

and Sir Sydney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna about a fortnight ago, having offered his services to burn the ships, I put Capt. Hare under his orders, with the lieutenants Cupper and Gore, of the Victory, and Lieut. R. W. Miller, of the Windsor Castle. Ten of the enemy's ships of the line in the arsenal, with the mull house, great fore house, hemp house, and other buildings, were totally destroyed, and before day-light all his majesty's ships, with those of Spain, and the two Sicilies, were out of the reach of the enemy's shot and shells, except the Robust, which was to receive Capt. Elphinston, and the followed very soon after, without a shot striking her. I have under my orders Rear-Admiral Trógoff, in the Commerce de Marseille, Puissant and Pompee, of the line, the Pearl, Arethusa and Tobaze frigates, and several large corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting wine and provisions from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in want of one species and another, and am now at short allowance.

Don Langara undertook to destroy the ships in the Basin, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish troops had the guarding the powder vessels, which contained the powder of the ships I ordered into the Basin and Arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant magazines, within the enemy's reach, I requested the Spanish Admiral would be pleased to give orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but instead of doing that, the officer to whom that duty was entrusted, blew them up, by which two fine gun boats, which I ordered to attend Sir Sydney Smith, were shooed to pieces. The Lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, who commanded the seamen upon the Heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I beg to refer you for further particulars to general Dundas respecting the evacuation of Toulon, and, to Sir Sydney Smith as to the burning the enemy's ships, &c. on which service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great praise to Captain Hare, of the Fireship, as well as to all the Lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar satisfaction I have the honor to acquaint you, that the utmost harmony, and most cordial understanding, has happily subsisted in his majesty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks but between the Seamen and Soldiers also.

I herewith transmit a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's letter to me, with a list of the officers employed under him, and also a return of officers and seamen killed and wounded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th.

I have the honor, &c.

**H O O D.**

P. S. The list of the ships at Toulon that were burnt, and those remaining has been received since writing my letter.

RT. HON. HENRY DUNDAS.

**PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.**

A letter is published in the *Courier Francais* of this morning, said to be a literal copy of one received from New-York, dated 26th March—and among other things, contains the following articles of information, viz. That two ships of the Line and three frigates arrived at Port-au-Prince from France, the 6th March, having on board Messrs. De Letombe, Painiere, Le Roy and Pagefe, who are sent out to replace Sonthonax & Polverel, that M. Le Roy and Pagefe with a strong escort are gone to Cayes to arrest Polverel. After securing Port-au-Prince, M. Le Tombe sailed with the fleet for Jeremie, where he arrived the 12th March; and surprized and took two English frigates, and three privateers, which were in the port; the English garrison were made prisoners of war, and nearly all the inhabitants are taken and embarked on board the fleet, to be sent to France, to render an account of their conduct. The same thing happened at Jeremie as at Toulon, one part of the people as soon as they saw the fleet, turned their arms against the other, and were the cause of a feeble resistance.

A motion was this day made in the House of Representatives to strike out the several specifications contained in the Resolution passed yesterday in committee

of the whole for stopping the commercial intercourse with Great Britain.

This motion, after some debate, was withdrawn—and was succeeded by another for the previous question—whether the main question shall be now put—further debates ensued—the motion for the previous question was at length put and lost, 53 to 44—and the House adjourned without deciding on the resolution, as reported by the committee of the whole.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wilmington, to a respectable merchant of this city, April 14, 1794.

“ Captain Angus arrived here this morning from Guadaloupe, but last from Antigua, where he was carried into by a privateer, but liberated in consequence of the last instructions.

“ Captain Angus brought me a letter from Capt. Willis, of 23d March, by which I find they had released his vessel two days before, he had sold his flour at 7 3/4 dollars, one half rum, and the other half cash, but did not expect to obtain permission to sell the salt provisions at Antigua—but would probably go to St. Bartholomews, or St. Martins, to dispose of his pork and beef, and lay out his money in sugar.”

Extract of another letter dated Brandywine, 4th month, 14, 1784.

“ We have the pleasure to advise you, that Capt. Angus has just arrived from Guadaloupe, he was carried into Antigua, and released under the late instructions from Great Britain—several vessels, all that were not condemned at Antigua were released, amongst them was a schooner belonging to our neighbor, I. B. he has letters from his Captain, confirming the above account.”

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Contributionship, for insuring houses from loss by fire, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

**DIRECTORS.**

Gunning Bedford, George Roberts, Richard Wells, Joseph Paschall, Thomas Morris, John Moreton, Mordecai Lewis, Pattison Hartshorne, Samuel Coates, John Perot, Samuel M. Fox, David Evans.

**TREASURER.**

Samuel Sanfom.

We, the subscribers, declare, that we left the Island of Dominica on Sunday the 23d March. That at the time of our departure, there were thirty-five American vessels condemned, all which condemnations took place previous to the arrival of the second order from Great Britain.—That when the said second order did arrive, the Judge required of all owners and agents of ships of war and privateers to give bonds for amount of the sales of those vessels and cargoes that had been condemned, that the agents of the men of war did give surety agreeably to act of parliament, but the agents and owners of private vessels refused to comply, alleging that they acted under authority of government, and if they had given wrong instructions, of course government must abide by the consequences.

On the arrival of the second instructions, the court had met from day to day without doing business, but it was the prevailing opinion of all classes of people there, that all those vessels taken under the former instructions would be condemned.—

And that after the investiture of Martinique by Admiral Jervis, and no more American vessels coming from Martinique, all the small privateers, such as had formerly been drogers, and unfit to cruise at a distance, and such other vessels as were wanting to load home to Europe, were called in; it is to be understood, that no orders were issued from the admiralty, or from any other authority, for dismantling the private ships or vessels of war.

WM. HAWKES.  
JOSEPH POOLE.

Phil. April 14th, 1794.

Copy of a letter from CAPT. BARNEY, to a Gentleman in Congress.

“ Kingston, March 4th, 1794.

“ SIR,

“ I wrote you on the 21st, informing you that the British seemed determined to ruin the Americans, &c. Since which time a number of Americans have been sent in, some of them directly from America, loaded with lumber, who have now a lawsuit to go through, the expenses of which will require the whole cargo of each to pay. Many of them are obliged to abandon their vessels, having neither money nor friends. Your brig

John is libelled as *French property*, but that is merely a form, to cover some other reason. Mr. — is going to make a claim, but was I in the same situation, I would abandon all, and come home, being well convinced all will be condemned.—

“ Yesterday I was to have been tried, but the court have adjourned till the 10th inst. They tantalize me with “ We have caught you at last, and we will take good care you shall take no more vessels; we with the others may fall into “ our hands,” &c. Now, Sir, I wish to relate to you a piece of the greatest impudence and insult I ever heard of: Yesterday the American ship Massachusetts, Capt. White, arrived; she was taken on her passage from Bourdeaux to New-York, by the letter of marque ship James, Capt. Wilkes. On her coming into port, Capt. Wilkes ordered the British ensign to be hoisted over the American ensign, in which situation it remained all day. This insult to the nation ought not to be suffered.— Satisfaction, by the punishment of that Captain, is the least that can be demanded, and was it on our side such an affront had been given, the nation would have had more ample satisfaction.

“ I hope, Sir, tho' that you and Mr. — do not agree, on the British trade &c. I shall see you among the first to support the credit of our flag, when insulted in such a manner. If you were to be only four hours here, you would see more into the designs of the British than all the information that can be sent to you by letter; rest assured of this serious fact, the more you humble the more you may; they are determined, and you have nothing more to do, than instantly prepare to meet them: Now is your time; stop your provisions and lumber, and they will soon render you justice, but let me beg of you to embargo the American vessels, in order to keep your seamen, or the British will have them all.”

I am &c.

JOSHUA BARNEY.

*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES*

MR. FENNO,

Please to give the following a place in your paper, and oblige

A FRIEND.

I OBSERVED in Mr. Bache's paper, a long string of Resolutions published by the Democratic Society. A Society which I had for some time contemplated to join, supposing that good might result therefrom, but upon observing that the tendency and design of those resolutions is evidently to inflame the minds of many of the citizens of the United States, and viewing them as held up as a Rod to awe the government of my country, and that Congress may be driven thereby into a premature war with several of the powers of Europe; I am brought to a pause at this moment, and shall omit joining the society, and shall continue to stand aloof until I am convinced that they do not mean to act as Dictators, yours,

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

**By this Day's Mail.**

NEW-YORK, April 14.  
Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 12, 1794, to a merchant in this city.

“ I am now waiting for a convoy which is granted by the Queen of Portugal to the American vessels to sail on the 27th inst. Yesterday week arrived a Portuguese schooner from Gibraltar which brings news of the Algerines being out of the Straits in great numbers; two leagues from the rock of Lisbon she spoke with three Algerine cruizers—a ship of 40 guns, and two brigs of 18 guns each. Twenty-three sail of American vessels are here waiting for the convoy, which consists of two 74 guns ships, two frigates and three brigs which are to proceed as far as the Western Islands.

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile house in Lisbon, dated February 11, to a merchant in this city.

“ We refer to ours of the 31st of October, and hope you notice our advices with respect to the Algerines, and that affairs will be soon arranged to make your navigation free to Europe—At present the Algerines are out—we are very sorry that you cannot enjoy the benefit of our present very good prices.”

BALTIMORE, April 12.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Fear, North Carolina, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 1, 1794.

“ This day a boat landed near this place, from a privateer sloop from Bermuda, in order to collect stock, from

which John Simson, sailor, a native of South-Carolina, made his escape—he informs, that said sloop was on a cruise to capture all American vessels; that he had repeatedly heard the Captain say his orders were such, and that he had been informed by his owners that private orders had arrived at Bermuda the 20th March for that purpose, and that the was to cruise between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, for inward and outward bound vessels, American or French.

“ A fishing boat is just come in; the crew of which informs, that the above sloop was this day taken by a French schooner, which stood off to the southward with her prize.”

**PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.**

**A R R I V E D.**

Brig Union, Martin, New-York  
Nortolk, Rice, Charleston  
Sloop Humming Bird, Clark, New-York  
The Ship Sampson, Capt. Rosseter of Philadelphia, is arrived at Chester, in 4 months from Canton in China.

By a vessel arrived this day from Antigua, news is received that all the American vessels carried in there which had not been condemned, have been released, amounting to upwards of 30 sail.

Capt. Rosseter sailed from Canton the 15th December, he left there the ship —, Capt. Magee from the north-west coast of America—the ship Washington, Capt. Randall, and the ship America, Capt. Howell—the two first expected to sail in about six weeks, Capt. Howell in about three weeks—Capt. Lee in the ship Fair American, sailed from Canton for the Cape of Good Hope and Amsterdam the first of November—Lord MACARTNEY, the British ambassador with his suite, had been to PEKIN the Capital of China, where he had been well received, and the rich presents he carried had been accepted—He was on his return with his suite, from Pekin to Canton by land—and was expected at the latter place the 20th December.

Mr. William White, who went out surgeon of the Simpson, died five days after the ship left Canton.

**The Ground Plan OF THE City and Suburbs OF PHILADELPHIA.**

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Benjamin Davies,  
No. 68, Market street.

April 14. m&rhf

**NEW THEATRE.**

TO-MORROW EVENING, April 15.  
Will be performed,  
A COMEDY, written by Mrs. Cowley, called the

**Belle's Stratagem.**

Doricourt,	Mr. Chalmers
Hardy,	Mr. Morris
Sir George Touchwood,	Mr. Whitlock
Flutter,	Mr. Marshall
Saville,	Mr. Green
Saville's servt.	Mr. Darley jun.
Villers,	Mr. Cleveland
Courtall,	Mr. Moreton
Gentleman,	Mr. Harwood
Cibion,	Mr. Warrell
Dick,	Mr. Francis
Letitia Hardy,	Mrs. Morris
Mrs. Racket,	Mrs. Shaw
Lady Frances Touchwood, first time	
	Miss Oldfield
	Mrs. Francis
	Mrs. Rowson

To which will be added,  
A FARCE, in 2 acts, (Written by the Author of the School for Scandal) called

**Saint Patrick's Day;**

OR THE  
**Scheming Lieutenant.**

With an occasional Overture, composed by Mr. Reinagle.

\* \* \* As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.