

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thursday, January 2.

The procurator Syndic of the department of Garde, in a letter dated Nimes, Dec. 22, announced, that they had learnt that instant, that the army of the eastern Pyrennees had completely defeated the Spaniards.

On the motion of Leonard Bourdon it was decreed, that the separate numbers of the work containing the fine actions which illustrated the revolution, should be sent to the municipalities, to the armies, and all the constituted authorities. They are to be publicly read on the 10th of every month, and the teachers and school-masters are to make their pupils get them by heart.

A commonalty expressed its attachment to the Convention, and sent, besides many former presents, an additional patriotic gift, consisting of 122 shirts, 100 coats, 44 pair of shoes, and 37 pair of stockings.—Honorable mention.

The citizens of Halle offered a part of their savings, for the relief of the wives and children of the deliverers of Toulon. Applauded.

The President announced, that in the first sale of the houses of the emigrants of Paris, one in Rue Montmartre had been sold for 100,200 livres, and another in Rue de la Corderie for 65,900 livres.—Applause.

### AMERICA.

NASSAU, N. Providence, March 14.

An Experiment tried yesterday, of the effect of red-hot shot fired from the Water Battery at a Hulk placed at the entrance of the harbor, succeeded to the most sanguine wish. The hulk of the ship Countess of Haddington was placed on a shoal within the Bar, 1850 yards from the Battery. Six red-hot balls were fired—of these, 5 took place. The hulk was observed to smok after the second shot, and on the sixth striking, burst into flames.

The fight was highly gratifying to the inhabitants, both as it demonstrated the ease with which any attack of shipping might be repelled, as it afforded a pleasing proof of the proficiency of their fellow-citizens in the art of gunnery.

The whole was done by Captain North's militia company of Engineers, without the smallest participation of any of the military.

Our advices from Charleston, which are of last Saturday, render a rupture with America not a very improbable, nor in appearance a very distant event. We do not wish to give unnecessary alarm to our fellow colonists, but to put them on their guard in every respect—and beg leave earnestly to recommend to the planters, to plant a greater proportion of their land in provisions, than they have done hitherto—the propriety of this measure is sufficiently obvious.

As the French naval force in America is now considerably increased, the interruptions to our commerce with the states, will probably be more frequent than heretofore.

The French party in America do not seem aware of the sources of supply which may be had resort to by the British colonies, in the event of communication with the American States being stopped or impeded by the talked of restrictions. The Floridas and Louisiana can afford abundance of lumber and corn, and our neighbors of Cuba can spare us both corn and cattle.

Of flour, we can have ample supplies from Europe—It was from thence that our islands during the American war were chiefly supplied; and every one knows that during the peace, the French colonies were exclusively so.

It is not our business to point out the impolicy of America entering into war with the first maritime power in the world, especially now when that power is connected with all the great commercial nations of Europe. But we cannot help regretting that any foreign influence should gain such ascendancy in the councils of America as to urge her to a measure, which must eventually involve her people not only in war abroad, but in anarchy and dissention at home.

## PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 10.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, after some observations on the distresses of our seamen who have been captured in the West Indies, Mr. Sherbourne laid on the table the following resolution:

#### RESOLVED,

That the President of the United States be requested to appoint two or more persons to repair with all convenient speed to the islands of the West Indies, for the purpose of collecting and aiding in their return to the United States, such American seamen as have been captured and carried to those islands by the ships or cruizers of any foreign nation. And that the persons who may be so appointed be further authorized and directed to assist all captains, supercargoes or agents of any American vessels that have been or may be captured and carried to said islands for trial, in the legal defence of their vessels and property.

### By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

From the ST. EUSTATIUS GAZETTE of March 14, 1794.

### KING'S SPEECH.

The following is his Britannic Majesty's Speech, delivered at the House of Parliament on the 21st day of January, 1794.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE circumstances under which you are assembled require your most serious attention. We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of which depends the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society.

You must have observed, with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied Powers, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of Europe, since the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invasion. The Austrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of considerable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The recapture of Mentz, and the subsequent successes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the South of Europe. The temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon has greatly distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumstances attending the evacuation of that place an important and decisive blow has been given to their naval power, by the distinguished conduct, abilities, and spirit of my commanders, officers and forces, both by sea and land.

The French have been driven from their possessions and fishery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been made both in the East and West Indies.

At sea our superiority has been undisputed, and our commerce so effectually protected, that the losses sustained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumstances by which the further progress of the Allies has hitherto been impeded, not only prove the necessity of vigor and perseverance on our part, but at the same time confirm the expectation of ultimate success. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a system which enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every restraint of justice, humanity and religion. But these efforts, productive as they have necessarily been of internal discontent and confusion in France, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the natural and real strength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the essential interests of my people if I were desirous of peace, on any grounds but such as may provide for their permanent safety, and the independence and security of Europe. The attainment of these ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations.

Under this impression I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration

to be laid before you, together with copies of several conventions and treaties with dissenting powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such general concern.

I reflect, with unspeakable satisfaction, on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and seduce, have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of people. These sentiments have been eminently manifested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and in the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed on every occasion by my forces, both by sea and land: They have maintained the lustre of the British name, and have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

I have ordered the necessary estimates and accounts to be laid before you: and I am persuaded you will be ready to make such provision as the exigencies of the times may require. I feel too sensibly the repeated proofs, which I have received of the affection of my subjects, not to lament the necessity of any additional burthens. It is, however, a great consolation to me, to observe the favorable state of the revenue, and complete success of the measure, which was last year adopted for removing the embarrassments affecting commercial credit.

Great must be the extent of our exertions, I trust you will be enabled to provide for them in such a manner as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful but useful lesson to the present age, and to posterity.

It only remains for us to continue to persevere in our united exertions: Their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security of peace. Impressed with the necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and resources of the nation, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and, above all, on the incontestable justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavor to merit the continuance of the divine favor and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these kingdoms.

The Captain of the brig arrived yesterday in 18 days from Martinique, informs us, that the British forces had NOT got possession of Fort Bourbon, in Martinique, on the 20th March, they were erecting new batteries against it every day. A great mortality prevailed in the British fleet, and among their troops on land;—sick and wounded were carried in great numbers every day to the hospitals. Upwards of 50 sail of Americans lay in St. Pierre's. Two captains whose vessels were taken from them in Martinique, came passengers in the above brig; one belonging to Philadelphia, the other to Providence, R. I. All the American sailors are confined in a PRISON SHIP, except 60, who were PRESSED on board the fleet.

Capt. Rock informs us that the French fleet had not sailed from the Chesapeak 4 days ago.

\* It is reported, that the Ambuscade frigate lately fell in with the Hussar, British frigate, and a Bermudian privateer, which she engaged both together, and after an obstinate battle, took, and sent them into that port, where they safely arrived last Thursday.

\*\* No port is mentioned in the N. York paper.

BOSTON, April 2.

Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador to the Republic of France, whom reports

have considered as unpopular at Paris, has lately received ample proofs of confidence and attention from the government of that country.

Yesterday General Belgarde landed in this town, and waited on the French Consul. He was attended by an Aid-de-camp, and has several persons in his suite.

The following letter from Admiral Jervis, to a gentleman in this town, was received by Capt. Crocker:

Boyne, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 3d, 1794.

SIR,

The schooner Ann of Boston, having been taken at the storming of St. Pierre's, in this Island, became a lawful prize, to the British forces, but in consideration of Mr. Timothy Crocker's undertaking to convoy Monf. Belgarde, and his suite for Boston, agreeably to his capitulation with General Sir Charles Gray and myself, I have presented him with said schooner, and do direct that she be hereafter considered as his (Mr. Timothy Crocker's) sole property. I am Sir, your most humble servant,

JERVIS.

Mr. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

FROM BOURDEAUX, Jan. 4.

"The National Representatives have given 300000 livres,\* to be distributed among the American masters, and I hear that to-morrow they are to give 100,000 livres more for the same purpose.

E. DREW."

\* About 100 dollars for each ship.

Erratum of the press in yesterday's paper. In the Journal of the Senate, MR. JACKSON should have been inserted as Chairman of the Committee who reported amendments on the "Act to provide for the placing Buys &c. instead of MR. CABOT.

The following article of the Journal was omitted, and ought to have been inserted immediately preceding the above.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred the bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled "An Act for the relief of Stephen Paraque" reported the bill without amendment.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,

THE FOLLOWING

### Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

The	containing acres
Southwest quar. of Township No. 2,	9,424
Northwest do. do.	4,567
Northeast do. do.	6,10,525
Southwest do. do.	7,9000
Southwest do. do.	8,3,950
Northwest do. do.	8,6,250
Southeast do. do.	9,6,250
Southeast do. do.	1,9,000
Northwest do. do.	10,10,475

70,524

These lands are rapidly increasing in value, large settlements are already made in several of the townships; the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen street, New-York.

April 10. tuth&st 14M

#### WANTED,

A PRESSMAN,

Apply at this Office.

### NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

April 10.

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called the

**GAMESTER.**

End of the Tragedy,

A Pantomimical Dance, called

*The Sailor's Landlady,*

OR

Jack in Distress.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, (written by the late David Garrick, called

*The Guardian.*

No places can be let in the side boxes for a less number than eight, nor any places retained after the first act.

The Doors will be opened at half after 5 and the performances begin at half after 6 o'clock precisely.