

UNITED STATES.

NANTUCKET, March 9.

This day arrived Schooner Swallow, Latham Gardner, from Faulkland Isles, last from St. Eustatia, with whom came passenger, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Folger, who left Halifax December last, on board the brig Hawk, Capt. E. Macy, who had charge of the October Mail from Fal-mouth.—Captain Macy got twice within 20 leagues of Boston light; but by the distress of weather was obliged to put away for the W. Indies, & arrived safe at Antigua, where Mr. Folger left him.—Capt. A. Gardner, in the brig—, of Providence, left Faulkland Isles about three months ago, bound for Cape Good Hope, to take in provisions to bring him home. Capt. William Barnard, in a brig belonging to Providence, was at Faulkland Isles—skins hard to be gotten.

March 13.

Drifted on shore, last Saturday, on the West end of this Isle, the hull of a sloop, about 50 tons, black bottom, yellow waist—appeared to be an old vessel—her stern, quarter deck, and cabin floor gone—mast broke off below deck—sails washed to pieces—some men's and women's cloths found in her; and about 12 barrels of tar, with no brand, but an apparent cut mark with a knife of S. S. O. W. X. O. was on them.—Since the wreck of the vessel came on shore, there has been found sundry barrels of tar with the same mark—also a long boat has been taken up a-drift, and brot in here.—This day was found drifted on shore, not far from the wreck, the body of a small Negro girl, supposed to be about two or three years old.—The stern plank of a vessel has been found, bearing the name of "THE SOLICITOR OF SUFFOLK"—which is supposed to have belonged to the wreck.

The wreck of the vessel was found and taken charge of by GEORGE BROWN; to whom the owners or others concerned may apply.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 20.

A gentleman immediately from Kentucky informs, that the expedition intended against New Orleans, under Gen. Clark, had been stopped by the authority of Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 28.

An express arrived here this morning from New-York, which left that City last evening at 8 o'clock—A vessel from St. Kitts in 16 days, had brought a copy of the instructions of the British Government of the 8th January last—which were considered of so much importance at this critical juncture as to induce the merchants of New-York to forward them with the utmost expedition—No doubt can be entertained of their authenticity.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile character in the eastern part of Massachusetts, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 12.

"The situation of our navigation here is, at this time, truly distressing: two ships lost, and two detained in Bourdeaux, for three months, by our good allies, for what cause we know not. The fear of Mr. M's resolutions being adopted prevents our sending those for England that were designed for that voyage. I think those resolutions, if agreed to, will ruin more than half the merchants here, as their greatest interest is in shipping, and they are as ill calculated to secure to us the advantages arising from the carrying trade, as the throwing away the weights of a clock would be to make the time-piece go faster. However I trust Congress will never be so lost to the true interest of the country as to adopt them; and I hope the representatives from this state will continue firm against them.

"I am sorry to hear of so much opposition to a navy, which must be a necessary defence to our navigation; and we have too much to be left without a protection. This too will make us more respectable as a maritime nation among the powers of Europe. I hope Congress will enquire into the causes of the detention of our ships in the ports of France and procure reparation.

A war ought to be avoided if possible—for in addition to the horrors of a war, when we are once in we shall be so connected with the warring powers of Europe, that no mortal can calculate the degree of calamity, or a period to its existence."

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole to a gentleman in this city, dated 3d March 1794.

An Embargo has taken place on all

vessels the 1st inst. should have been ready to sail this day, if it not been for the Embargo, when it will be off, is uncertain, the most probable conjecture is one month."

By the Schooner Peggy, Captain Skelly, in 12 days from Antigua, the following Intelligence is received.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1794.

Instructions to the Commanders of our ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 8th of January, 1794.

WHEREAS by a former instruction to the Commanders of our ships of War and Privateers, dated the 6th day of November, 1793.—We signified that they should stop and detain all Ships laden with goods, the produce of any Colony belonging to France, or carrying provisions or other supplies for the use of any such Colony, and should bring the same with their cargoes to legal adjudication. We are pleased to revoke the said instructions, and in lieu thereof, have thought fit to issue these our instructions, to be duly observed by the commanders of all our ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France

I. That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of the French West-India Islands, and coming directly from any part of the said Islands to any part of Europe.

II. That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication, all ships with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of the said Islands, the property of which goods shall belong to subjects of France, to whatever ports they may be bound.

III. That they shall seize all ships, that shall be found attempting to enter any port of the said Islands that is, or shall be blockaded by the arms of his Majesty or his allies, and shall send them in with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the second article of the former instructions bearing date 8th of June, 1793.

IV. That they shall seize all vessels laden wholly or in part with Naval or Military Stores, bound to any port of the said Islands, and shall send them into some convenient port belonging to his Majesty, in order that they, together with their cargoes may be proceeded against according to the rules of the law of nations.

(Signed) H. DUNDAS.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

March 27.

The President has signed the naval armament bill, the resolution for laying an embargo, the bill for the relief of Capt. Paraque, and the bill authorizing a settlement of the accounts of M. La Fayette.

A memorial was presented and read from the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Mr. Smith S. C. offered the following resolutions:

Resolved,
That provision ought to be made for the indemnification of all citizens of the United States, whose vessels or cargoes shall have been seized and confiscated by any belligerent power contrary to the law of nations.

Resolved,
That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for carrying the foregoing resolution into effect.

The following, including the object contemplated by those of Mr. Smith, were presented by Mr. Dayton, and it was moved to go into committee of the whole upon them immediately. After some debate the motion was carried 51 members rising in the affirmative.

Resolved,
That provision ought to be made by law for the sequestration of all the debts due from the citizens of the United States to the subjects of the King of Great Britain.

Resolved,
That provision ought in like manner to be made for securing the payment of all such debts into the Treasury of the United States, there to be held as a pledge for the indemnification of such of the citizens of the said States as shall have suffered from the ships of war, privateers, or from any person or description of persons acting under the commission or authority of the British King, in contravention of the laws of nations and in violation of the rights of neutrality.

The house accordingly went into committee of the whole on these resolutions, Mr. Sherbourne in the chair.

Some debate took place upon these resolutions.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then laid the following resolution on the table as a substitute for those presented by Mr. Dayton.

Resolved,
That all transfers or assignments of debts due to any subject of Great Britain by any citizen of the United States, made after the promulgation of this resolution, and for 30 days thereafter, be null and void to all intents and purposes. Adjourned.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

A bill is before the legislature of this

state, for appropriating 30,000l. for the purpose of fortifying the port of New-York. To which is annexed a supply of 12,000l. for defraying the expence of floating batteries, vessels of force and fortifications on the northern and western waters.

The following Letter is just received from Albany.

Gentlemen,

Your letter in behalf of our fellow-citizens, we this moment received, and we have the satisfaction to inform you, that your request has already been anticipated by the House of Assembly, and that a bill appropriating thirty thousand pounds, for fortifying the port of New-York, has passed the Assembly.

Deeply impressed with the magnitude of the object recommended to our consideration, we did not after the rejection of the former bill from the Senate, despair of eventual success in both Houses of the Legislature, and judged it our duty to renew the subject. We now rejoice to say, that we have every reasonable expectation of success, and trust the legislative provision will be such, as to promote the wishes of our fellow-citizens and to comport with the interest and dignity of the State.

We are Gentlemen,
with every sentiment.

James Watson, Jotham Post, Richard Furman, Wm. Wilcocks, Robert Boyd, Jos. Ogden Hoffman, John Delancey.

Robert R. Livingston, James Alner, John Broome, Edward Livingston. } Esq's.

A letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated Nov. 28, 1793. "The French armies consist of 1,500,000 men—from 18 to 45 years of age. It is with infinite satisfaction I assure you, that the greater part of my apprehensions of a war between England and America, are dispelled."

From undoubted authority, we understand that the late talk Lord Dorchester had with the Indians was conducted in a very secret manner. The matter was not known, even in Quebec, till some time after the departure of the Indians; when, on their returning to Montreal, they disclosed the matter to a friend, who took a copy of the said talk, and from which several copies were made out. *Diary.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Days.	Days.
Brig Little Sally, Earl, Virginia. 5	
Schr. Peggy, Skelly, St. Eustatia	
	and Antigua. 12
Mary, Husley, Jamaica. 24	
Sloop John, Merry, Boston. 12	
Abigail, Moore, Casco Bay. 10	
The ships Morning Star and Fame, and Brig Flora, are returned.	
We hear that a Brig bound from this port, to Jamaica, is stopped by a French ship of war, at Bombay Hook:—The Captain of the ship says, she must be detained, till he hears from Philadelphia.—	
Yesterday evening arrived at Marcus Hook, the following vessels:	
Ship Enterprize, Jones, Havana, 12	
Brig Chance, Beiks, do. do.	
Fox, Millen, Malaga, 42	

On the evening of the 26th inst. a few leagues off the Delaware Capes, the French sloop of war, the Cerf of 16 guns from New-York, captured the Spanish ship Victoria, Capt. Coste, and the snow Baron de Carondelet, Capt. Harvey, both from this port, bound to New Orleans.

Capt. Beiks, in 12 days from the Havana informs, that he sailed in company with the ship Enterprize, Captain Jones of Philadelphia.—The ship Betsey, Moore, of New-York; Citizen, Cunningham, Baltimore, and the brig Ann, Byrnes of Philadelphia, were all ready to sail in a few days.

The brig Fox, failed in company with a large number of English vessels, under convoy of the British ship Iris—Two Algerine cruizers boarded several vessels in sight of Capt. Mellen.

A number of vessels in addition to those already mentioned, are arrived in the river—among which it is said, is one from London.

T H E A T R E.

The Dramatist, the Farmer and the Sailor's Landlady, are to be performed at the New Theatre this evening.

Arrived at New-York, March 27.

Brig Neptune, Barnham,	Charleston
Schooner Eliza, Fanning,	Providence and
Sloop Humbard, Taylor, N. Providence and	Turks-Islands
List of American vessels in the Port of Lisbon, December 26, 1793.	
Ship Glasgow, Harding Williams, Philad.	
Patty, A. Campbell, New-York	
Hope, Charles Sheidon, Providence	
Brig Sukey, C. R. Perry, do.	
Elizabeth, Monf. S. Bunbury, Newbury	
Hester Mary, Florence Driscoll, Baltimore	
Martha, Ebenr. Hayt, Newbury Port	
Neptune, Stephen Griffith, Chatham	
Washington, George Dekay, New-York	
Clinton, Joseph Alger, Providence	
Clarissa, John Wheeler, Boston	
Echo, John Cumb, do.	
Minerva, William Dalzel, Alexandria	
Eliza, James Goodrich, New-York	
Schooner Betsey, John Prince, Marblehead	
At St. Ubes, near Lisbon.	
Ship Fame, Robert Blunt, Portsmouth	
Gov. Bowdoin, Wm. Downe, Boston	
Eliza, Thomas Lewis, do. "	

Mr. Dayton's propositions for the sequestration or arrestation of British property, was this day under consideration in the House of Representatives—the debate was renewed and continued till near the time of Adjournment.

No vote was taken when the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeit Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

M A R K S.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for the r Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thick r and whit r and t takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill. The i and f in the word promise are not parallel, the f inclining much more forward than the i.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the devi e in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeit bills bear date in 1794—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word Twenty, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills; and but twelve in the counterfeit.

The word Company is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the o being less than the m, and others following.

There is no stroke to the t in the word North whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters ent in the word Twenty, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the Tw and they going below them.

The Signature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with jam-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeit bills that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank of the United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. 41.