

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, June 20.

WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the brig Abigail, Capt. Elliott, arrived here from St. Vincent's.

St. VINCENT'S, July 16.

On Monday last orders arrived here from the Commander in Chief at Martinique, for the immediate removal of the Caribs from this Island.

In consequence of the orders above stated, the Carib chiefs were immediately required by Major General Hunter to attend him, and several were accordingly escorted into town yesterday by a party of troops; when they were informed of the Island of Balliseau being appropriated for their temporary residence, in which situation they would be supplied with sufficient provisions and water for their subsistence, and in their ultimate removal, be furnished with every article that could either be necessary or useful for their existence. They were also forcibly given to understand by the General, that if they did not surrender by Tuesday morning, hostilities would then instantly commence against them.

SAINT VINCENT.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency JAMES SETON, Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Islands of St. Vincent, Bequia, and such other the Islands commonly called the Grenadines, as lie to the Northward of Carriacou, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

WHEREAS there still exists a great demand for many articles of the growth produce; and manufacture of the United States of America, and of the Southern Continent, and of the Islands in the West-Indies under the dominion of foreign powers in amity with Great-Britain (of which there is no prospect of receiving supplies in British bottoms) I have therefore thought it fit and expedient, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby permitting and allowing for the use of the inhabitants, the free importation into this island, in any vessels whatever belonging to the subjects of any power or state in amity with his majesty; pitch, tar, turpentine, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading, boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort; live stock of all kinds, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort, such commodities respectively being the growth and production of any of the territories of the United States of America, or of the southern continent and islands in the West-Indies as aforesaid, for the space of six months from the date hereof.

And it is further permitted that sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, and cocoa, be bartered for any of the aforesaid commodities, and exported in such vessels within the time limited.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Kingstown, this 10th day of July, 1796, and the 36th of his Majesty's reign.

JAMES SETON.

By his Excellency's command,

JAMES SETON, Sec'y.
God save the King.

KINGSTOWN, July 23.

On Saturday and Sunday last a considerable number of Caribs, exceeding 600, came from their camp in the heights, and took position between our ports and the sea, at about half a mile distance. The chiefs and heads of families were dispatched to inform us, that in consequence of their being daily harassed by parties of the Rangers and other troops, they wished to place themselves under our protection, until they could comply with the orders of the commander in chief, which they all repeatedly promised to do. On Monday, the son of Chatoye, in the presence of Lieut. Col. Haffey and several other officers, addressed himself to the attendant Caribs to the following effect. "It is no disgrace to us Caribs to surrender to a great nation. The subjects of France and all great nations, even of England, are obliged to submit to each other, when there no longer remains the means of resistance. What else is now left for us? Have we power to continue the war? No, we have not the power.—To-morrow morning I will set you the example of submission, by bringing my family to Col. Haffey, that he may send us immediately to the General. You may do as you please, I can only be accountable for family and myself."

Young Chatoye's observations seemingly had the effect he pretended to desire, and the Caribs universally promised with the devoutest asseverations, to accompany him. But being too well acquainted with their perfidy, not to entertain strong doubts of their compliance with these promises, Col. Haffey on Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, ordered his corps under arms, and few Captain Lauder with two companies to line the deep ravine to the northward of them; Capt. Munro, with two other companies, to line the ridge to the southward; and the Col. himself, with a company of Louvenstein's (which was attached to his corps) posted himself to the westward of them; the sea being to the eastward. Captain Lauder, when he had made the necessary arrangements, proceeded alone, to prevent alarm and to persuade the Caribs to reform immediately to Col. Haffey, but he found their number very much reduced, for upwards of 300 had fled to their retreat in the woods, and among the number was the orator Chatoye himself, and all of those who had been the most liberal in their promises of submission. Capt. Munro in closing in with the enemy's camp, took 102 of them who were retreating towards Colonarie, who, with others that were that day made prisoners, amounted to 280. These were the people who were on Wednesday conducted to Calliaqua, and afterwards transported to Balliseau. But instead of being voluntary captives, it appears that they owe their present situation more to the judicious precautions that were taken against them than to any regard for their treaties or promises of surrender.

The accomplishment of the promised surrender of the Grand Sable Caribs, was left to Lieut. La-

borde of Major French's Rangers, who proceeded to Du Valle's and Dufon's, with a party to escort them and the people of that district to Mount Young, agreeable to their promise on the preceding evening; but he found their houses abandoned, and about 200 of them armed on a hill, from whence their chiefs called to him and assured him, that they would never surrender, for the knew the English intended to deceive them. As our party consisted only of 30 men, they very prudently returned to their post.

On Tuesday noon also, Lieut. Mackenzie fell in with a few other Caribs, one of whom he killed, another was taken, and three others escaped. The Rangers had then destroyed about 1000 of their huts.

The accounts we have since Tuesday, are very vague and contradictory. It appears, however, that on Wednesday morning the greater part of the army marched in different directions in search of the enemy. Lieut. Col. Graham's division, which took the route of Colonarie river, after having traversed it a great way up, fell in with a party of the enemy on Thursday, who had taken a position at a strong pass or fall, which they had fortified. They invited him to advance, which the Col. in the fullest confidence of their sincerity and good disposition did, followed by his party, holding a white handkerchief in his hand; but when he had got within a few yards of the enemy, he was saluted with a heavy and well directed fire, which killed an officer of Santeur's corps, wounded the Colonel, and many others. Our party, after this accident, returned.

Lieut. Col. Haffey's Rangers fell in with a camp of the enemy's about 4 miles from the Sea above Rabaca, which they carried with some loss. Lieut. Mackenzie is said on this occasion to be mortally wounded. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained.

The perfidious and artful conduct of young Chatoye, will perhaps very easily call up the remembrance (at least of every inhabitant of this colony) of the similar mode of deceitful elocation, exercised by his countrymen at the commencement of their rebellion: when they so strongly testified their surprise at our suspicion of their fidelity, and assured us, in the most solemn manner, that their gratitude for our forgiveness and kindness, rendered it impossible for them to adopt views at once so inconsistent with their own interests and our tranquillity, and immediately afterwards sealed their faith, by murder, plunder, and devastation. It is to be hoped, that the present instances of their insincerity and perfidy, will impress those more deeply with their former atrocities, who had not the unhappiness to be witnesses of them. That they should again attempt to use the same modes of deception is not surprising, when we know they have so often adopted them with success. Now, if it should be found necessary to lift the sword of the destroyer, it is happy for us that we are so well justified in the eyes of the world, by having done every thing that could possibly be done to avoid it; and though we have been led to complain of this lenity to our enemies, we esteem it a happy circumstance, since the order of their expulsion has come at last from the man, so much distinguished for his tenderness and humanity.

GRENADA, July 2.

On Monday a court of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, was held at the Court-house here.

The list of jurors being called over, and the grand jury sworn in, the chief justice addressed the grand jury in a pathetic speech of considerable length, describing the distresses and misfortunes that have befallen this colony since the commencement of the insurrection, a copy of which, we are sorry to say, we have it not in our power to gratify our readers with; after which the prisoners described in the act of attainder passed by the Legislature of this island last year, and who were confined in jail, were brought to the bar, in different divisions, in number forty-nine, where they were asked by the Bench what reason they had to plead why sentence of execution should not be passed; at the same time they were informed, that if they chose they should have Counsel assigned them, and all of them requesting Counsel, the Bench accordingly appointed the Hon. Thomas Turner Wise, who craving forty-eight hours to prepare for entering on their defence, the Court allowed him until Thursday morning at nine o'clock for that purpose.

The Court being again met on Thursday morning, his Majesty's Solicitor General opened the trial with great ability on the part of the Crown. Mr. Wise proceeded on the defence of the prisoners, in a speech which did equal justice to them and the laws of the country; but their persons being identified by the witnesses who were called to the satisfaction of the Court and the petty jury; the Chief Justice then addressed them in a most feeling and pathetic manner, recommending them, to endeavour to make their peace with God, in whose presence they must very soon appear; he then pronounced the sentence usual in cases of high treason, upon the prisoners, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

Early yesterday morning a strong guard of his Majesty's troops, part of the St. George's militia, and the constables, attended at the jail, and a little before nine o'clock conducted seven of those miserable wretches from thence to the place of execution on the parade, where they were launched into eternity without shewing the smallest signs of repentance; and after hanging until they were dead, they were taken down and their heads cut off, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having been pleased to remit the remainder of the sentence.—The constables, with a guard of soldiers, went back to jail, and soon after returned with eight more, who were all tied up and the mallet lifted to knock off the drop-board, when Mr. Oliver, one of the number, addressed the surrounding spectators, in a speech, the substance of which we forbear mentioning, as no doubt it will be the subject of public investigation, but in consequence of which an application was immediately made to the Governor for a respite for Oliver, which was granted for the space of forty-eight hours, he was then taken down and conducted back to jail, and the rest were im-

mediately executed. This respite has been enlarged—not only to him, but to all those condemned to suffer death, until Saturday the 9th inst.

The Court met at nine o'clock this morning, and there being little business before it, the juries were discharged at noon, but the bench continued sitting until half past one, and adjourned to Tuesday the 12th.

The names of those hung are as follow—

De Suze, Pascal Mandel, Pierre Po, Laurency, Olingre, Battarel, Charpentier, Clozier d'Arcueil, Dreaux, Centinel (a mulatto) and Hippolite (a negro) Marault, Boudon, and Barbaroux.

The following thirteen whites and two mulattoes were executed on the 9th July—

Louis Francois Bonicoms, Guillaume, Boncaud, St. Marie Clozier, Louis Delisle, Gerbert Dumont, L. M. Ladoncau, Bernard Labatide, Pierre Labat, Joseph Ralph, Marc Sibillet, Pierre Villard, Alexandre Delabaille, Jean Forteau, Edmund Rapier, Charles Forgerie, mulattoes.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 13.

We announce with pleasure the re-election of the hon. B. Grove, to represent the division of Fayetteville in the ensuing Congress, by a very great majority of the suffrages in the counties composing the division.

State of the polls for a member of Congress, for Fayetteville Division.

W. B. Grove.	D. M. Farlan.
Richmond county, 890	227
Anson county, 701	1
Cumberland do. 640	213
Moore do. 358	196
Robeson do. 361	381
2,950	1,068
Majority for W. B. Grove.	1,882

Philadelphia, August 27.

On the 4th and 5th inst. elections throughout the State of North-Carolina were held for Members of Congress. We have heard the result of District No. 9, for which Mr. Thomas Blount was elected by a majority of more than two to one.

Married last evening by the Rev. Doctor Samuel Magaw. Mr. ROBERT GILLESPIE, to Miss HANNAH ESTEY, both of this city.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In SENATE, June 1st, 1796.

On motion by Mr. Martin, that he be Resolved, That the hon. William Blount and William Cocke, esquires, who have produced credentials of being duly elected Senators for the State of Tennessee, be admitted to take the oath necessary for their qualification, and their seats accordingly.

It was determined in the negative. Yeas 10, Nays 11.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Mr. Bloodworth, Mr. Brown, Mr. Burr, Mr. Butler, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Martin, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tattnell, and Mr. Tazewell.

Those who voted in the negative, are Mr. Bingham, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Foster, Mr. Latimer, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Potts, Mr. Read, Mr. Ross, Mr. Rutherford, and Mr. Turnbull, to the motion was lost.

The reason given by the Members who debated in the negative, was, that the credentials of William Blount and William Cocke, bore date prior to the act of Congress, which admitted Tennessee, a Member of the Union.

At a General Assembly held for the State of Tennessee, since the above resolution was passed; William Blount and William Cocke have again been elected, to represent that State, in the Senate of the United States.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

ARRIVED.

Snow Eliza,	Ryan,	Havannah	17
Cleopatra,	Christie, St. Jago de Cuba		22
Brig Active,	Williams,	Dito	17
Malabar,	Mitchell,	Port-au-Prince	21
Sally & Berley, Rols,		Jeremie	15
Schooner Sally,	Jones,	Aux Cayes	29
Minerva, Andaulle,		Port-au-Prince	15
Sloop Supply, Stubbs,		St. Bartholomews	18
Maria, King,		New-York	3
Triton, Gibbs,		North-Carolina	7

CLEARED.

Ship Onaida,	Sheffield,	New-York
Catharine,	Farraday,	Retterdam
Brig Amiable Creole,	McKeever,	Port-au-Prince
Schooner Harmony,	White,	Currituck
Peggy,	Lynes,	Porto Rico
Lucretia,	Hibbs,	Portland
Nancy,	James,	Norfolk

Ship Star, Vanneman, 80 days from London, is arrived at the Port.

The ship Richmond, from Surinam for this port, and the ship John of Philadelphia, from Surinam for Amsterdam, are taken by a British frigate and carried into Martinique. The Richmond and cargo are insured in this city, to the amount of 90,000 dollars.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Smith, of the ship Harmony, to his owner in this City.

On board the ship Harmony, Aug. 8, 1796.

Dear Sir, I am sorry to inform you, that on the 6th of this instant, I was brought to and boarded by the British ship La Raifon, Capt. Beresford, and after a detention of six hours, they put an officer and crew on board and ordered me for Halifax. They first examined my papers, and broke open all the letters on my arrival at Halifax I shall conduct myself in every respect for your interest, as I am sensible they have no plea against either ship or cargo, it being all American property, as I can prove, I shall enter a regular protest against their proceedings.

I am, &c.
ROBERT SMITH.
The Harmony was laden entirely with coffee, and bound to Amsterdam.

Capt. Charnock, in the brig Lavinia, 12 days from St. Christopher's informs, that a large fleet sailed from that island with a very strong convoy, on the 27th ult. bound for England; they were joined by a number of merchantmen at Tortola, and proceeded for Europe on the 1st inst. At St. Christopher's Capt. Charnock saw L'Aimable British frigate of 32 guns, that had been engaged with La Penlee a French frigate of 44 guns, out of Guadaloupe; they fought four gallies, when the British frigate attempting to board, which the French frigate avoided by steering off a short distance, the action ended, both the ships being feverely shattered. La Penlee went into St. Thomas.

Another frigate is cruising out of Guadaloupe. The ship Hope of this port is arrived at St. Thomas. On her passage from France, with a cargo of wine and brandy, she was chased by the tender of the Bull Dog British sloop of war, off Tortola; as the Hope continued her course, the tender rowed under her quarter, and began a firing of swivels and muskets to compel her to shorten sail; the Hope being armed with two four pounders, which she has carried for several voyages, the captain spoke the cutter, and desired them to desist from firing at an American vessel, and warned them to keep off, which being disregarded, he found it necessary to act on the defensive, and pointing his cannon over the stern, he made for liberal a use of his ammunition, that the tender's crew struck the British colors and called for quarters; whereupon the Hope's crew gave three cheers, and told them they might depart. At this time the sloop of war got under way from Tortola and pursued the American ship, but the very fortunately made her escape into St. Thomas.

Arrivals at Norfolk—August 20.

Brig Democrat, Chapman, Jamaica
Bell, Jeffery, Cape-Nichola-Mole
Schooner Swallow, Moore, do.

Providence, August 20.

The sloop Joanna, Hunt, and sloop Sally, Smith, both of this port, have been taken by a French privateer, and carried into Leogane for trial.

Arrived yesterday, ship General Washington, Dexter, and ship Mary, Jackson, both from Surinam; brig Dolphin, Brown, Turks-Island.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 25.

ENTERED.
Brig Charlotte, Steer, Madeira
Snow General, Wrangle, St. Ubes
Sloop Union, Bruce, Bolton
Federal George, Arnold, do.
The Ship Euphrosia, De Butts; Snow John & Joseph Clark; Brigs Rover, Smith, and Harmoey, Buel; went out of the capes early on Monday last, about 3 leagues to the Southward of the capes our informant saw three large ships lying to, supposed to be English frigates, about 12 o'clock one of them stood in for the cape and went up to Hampton Roads, another at the same time stood after the above-mentioned vessels, the third remained at her station.

The brig John, Story was lying in Severn River, on Monday last, bound to sea.

The Thetis frigate has not been into Hampton Roads with an American prize as published in yesterday's Journal.

The ship Dolphin of Boston from St. Croix, was spoke on Tuesday, a little below the mouth of Potomac, bound to Baltimore.

A square rigged vessel was seen standing in for the Capes on Monday morning last.

Arrivals at New-York—August 25.

Brig Fox, Nichols, Jamaica 22
Brig Hind, Hodges, from Calcutta, last from Salem. Feb. 29, past the ship Robust, of New-York, in the river Hogley, bound up to Calcutta.

May 20, spoke the British sloop of war Finks, to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. She had in company with her the ship Eliza, of Boston, from Batavia bound to Holland. They captured her to the eastward of the Isle of France.

August 23, spoke the William and Mary, to the eastward of Nantucket shoals, of and from Norfolk, bound to Liverpool.

Brig Fox, capt. Nichols, 29 days from Jamaica.—July 31, was boarded by two French privateers off cape Antonio, one a sloop, and the other a schooner who overhauled his papers and dismissed him politely.

August 3, saw the English fleet, lat. 23, 27, long. 83, about three hundred sail, under convoy of 2 74's, 2 64's, 2 frigates and 2 sloops of war.

August 12, capt. Nichols put into Havannah for water. The same morning capt. N. says three French frigates went in search of the English fleet which sailed from Jamaica August 21. Capt. Nichols lost one man overboard in a squall.

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 64 South Third Street, opposite the national new Bank. SAMUEL M. FRANCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRANCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch—accounts audited, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.
SAMUEL M. FRANCES,
JOHN VAN REED
Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

This Day is Published, By WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church,

A new Drawing Book, From the Studies of the best Masters. Price 1 Dollar and 25 Cents.

With a generous allowance to Drawing Masters, Book Sellers and Stationers. August 27: 3c

ARISTOCRACY, An EPIC POEM.

In 2 Cantos, may be had at B. Davison's Book-Store, No. 68 High-street. Aug. 29 5c