

board of neutral vessels, were nevertheless contrary to what we contended to be the just principles of the modern laws of nations;—that indeed I had some doubt of the first article, being altogether supported by their own principle; but supposing that article as well as the rest, to be consonant to their former usage, I wished to know whether their present re-publication, imported any thing more than was before practised. Lord Grenville answered that the only reason for renewing them was, lest the present instruction being a revocation of that of the 6th of November, might also be deemed to revoke these articles which were connected with it. His lordship then explained the motives which had induced this government to issue the present instruction. The first, he said, was the sincere desire of administration, to maintain the best understanding and harmony with the United States; the second was, what he could not mention to me officially, but what he still thought it right I should be apprized of, that no misconception of their motives might be entertained, that he was aware of the delicacy of speaking to a foreign minister concerning the internal state of his country, neither could he expect an answer from me on the subject, but that their second reason was by their conduct, to take away every pretext from evil disposed persons among us, who, according to the intelligence he had received, were endeavoring to irritate our people against Great Britain, as well as to oppose the measures of our own government, and in short, to reduce us to the present situation of France, a misfortune which they deprecated as well for our sakes as for the common welfare and tranquility of mankind. He further took occasion to observe with respect to the conduct of our government in maintaining our neutrality, that although there were some matters with which this government was not perfectly satisfied (and to which for the same reason they refrained from giving that opposition they thought they would be justified in doing) yet from the general tenor of the conduct of our government, they were convinced it was their desire to maintain a fair neutrality, which was an additional motive for their present conduct.

I of course said nothing of our internal affairs nor of those of France. I assured him however that our government had been perfectly sincere in every measure relating to our neutrality; that they adopted it from a conviction that it was both just and politic and had pursued it according to what they conceived to be just principles, knowing that such conduct could entitle us to the benefits to be derived from a neutral situation. I concluded by asking what explanation could be given to what was passed in this business; and of the effect of the instruction of the 6th of May upon such vessels as might during the two months it had been in force have fallen into the hands of their enemies? Lord Grenville answered, that the order of the 6th of Nov. was intended to be temporary and calculated to answer two purposes, one was to prevent the abuses which might take place in consequence of the whole of the St. Domingo fleet having gone to the United States; the other was on account of the attack designed upon the French West India Islands by the armament under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey; but that it was now no longer necessary to continue that regulation for those purposes. He added, that the instruction of the 6th Nov. only authorized the vessels to be brought in for legal adjudication, and upon being told that notwithstanding such were the terms made use of yet that the officers who would have to act under it, must conceive it to extend to condemnation because otherwise the order was unnecessary, as without it they had been authorized to bring to adjudication all such vessels as they previously deemed liable to condemnation: He replied that the case of every vessel must be decided by its own merits, but that he conceived no vessel would be condemned under that instruction which would not have been previously liable to the same sentence. I informed Lord Grenville, that I should communicate this instrument to you by the packet: He said he should likewise forward it by the same conveyance, and at the same time would send an answer to my memorial on the King's instruction of the 8th of June to be communicated to you by Mr. Hammond.

I remain with sincere respect, dear sir, your faithful and obedient servant,
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Post-Office bill was brought in engrossed, read the third time—the blanks therein filled—and passed to be enacted.

UNITED STATES.

SALEM, March 25.

Last week Mr. Samuel Cabot, of Beverly, arrived from Bourdeaux, by way of Tobago. He failed, by permission, on the 28th Dec. The embargo was then continued; and the National commissioners could give no encouragement of its being speedily taken off. It is supposed that Bourdeaux, would long since have been given up like Toulon, had the inhabitants had the same opportunity. Their disposition being well known, they are watched by the National Commissioners with the utmost strictness; and the decrees of the Convention are executed with unexampled rigor. All foreigners at that place, (except of neutral nations) and many French, have been confined in prison. Numbers have been condemned to the guillotine, by the Revolutionary Tribunal; and the executions take place immediately on sentence being passed, whether by day or by night. Vast property is confiscated. The rich are objects of suspicion. All plate and specie is demanded in exchange for assignats, which were at par in that place. Bread was scarce: and the inhabitants, rich or poor, on an equal allowance of half a pound a day. The churches were destroyed, or converted to other uses; and the bells cast into cannon. Reason and truth were worshipped, in the Temple of Liberty. The Sans Culottes were in high spirits. The men who were between 18 & 25 years of age had been called for, and marched sometime in November. It was said that several thousand Prussians had deserted to the French, in one body. Mr. Cabot saw a company of 60 of them, which were sent to Bourdeaux. Americans were treated with much respect in France, and the French have no desire that we should be engaged in the war.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 5.

A London paper of January the 6th says, There is no truth in the report of Admiral Kingmill having taken a French ship, as stated in our paper of Saturday Evening, in consequence of erroneous information received from Ireland by the Mail of that morning. This report probably originated from the Argonaut, one of the ships taken from the French by Admiral Rodney, on the 12th of April, and then called the Jason, being now part of admiral Kingmill's squadron.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of an American vessel, lately carried into Dominica.

"We are in very great distress, occasioned by our detention, and the perishing condition of our cargoes from the heat of this climate—but above all a violent sickness rages in our little fleet, and so frequent are the deaths, that our mourning flags are constantly hoisted, and as all the money found on board when captured, is taken away, we are thereby rendered incapable of procuring that medical and other assistance for our sick brethren, which humanity dictates they should have. We yesterday handed in a petition to the governor, setting forth the deplorable situation we are in with regard to the sick: He has given us his word that he will interfere in the business, and this we expect he will do, considering that the health of the inhabitants very much depends upon it."

Proposals are issued by Mr. John Buel, printer, and Mr. E. Tisdale, engraver, (of the city of New-York,) for printing by subscription, a new and elegant edition of M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, in Four Cantos, by J. Trumbull, Esq. illustrated with additional notes and explanations and ornamented with nine copper plates.—The work will comprise 140 octavo pages.—To be delivered to subscribers in four separate numbers, each consisting of one Canto, (stitched in blue) and two plates, with the addition of a handsome Frontispiece to the first number.—The price to subscribers One Quarter of a Dollar each number, payable on delivery.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals at this Port.
Brig Aurora, France, Liverpool, 105 days

Brig Mary, Hopper, Wilmington
Iphigenia, Rutger, Currocoa
Sloop Ranger, Dunn, Philadelphia

Capt. Bristoe France, of the brig Aurora, on the 14th of January, spoke the ship Jane, of Philadelphia, bound to Hamburg, our 15 days, all well, lat. 47, long. 31.

On the 14th February, spoke a brig from Havre-de-Grace, bound to Rhode-Island, lat. 36, long. 53.

On the 16th March, spoke the Mares, of London, from Jamaica, bound to London, George King, master, lat. 39, long. 61. who hoisted out his boat and brought us a cask of water, and some other necessaries.

The Indian Trader, Edwards, from Quebec to London, arrived at Deal, Dec. 17.

The Ann and Susan, arrived at Grenock, in 32 days from Virginia.

The brig Prosper, Tylee, failed on the same day with Capt. Rutger, for Bonaire; an embargo was to take place next day. The brig Friendship, Haff, had failed two days before.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Charlotte, Hughes, St. Thomas's
Sloop Willing Lads, Bell, Virginia
Richmond, Bloch, Richmond
Schooner Alice, Weymouth, Virginia
Pidgeon, Milner, do.
Ann, Jackson, do.
Polly, Mahon, Norfolk
Harriot, Roberts, Virginia
Sloop Betsey, Hopkins, do.
Richmond Packet, Petters, Richmond
Polly, Greeves, Virginia

CLEARED.

Schooner Experiment, Carter, Charleston
Delight Cutler, Bolton
Sloop Abigail, Smith, New-York
John, Mary, do.
Eagle, Gilman, New-York
Fly, Collins, Baltimore
Captain Hughes of the Brig Charlotte in 15 days from Saint Thomas, informs, that he left there about 12 sail of American vessels, amongst which are the Schooners—Harden, New-York, and—Pierion, Boston. Brigs.—Lindsay, Wells, and Eunice, Sollester, New-York. The remainder of the names unknown.

Capt. Sollester failed from Jamaica 3 weeks before Capt. Hughes left St. Thomas's, as also Capt. Pierion of Boston.

Capt. Hughes further informs that previous to his sailing from St. Thomas's, accounts were received there from St. Croix, which mentioned, that about 40 sail of American vessels were there, all preparing to sail for their respective ports.

Extract from Loyd's List, of Jan. 10.

Arrived at Gravesend. Major Pinckney, — from Charleston; Helen, Patterson, Virginia; Betsey, Chace, Baltimore; Peggy, Lunt, Maryland.

At Falmouth. Chesterfield, Pac, New-York; Mary, Telcombe, Virginia; John, Homans, Savannah; Mary, Preiel, Virginia; Mary, Haley, New-York; Portland Packet, —, Halifax.

At Portsmouth. Minerva, Scott, Boston; Debby, Lovel, America.

At Deal. Rainbow, Holliday, Charleston; Hearts of Oak, Holliday, do. Betsey, Chace, Maryland.

At Liverpool. Fame, Davis, Virginia.

At Plymouth. Sally, Hickey, Portsmouth; Virginia, Buts, Virginia; Industry, Budd, do.

At Clyde. John and Jean, Skukford, New-York; Ann and Susan, Duple, Virginia.

At Dover. Lydia, Tobey, Charleston; Mary, Cunningham, Boston.

At Whitehaven. Union, Reynold, New-York.

At Bristol. Serrin, Farley, New-York.

At Gibraltar. Sally, Chapman, Boston.

At Dublin. Eliza, Barr, Virginia; Sally, Nichols, Boston.

At Cork. Mary, Gardner, Virginia; Molly, Clark, ditto; Hope, Howland, Boston; Winsfried, —, North-Carolina.

At Ellineure. —, Warner, New-York.

At Galway. Union, Snow, Virginia.

At Limerick. Lucretia, Afelby, Virginia.

At Crook Haven. Mary, Groves, Virginia.

At Cadiz. Lavinia, Codman, Virginia; Aurora, Smith, ditto. William, Foster, ditto.

At Hull. Hope, Tielas, do. Hull Packet, Lawrence, New-York.

At Amsterdum. Portland, Robinson, N. York; Four Brothers, Jones, Charleston.

At Rotterdam. President, Smith, Maryland; Sally, Clark, do.

At Ostend. General Washington, Begland, Charleston.

At Oporto. Amelia, Spencer, N. York; Catharine, Goodhue, Virginia.

At Leghorn. Nordenfalk, Kihohn, New-York.

At Bombay. China, America, —, New-York; Washington, —, do. Friends, Parel, Virginia.

The Amsterdum Packet, Waddel, from New-York to Havre-de-Grace, is taken and carried into Liverpool, by the Princess Elizabeth privateer.

The Harriot, McLeod, from Bristol to New-York, is lost off Newfoundland—the people saved.

The Patley, Huntington, from Liverpool, to New-York, is returned to Liverpool after being out six weeks.

The Orono, Dunbar, from Liverpool to Virginia, foundered at sea.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENZERIFFE WINES, in pipes hds. and quarter cask, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale,

A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5. d1w w&ss1m.

WANTED

A Servant,

TO wait on a single Gentleman Enquire at No. 165, Chestnut street.

April 5. d1f

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second Street,

Historical Collections:

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This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at Manhattan (now New York) is particularly detailed.

Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia;

Jeremiah Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas Andrews, Boston; Isaiah Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New-London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New-York; Frederick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Peterburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F. X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.

April 4. m w&f w

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th Month, 9th 1794.

The Contributors are desired

to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to choose the MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the ensuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 5.

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA, once performed

here, called the

Highland Reel.

(Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier.)

To conclude with a New REEL, (Composed by Mr. Francis,) by the Characters.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in three Acts, called

Catherine & Petruchio,

OR THE

Taming of the Shrew.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places, at half an hour past 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as soon as the company are seated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the first act.