

harbor of New London, and in Providence river, and other places," and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Folger reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they did yesterday, lay the following enrolled bills, and enrolled resolution before the President of the United States, to wit: The bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes," The bill entitled, "An act transferring for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences from the district to the circuit court of New Hampshire, and assigning certain duties in respect to invalid pensioners, to the attorney of the said district," "The bill, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States, in certain cases to alter the place for holding a session of Congress. The bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Stephen Paraque," and the "resolution to carry into more complete effect the resolution directing an embargo."

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, April 3, 1794.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Danridge his Secretary:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States did yesterday approve and sign the act, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to alter the place for holding a session of Congress."—And he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives, therewith.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary for the department of War, on the petition of Elkanah Prentice, which was read.

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives that he did on the 2d instant, approve and sign the act, entitled "an act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes"—and the act, entitled "an act for the relief of Stephen Paraque," also, "a resolve to carry into more complete effect, the resolution directing an embargo;" and that he this day, approved and signed the act, entitled, "an act transferring, for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences, from the District to the Circuit Court of New-Hampshire; and assigning certain duties, in respect to invalid pensioners, to the Attorney of the said district." And he withdrew.

After the consideration of the executive business—

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

From the Daily Advertiser.

To the MAN which appeared in the Daily Advertiser on Thursday, March 17th, 1794.

IF slander, malice and falsehood make up the character of a Man, then your publication is stamped with strong evidence of the propriety of its signature.

If a base affectation of benevolence, for the purposes of private resentment—if the employment of detestable means to obtain what you falsely suppose "a popular end," or if an attempt under the veil of darkness to ruin a person who never injured you, are evidences of manhood, then your title to it is indeed established.

You have aimed at me a deadly blow, the stroke now recoils, and your guilty confidence will give it all the effect I wish.

You have bestowed on me the handsome appellation of—

"An avaricious catch penny shewman,
"Tom Thumb, Esq.
"Keeper of the Guillotine,
"Keeper of beasts, &c. &c."

Poor pitiful offspring of billingsgate, thou oughtest to have known that a keeper of beasts is better than the beast who is kept—for had you had the recollection of an ass, you might have known, that this scurvy barefaced abuse would completely unveil you; in all this you went astray from the path hypocrisy dictated; you forgot yourself; you should have swallowed your gall, and the world would perhaps have taken you for an angel.

For you pray too in the dark—"God forbid"—"Forbid it God of all mercy." Very pious indeed, and probably had you

at the moment given vent to the devout feelings of your heart, and finished your prayer, you would have added "forbid that Tom Thumb, Esq. shall be any longer the catch penny shewman—and O grant, that sooner or later I may be the keeper of the beasts myself."

The most undiscerning must perceive that all your motives are not avowed;—some secret springs must actuate your malicious heart—nothing else can account for your conduct, a certain constitutional tenderness may cause you to shrink back from instruments of punishment, but to this, no rational man can impute your violent abuse and overflowing spleen.

But with an effrontery peculiar to yourself you have thought fit to traduce also, the American character. You seem to suppose the good people of New-York, capable of being diverted by the sight of the guillotine. But know sir, that this instrument is viewed with horror, as every such instrument ought to be—That it leaves an impression on every mind, unfavorable to the cruelty of penal laws, and the infliction of sanguinary punishments: This impression is a useful one in a country where a reform in the penal laws is much wished for, and capital punishments are perhaps too frequent. But your idea that humanity is in danger of being banished from our citizens unless the guillotine is exhibited only in pictures, in miniature, or in paste board models, is worthy only of their ridicule and contempt. American principles are not to be shaken by trifles, whatever you may suppose.

But you go on, to tell American citizens that "a dangerous spirit is creeping in among them"—"an insidious spirit." If this is so, I hope indeed it is not the spirit you have manifested. You call this "an awful period." But why all this alarm? Alas, Gardiner Baker (the poor mechanic you affected to despise) has got in a small private room the model of a guillotine, large enough to strike off my noddle; and this he shows to every friend of his that particularly requests it!!!—"You think this a political decadence"—"a laid preface of decaying morality"—"an unbridled licence" and an attempt "to weaken the government."

Alas, poor creature, your friends have reason to tremble for your intellects!

"Fret now and flatter yourself" as much as you please, and dream if you like of "air guns, guillotines, rattle snakes and scalping knives"—"deformities, deleterious plants and venomous animals."

Adieu,

ANOTHER MAN.

April 7, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 24.

General Rochambeau's Aid de Camp is arrived at New-York from Newport.—

An arrival at Baltimore from Jamaica, brings an account that Captain Barney had been tried and acquitted.

A New-York paper of the 22d instant, says, Mr. JAY will sail from that port in about 14 days.

Interesting particulars of the siege of Martinique—and the surrender of Fort Bourbon, as published in the St. George's Chronicle and Grenada Gazette of March 28th.

MARTINIQUE,

March 6. The batteries of the besiegers being completed, to the number of 60 pieces—

March 7. At half past four in the morning, from the signal of a rocket from the camp, a general attack began, and the fire of all the batteries was directed upon Fort Bourbon, which was vigorously returned by the besieged; towards night the fire ceased upon all sides. On this day the English had five men killed and wounded from their own fault in their batteries.

March 8. About 3 o'clock the fire began very violently, but that of Fort Bourbon weakened: towards the evening Sir Charles Grey gave orders to fire only by intervals: Fort St. Louis was cannonaded and bombarded the whole night by the gunboats and bomb-batteries.

March 9th. A general cannonade and bombardment: at 5 in the morning a piquet guard from Fort-Royal attacked the post of

Lacoste, and was repulsed; but being afterwards supported by the garrison of Fort St. Louis, and some armed men from the town, they intrenched themselves under the walls of the Hospital, and in this situation fought till 10 o'clock: the British troops under a cross fire from two forts, and of some cannon placed at the point of the Hospital, and exposed to the musquetry of the besieged, displayed a degree of firmness and resolution beyond all praise; the engagement was finished by the effects of a 12 pounder placed upon Morn Tartenon, which drove the patriots from their intrenchments; the English had some killed and wounded in this action; the loss of the enemy is not yet known. Our batteries, to which an augmentation of four mortars had been added, playing during the whole engagement; the forts of the enemy kept up a terrible fire, but fortunately without any mischief; the rest of the day passed more quietly; the whole night a cannonade and bombardment was kept up upon Fort Louis both from the sea and land.

March 10th. Little firing on either side; the approaches were carried on, and the batteries of the besiegers augmented; information was received from a deserter, that the bombs had done much damage to Fort Bourbon: during the night the batteries were almost silent, but the bombardment against Fort St. Louis was constantly kept up; the fire of the enemy became much weaker.

March 11th. Little firing during the night. The scaling of Fort-Louis was agitated at head-quarters: in order to accomplish the establishment of a mortar battery at the Polygon, two strong batteries of cannon were formed, one upon Morn Tartenon, and the other upon the heights of Viomenil; these two batteries were manned by sailors. Mr. Daoule, the famous partizan, intrenched himself upon his own hill, and refused to surrender: 250 men marched against him, and conducted him this day to St. Pierre's with some of his accomplices, and a great quantity of musquets and side-arms.

March 12th. Little fire in the morning, the rest of the day quiet; a flag of truce was sent to Fort-Bourbon; upon his return the fire of the besiegers upon Fort-Bourbon and Fort St. Louis was tremendous until the next day.

The army is in high spirits, in general very few sick, killed or wounded.

St. GEORGE'S (Grenada) March 28th.

After having been involved for a considerable time past, in a labyrinth of incoherent reports, respecting the fate of Martinique, we have at last the satisfaction of announcing its final surrender to the British arms. This agreeable information was brought by Capt. Holman who arrived here in the Fan Fan last night. The well directed and incessant fire that had been kept up by the English batteries had so much damaged Fort Bourbon, that it had been deemed practicable for some time past to carry it by assault; but from the certain knowledge that the besiegers had that the mines of the enemy were carried to a considerable distance from the body of the place, it was not thought proper to sacrifice the lives of such a number of brave men as must have perished, if the besieged should have sprung them, which there was every reason to believe would have been done. On the side of the Fort next the town, the natural strength of the place, and the protection of Fort Louis, had been so much depended on, that that side was left without those subterraneous works.

The capture of Fort Louis therefore became an object necessary to pave the way for the carrying of Fort Bourbon. The former was taken without any loss on Thursday, and the town of Port Royal with all the shipping in the Carenage, fell into the hands of the English. This was an acquisition of great value and importance. On Sunday, the enemy received the last summons, and on perceiving the advantages the besiegers had gained, and the advances they were making, agreed, to admit a British regiment into the Fort to remain together with the French garrison till the terms could be finally adjusted. The sixth regiment accordingly marched in and remained till Tuesday, when the English colours were hoisted, and the French marched out with the honors of war, to the number of 800, 200 of whom were whites, and the remainder negroes and mulattoes. They are all to be shipped to France.

Four hundred of the garrison had been killed during the siege, and the works were in a state of ruin.

The greatest part of the guns were dismounted, the mortar beds rendered useless, the buildings within the fort entirely destroyed, and the body of the place filled with rubbish. The loss of the British on the whole did not exceed two hundred.

To the above information we are sorry to add, that a Captain whose name we have not learned, charged with Sir Charles Grey's dispatches, was unfortunately drowned, in attempting to go on board the Blonde Frigate, appointed by the Admiral to carry home the intelligence for Government.

A summons has already been sent to St. Lucia demanding the surrender of that Island, which it is not expected to make any resistance.

Guadaloupe is the next object to which the operation of the forces is to be directed.

General Rochambeau has it left to his election to be sent either to France or America, and it is believed that he will be prudent enough to prefer the latter when he considers the fate that commonly awaits the Republican Generals when they fail of success.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, April 15.

We have the pleasure to inform the public of the arrival in this port, yesterday, of the schooner Betsley, Capt. Carver; and schooner Ranger, Capt. Atwood, from Jamaica, where they had been carried in for legal adjudication, tried and acquitted, as no proofs of French property could be found.—That many others, it was expected, would be immediately released, notwithstanding the counter-instructions of the 8th January had not been received from England.

By Captain Carver we further learn, that Captain Barney, (who report said had been condemned,) was tried, acquitted, and enlarged.

The opinion of the Solicitor-General of Jamaica is, that no American vessel could be condemned under the orders of the 6th November.

The above vessels are said to have brought home near 15,000 dollars.

CARLISLE, Pen. April 12.

On Monday last Lieut. Richard Hazlewood was thrown from his horse and killed; this accident happened on the mountain near Strasburgh; his horse frightened, took flight and threw Mr. Hazlewood among the rocks where he received almost instant death—Last week Lieut. Hazlewood marched with troops through this town; and this morning his remains were brought to town to be buried in the ground adjoining this borough.

The committee of the House of Representatives on the resolution inserted in the first page of this Gazette, reported a bill this day, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The ways and means were under consideration—further progress was made this day.

We hear that the British Commander at Martinique, has changed the name of Fort Bourbon, to that of Fort-George—and Fort-Louis, to Fort-Edward.

In the piece signed "A Democrat" published on Monday, 5th. paragraph 4th line, for "a portion" "read a fortiori."—18th line for "equally" "read equality."

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

April 25.

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET,

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Hamlet, | Mr. Fennell |
| King, | Mr. Green |
| Ghost, | Mr. Whitlock |
| Horatio, | Mr. Marshall |
| Laertes, | Mr. Moreton |
| Polonius, | Mr. Morris |
| Rofencraus, | Mr. Francis |
| Guildefastern, | Mr. Cleveland |
| Player King, | Mr. De Moulin |
| Francisco, | Mr. Darley jun. |
| Marcellus, | Mr. Harwood |
| Bernardo, | Mr. Warrell |
| Ofric, | Mr. Finch |
| Officer, | Mr. Blisset |
| Grave-diggers, | Mr. Bates & Mr. Wignell |
| Queen, | Mrs. Shaw |
| Ophelia, | Mrs. Marshall |
| Player Queen, | Mrs. Rowson |

To which will be added,

A FARCE, called the

Wrangling Lovers,

O R,

Like Master, Like Man.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Don Carlos, | Mr. Moreton |
| Don Lozenzo, | Mr. Green |
| Lopez, | Mr. Bates |
| Sancho, | Mr. Wignell |
| Leonora, | Mrs. Francis |
| Jacintha, | Mrs. Rowson |