

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF AMBOYNA.

LONDON, December 2.

Parliament-Street, November 29, 1796.

A dispatch from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 21, 1796, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the court of Directors of the East India Company, and by them communicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Honorable Sirs, We have particular satisfaction in offering to you our sincere congratulations on the complete success which has attended the operations of Rear Admiral Rainier in the Eastern Seas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material use to his Majesty's Ministers, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Buffalo.

It appears by the Rear Admiral's dispatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th April last, and which reached us on the 18th inst. by the Orpheus frigate, that the British troops are in possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependencies, comprising, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch islands, excepting Fortnate, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace—This acquisition has been attained without the smallest loss on our side.

Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 19th February, and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the Capitulation are inclosed.

The Admiral speaks in the handsomest manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along subsisted between the officers and men in both services. It behoves us on this occasion to convey to you the high sense we entertain of the able and spirited conduct displayed by Rear Admiral Rainier, whose hearty cooperation with us in every measure conducive to the public weal demands our warmest acknowledgements, and whilst we feel assured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this Government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majesty's Ministers for securing the Dutch settlements in India, it is nevertheless incumbent upon us to declare, that the accomplishment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and cheerful support which we have had the good fortune to experience from the Officers entrusted with the execution of it.

We shall do ourselves the honor of transmitting, by the first sea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the Admiral which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of those islands. At present we can only give you a summary of his proceedings.

The Admiral found in the Treasury at Amboyna 31,112 rix dollars, and in store 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; and in the Treasury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandise and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

We are preparing to send a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of those valuable islands; and as the Admiral has advised us that he is short of provisions, and in want of a supply of naval and military stores it is our intention to form an adequate stock of every necessary article.

We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquility; and that we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests.

We have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) HOBART, ALURED CLARKE, EDW. SAUNDERS, C. W. FALLOFIELD.

Capitulation of Amboyna, translated from the original in Dutch, Feb. 29, 1796.

Not finding ourselves equal to withstand the great force with which we have been surprised, we the undersigned governor and council do hereby give up this settlement, with all its dependencies, and place the same under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions mentioned to us in the letter of the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras: that is, upon condition that we may keep all our private property, and be allowed a reasonable subsistence, that the inhabitants be guaranteed in the secure possession of their private properties, and that the senior and junior servants of the Civil Establishment, the Clergy, the Military and Marine, receive their usual pay.

It is upon the above conditions that we shall tomorrow morning, give over all the guards of the fort to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, after receiving the ratification of this instrument by his Excellency the Commodore.

Done at Amboyna, in the Castle of Victoria, on the above date.

(Signed) A. CORNABE, R. SMISSART, (Dutch Co. Seal.) F. OSTROWSKI, ENEAS MACKAY, ERON EYZABAD, Approved of and acceded to P. RAINIER, (English Seal.) W. C. LANNON, Sec'y.

Capitulation agreed upon between his Excellency Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore, commanding the Sea and Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty in these Seas, and F. Van Boeckholtz, Governor of Banda, &c. &c.

In consideration of our great want of provisions, and the great force with which the British have appeared before this settlement, and to resist which would bring destruction and desolation on the harmless inhabitants of this place, we therefore think it prudent, for the sake of humanity, and from our confidence in the honor and generosity of the Eng-

lish to accept of the terms offered to us, and to deliver into their hands this fort and settlement, with all its dependencies, upon the following conditions, viz.

That private property be kept secure to every individual of this settlement, whether in or out of the Company's service, that the servants of the Company, civil and military, be kept in their respective stations, as far as may be thought necessary for the administration of justice; and the Civil Government of the place, the Governor alone excepted, as the government must, of course, be vested in the English; that the military continue to receive their pay, and are not to be forced into the British service contrary to their wishes; and the civil servants also to be continued on their present pay; and such an allowance made for the provision of the Governor as his Excellency the Commander of the British forces may think adequate. The Governor, however, and any other Servants of the Company, shall be permitted to retire from the service, either to Batavia or elsewhere, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer.

Upon these conditions we, the undersigned, consent to deliver up Fort Nassau, the settlement of Banda, and all its dependencies, to the troops of his Britannic Majesty tomorrow morning, upon receiving a copy of the Capitulation, ratified and signed by his Excellency the British Commander. The keys of all the public property, and, all accounts properly authenticated, shall be immediately delivered over to the British, and the Government entirely vested in them.

Fort Nassau, Banda, Niera, March 8, 1799. (Signed) F. VAN BOECKHOLTZ, A. H. VUEGE, F. SALGANG, T. MAZEE, P. DE HAAN, M. WALHLOO. Approved and accepted of, (Signed) (L.S.) P. RAINIER. True Copies, (Signed) W. C. JACKSON, Sec'y.

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 17.

On Wednesday, the Vice-President, in a very affectionate address, took leave of the Senate of the United States, and resigned the Chair. He was very much affected on the occasion; and the emotion of the Senate was not less visible.

Yesterday, the Senate proceeded to the choice of a President to supply the place; when the Hon. WILLIAM BINGHAM was duly elected.

A Committee of the Senate was then appointed to draft an answer to the Address of the Vice President. May his future administration be as unexceptionable, as his conduct during the period he has presided over the Senate.

Yesterday the two houses of the Legislature of this Commonwealth met in Convention, for the purpose of electing a Senator in Congress; when the votes were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. James Ross 56, William Irvine 38, Majority for Ross 18. Who is consequently re-elected.

Mr. FENNO, IT is an alarming truth, that for want of a Bankrupt law in this State, the grossest impositions and frauds are now practised. A considerable number of our trading people, who find it difficult to make good their engagements, assign over to their friends or relations, the effects of others, of which they become possessed, and leave their just creditors without any satisfaction, except their persons, which sometimes are committed to gaol, but liberated in the course of a few weeks: and they often come out in wealthier circumstances than if no embarrassment had happened to their affairs. This evil is daily increasing, and unless it be speedily checked by proper Bankrupt laws, there will soon be an end to that confidence so necessary to subsist among a commercial people.

COMMUNICATION.

As it was deeply the interest of France to see America separated from Great Britain—so it has been the policy, as indeed it is the interest, of the French Republic to prevent any commercial intercourse between them. To accomplish this, she has exerted, for near four years, every intrigue, and is now using Force. If she is really in earnest in her attachment to the people of this country, she will enter into that fair competition, with her rival, for our trade, that leaves us—what we will have; (independent of both;) the right of declining, or of availing ourselves of, the terms which any nation may think it proper to offer. This new method of courting the People, by PIRACIES on their ships and property, will never secure them our trade, though for a little time, they will have it as PLUNDER.

COMMUNICATION.

There is no truism better established either in morals or politics, than that the weak are subject to be oppressed by the strong. It holds good from the brute creation to man, and is equally applicable to nations as to individuals. A small power contiguous to a large one, presents itself as an object of national avidity; and if it escape being annexed as an appendage to its neighbours, or incorporated and lost in the common mass, it is often compelled to pay dear for its independence, and must submit to all the arbitrary exactions they choose to impose. It is so also with commercial nations destitute of a naval force to protect its trade—of this the United States are at present verifying the truth.

As our revenue is principally derived from duties on imports, it is obvious that the one encreases or diminishes with the other; and therefore it is our interest to guard as much as possible against the causes of defalcation.

If our present revenues are inadequate to support the ordinary charges of government, and maintain a naval force equal to protection, let us recur to other means.

It is perfectly clear, that the Agricultural and commercial interests are reciprocally influential and

dependent on each other. If one fails, the other languishes. If our commerce is cut up, produce must fall. The truth of this is beginning to be felt, and will probably be felt still more. The losses sustained by our merchants render them cautious. Fewer vessels are sent to the West Indies, the great market for meals, beef, pork, and other valuable articles of produce. Hence the demand lessens, and prices lower. This is an appeal to the farmer, of which he must necessarily be sensible, and evinces the policy of submitting to be taxed. If a light tax were laid on our lands, it would be a sure and productive source of revenue, not dependent on contingencies, nor the caprice or injustice of Foreign powers.

With some aid from that quarter, and others yet unexplored, a revenue might be raised sufficient to build and maintain a Navy, equal, at least to defensive protection.

Our distance from Europe precludes all apprehension of danger from invasion; hence there is no necessity of supporting a land force, as every European power is unhappily obliged to do. Our only charge would be the fleet; and as this would not require to be large for Defence, it would not become burdensome.

To this interesting object our eyes should, from this moment, be incessantly turned. The circumstances and position of the United States shew them to be calculated for a most extensive commerce with the whole world. Our true policy will always be peace; and to support that system respectably, we must possess a Navy.

Provided as we might and should be, on the Ocean, if a war breakout between France and England, or any of the European powers with which we have most extensive commercial relations, we might announce our determination to be neutral, and at the same time declare, that as we wished to continue our commerce peaceably with all, we would not submit to be treated with disrespect, nor plundered with impunity, by any. That we should, when necessary, convoy our merchantmen and repel every aggression. That if individual depredations occurred, we would demand reparation; and if we experienced delay or refusal exercise the right which nations are permitted to exert, of making reprisals. That this should not exceed the amount of our losses as far as they could be ascertained, but that we would in every case proceed thus far.

An early declaration of this sort supported by an ability to carry it into effect, would deter others from committing wanton acts of barbarity or piracy upon us; for the conduct of Britain lately, and France at present, merits no softer titles.

This subject is a serious one, and alarms the consideration of every American desirous of seeing his country flourish. Our situation is such that we may profit by doing good to others in distress, and not to improve our advantages, is little better than folly. [N. Y. D. Gaz.]

The following is contained in a letter from an eminent house in Liverpool, &c. is communicated for publication by an obliging friend.

PRICE CURRENT at Liverpool, Dec. 15. Prims wheat 786 a 8 per 70lb, Superfine flour 318 a 32 bbl, Fine flour 298 a 30 do, Indian corn 2810 a 3 Winchester bushel.

A demand for the West-Indies has considerably reduced the stocks at market.

Flax seed 69 a 7 Winchester bushel, Pearl shes 1st q. 67 a 68 per cwt, Nominal and expected to decline.

Put shes 1st qua. 468 a 48 per cwt. No sale at present—large stocks on hand, and expected to decline.

Rice 2185 a 2285 per cwt. Large supplies from the East-Indies, and the sale dull. Turpentine 1696 a 1786 per cwt.

In demand. Tar 208 a 21 bbl, Pitch 186 a 2 lb.

Deer skins in the hair 186 a 2 lb. Bees wax 120 lbs.

Indigo—no sale. Tallow 120 lbs.

Staves, butt 551 a 60 m, Pipe red oak 5 a 6 10 m, White do. 14 a 16 m.

Hhd. red do. 4 a 5 m, White do. 10 a 13 m, Bel red do. 2 10 a 4 m.

White do. 8 a 10 m, Hhd. heading 10 a 13 m, Pig Iron 6 a 7 2400lbs.

Tobacco duty unpaid per Georgia 3 3-4 a 6 1-2 lb, Carolina 3 3-4 a 6 1-2 lb.

James River 4 a 8 lb, York Rappahannock 3 1-2 a 7 lb.

Potowmack 6 1-2 a 8 lb, Stemmed Maryland inferior, common middling 3 1-2 a 4 lb.

Bright 5 1-2 a 6 lb, Gold colour 7 a 8 lb.

Mrs. FENNEL L., On Thursday evening, entertained a numerous and respectable audience with a very elegant selection of some of the finest pieces in the English language. His delivery was, as usual, highly animated and appropriate, and as if we may judge by the applause which immediately succeeded the performance, gave great satisfaction to his hearers. The story of Lavinia was well calculated, by the amiable tenderness which it cannot fail to excite, to prepare the mind for the pathetic tale of Edwin and Emma, and the more affecting tho' painful picture of the enchanting sorrows of the deranged Maria.

In Collin's Ode on the Pallions, and Dryden's Ode on St. Cecilia's day, Mr. Fennell exhibited a considerable exertion of his powers; but in the Ode to Mæcæus, the wildness of the human mind in its most distressing situation was but too justly represented. The varied effects of lunacy, from the tender complaints of the love-sick maid to the wild ravings of the furious maniac, alternately melted and petrified the heart.

Arrived, schr. Mary, Hall, Rotterdam, 54 days. Left ship Suberb, Gardner of Bolton, ready for Sea, but froze up. Jan. 12, long 86, spoke ship President, Boynton of Wiscasset, from Liverpool for New York. The brig Ann, Lloyd, arrived from Boston Dec. 3. Brig Aurora, Bartlett, Martinique, 22 days.

Schr. Vandyke, Prior, Edenton, spoke ship America, Smith, 6 days from Bolton, over Hatteras Shoals for Edenton. Brig Delight from Martinique, 29 days to the Barr, had arrived. Left at the Marshes, capt. John Purket.

From the American Daily Advertiser. Messrs. Claypoole, Please to insert the following, for the good of those who are afflicted with violent head-aches, who will find immediate relief by Metallic Points, invented by Dr. Perbina;—for this morning I was so violently attacked with an excruciating pain of the head, that I was unable to walk: but got immediate relief upon the Doctor's applying his Metallic Points to my head.

S. PASSEY.

RICHMOND, February 8. Philadelphia, December 27th, 1796.

GENTLEMEN, The address on the subject of my retirement, which you have done me the honor to enclose, by direction of the general assembly of Virginia, was received on the 25th.

My acknowledgments of it is committed to your care—and for the polite and flattering manner in which you have executed the direction of the legislature, I pray you to accept my best thanks, and all the good wishes of,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient and Very humble servant, Co: WASHINGTON.

LUDWELL LEE, Esq. S. S. } Virginia. JOHN WISE, Esq. S. H. D. }

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of VIRGINIA. GENTLEMEN,

For your address, be pleased to accept my acknowledgments.

That any services of mine should have produced a declaration of the friendship and gratitude of the legislature of Virginia, cannot but be as pleasing as it is honorable to me, whose highest ambition has been, by faithfully and zealously serving my country, to the utmost of my abilities, in all the public employments of my life, to merit the approbation of my fellow-citizens.

It is with unfeigned thankfulness for the goodness of a kind Providence, that I look forward to the period, when the first wishes of my heart are to be gratified, in returning once more, to private occupation, in the shades of rural retirement.

Co: WASHINGTON. United States, 27th December, 1796.

Died, at his seat in Richmond county, on Wednesday the 18th ultimo, in the sixty third year of his age, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, Esquire. He was an early, zealous and active friend to the revolution, which established the independence of the United States of America. He was a firm, calm, and enlightened patriot, and a most unequalled social companion. He met his fate with that composed fortitude, which must always flow from the recollection of a well-spent life, and those who witnessed it, were ready to exclaim, Oh! let us die the death of the righteous, and let our last end be like his!

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) February 4.

On the 19th ult. Mr. and Mrs. Glare, of Robeson were murdered by a mulatto girl; Mr. Glare went to sleep in the day time—the girl having killed him with an axe, went to the door and called on her mistress from a neighbouring house, and said her master wanted to speak to her—Mrs. G. immediately repaired to the bed side of her husband, and was about to uncover him, when the girl struck her with the axe, and killed her also. The girl is now in Lumberton jail, and her trial was to come on the 2d inst.

It is supposed the girl's reason for committing this horrid deed, was owing to her master having made a will some time ago, in which he desired this girl to be free after the death of himself and wife.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ARRIVED.

Ship Neptune, Jeffers, Lisbon, via New-York Sch'r Amy, Woodward, Cape-Francois, do CLEARED.

Ship Eagle, Bates, Madeira Brig Rollin, James, Baltimore Schr Little Fanny, Cox, St. Thomas's Sloop Polly & Molly, Denike, Richmond From Log-book of brig Peggy, Hardy, from Amsterdam.

Jan. 16, lat. 22, 41, long. 63, 20, spoke schr. Eleanor, Rowland, 14 days from New-York, bound to St. Thomas. Jan. 18, spoke the brig Dolphin, Smith, from Philadelphia to Hispaniola, out 16 days, lat. 22, 19, long. 64, 00. Feb. 1, spoke the sloop Polly, out 3 days from Charleston to Jaamal. In the Peggy came 4 passengers.

Ship George, of Boston, is arrived in Hampton Road, 153 days from Batavia. Ship Boston-Packet, Tennant, of this port, arrived at Charleston the 1st instant, from London.

From Lloyd's List to Dec. 9. inclusive. Arrived at Gravesend.

Manchester, Shewell, From Philadelphia Concord, Kearlay, Boston

Factor, Kemp, New-York Columbus, Fletcher, Virginia

Plato, Laurence, New-York Dover.

Montezuma, Chace, Baltimore Condord, Masley, Boston

Pigou, Sinclair, New-York Virginia, Davis, Virginia

Connecticut, Lord, Massachusetts Falmouth

Packman, —, Virginia and saild for Rotterdam Clyde.

Samuel and Margaret, Stedman, New-York Bilboa.

Helen, Dixey, Boston

BOSTON, February 8.

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