several Americans who are condemned, others are cruising off Guadaloupe and Martinique, and may take the most of the vessels in those places, which we are informed are an hundred in each of those Islands, unless something is immediately done.

"I would inform you that Capt. Lester of Norwich (whose sloop had been taken and libelled) was on the morning after his vessel was taken off by his mate put into a most dismal jail among French prisoners and negroes, but was by the petition of the Americans, liberated in three days. He is to wait for his trial till March or April, and in the mean time is without friends, money or cloaths.

"This may give you some faint idea of our situation, and of our reception in this place."

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. X.

Mr. FENNO,

Last evening, the Players at the New-Theatre gave us the tragedy called *Douglas*, and a comic opera called *The Farmer*.

The Observer noticed with great satisfaction, the decorum and good behavior of the persons in the Gallery; such gentlemanly deportment does them much honor, is a credit to their country, and such should be the conduct of a civil and free people.

The entertainment was, taking it together good. The Observer asks the players a question, Is it impossible to speak louder, and to articulate better? Mr. Whitlock, Mrs. Whitlock, and Mr. Fennel excepted, the actors in the tragedy were not heard, so well as could be wished.

Mr. Moreton will do well to correct a rapidity in speech, which is a fault, peculiarly so in him, as the Observer is led to believe he can correct it with ease.

One word to the ladies and gentlemen in the boxes, who possess such extreme sensibility, that in the middle of a tender and affecting sentence or gesture, they are forced to clap their hands like boys in a mob. My friends, your sensibility has an unnatural mode of exhibition; delicate sensibility, and it would be insolent to suppose you possessed sensibility without delicacy; yes delicate sensibility, excited by grief, is rarely expressed, by clapping hands.

The future numbers of the Observer, shall take up each actor, and incident of the respective entertainments; and in a few words detail merit and demerit, not with the cruelty of a critic or enemy, but with a sacred regard to truth.

* Erratum—in the poetry in yesterday's paper, 10th line from the bottom for "above" read *more*.

Mr. Madison's resolutions were: this day taken up in the House of Representatives—the House in Committee of the whole—A motion was made by Mr. Nicholas to amend the second resolution, by striking out the words "European nations having no commercial treaty with the United States," for the purpose of inserting "Great Britain." The discussion of this motion, took up the principal part of the time, and was at length determined in the affirmative. No question was taken on the resolution as amended.

By the latest arrival at New-York from the Island of Jamaica, we are informed that the inhabitants of Leogane have signed a capitulation, similar to that acceded to by the inhabitants of Jeremie. The British force at present there, is one company of the royal artillery, commanded by Captain Smith, and a battalion company of the 13th Regiment, by Captain Bradshaw.

The latest accounts from Jeremie, which was in a state of perfect quiet, mention that the Baron Montalambert had, in the neighbourhood of Tiburon, given the freebooters a severe beating, and driven in their advanced posts.

SHIP NEWS.

The following is a list of the American vessels taken by the privateers belonging to the Island of Antigua, and carried in there, all within ten days previous to the 16th of February, on which day Captain Butler, who communicated this information, left that Island in the ship *Henrietta*, Capt. Houston.

Brig Governor Johnston, Andrews. Brig Swan, Milleken, from Portland, Calco Bay. Schooner Ranger, Harrisoa, from Edenton, N. Carolina. Sloop New-York Packet, Shaw, from Charleston, S. Carolina. Schooner Whim, Orne, from Martinique, bound to Salem.

Schooner Effex, Lec, from Bilbao. Schooner —, Hodskiss, from Baltimore. Sloop Nancy, Hill, from Rhode-Island. Schooner Hawk, Dunham, from Charleston, S. C. Schooner President, Bull, Charleston. Schooner Betsey, Williams, from New-York. Brig Nancy, Ilington, from Wilmington, N. C. owned in Portland, Calco-Bay. Schooner Lydia, Welton, from Plymouth. Schooner William Lindfar, Williams, from Norfolk. Schooner Success, Soames, from Boston. Schooner Molly, Dilland, from Guadaloupe, bound to Wilmington.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

March 14.

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA—Called

ROBIN HOOD,

Or SHERWOOD FOREST.

Residents in the Forest,

Robin Hood,	Mr. Darley.
Little John,	Mr. Wignell.
Scarlet,	Mr. Francis.
Bowman,	Mr. Warrell.
Archers, Messrs. Blissett, Warrel, jr. De Moulins, Lee, Bafon, &c. &c.	
Allen-a-Dale,	Mr. Darley, jr.
Stella,	Miss Willems.
Shepherdesses, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Finch, and Miss Rowson.	

Visitors of the Forest.

Rutteken,	Mr. Bates.
Friar Tuck,	Mr. Whitlock.
Edwin,	Mr. Marshall.
Clorinda,	Mrs. Warrell.
Annette,	Mrs. Francis.
Angelina,	Miss Broadhurst.

With the Original Overture, by Baumgarten. The rest of the Music and Accompaniments composed by Shield; with additional Airs, by Mr. Reinagle.

With New Scenery, Dresses and Decorations.

The Scenes, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourn.

Books of the Songs to be had at the Theatre. To which will added—A Comedy, called

The L I A R.

Old Wilding,	Mr. Whitlock.
Young Wilding,	Mr. Chalmers.
Sir James Elliot,	Mr. Cleveland.
Papillion,	Mr. Finch.
Miss Grantham,	Mrs. Francis.
Miss Godfrey,	Mrs. Cleveland.
Kitty,	Mrs. Rowson.