

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) May 2. The fleet from England, under Admiral Gardner, arrived at Barbadoes on Friday; the merchantmen and transports did not accompany them.

The following are the ships that compose Admiral Gardner's Squadron:

Table with 3 columns: Ships, Guns, Commanders. Lists ships like Queen, Duke, Monarch, Orion, Hector, Hannibal, Coluden, Iphigenia, Heroine, Rattle-snake with their respective armaments and commanders.

It is generally believed at Dominica, that the French fleet is arrived at Martinique.

GRENADEA, April 19.

This morning the schooner Swift, Capt. Ryal arrived here from Tobago, with the agreeable news of the capture of that island. We have been favored with the following particulars by Col. Baillie.

On Sunday the 14th, at 2 o'clock, a signal was made that an enemy's fleet was off Courland, and in about an hour afterwards the Frigate, and the other vessels in the Squadron came to anchor in the bay. Gen. Cuyler immediately landed with the troops consisting of 350 men, and marched directly to Cinnamon hill, where he halted, and dispatched a flag of truce to the fort, to demand the surrender of the island. The governor returned for answer, that they would hold out to the last extremity. It was then determined to carry the hill by storm, and the necessary preparation being made, the troops marched at one o'clock on Monday morning, taking the road through the town of Port-Louis. They were formed in two columns, the one under the immediate command of the General, the other led by Major Gordon of the 60th.

The firing began about 2 o'clock, and continued obstinate for about three quarters of an hour, when Major Gordon with the light infantry entered the fort and made himself completely master of the hill.

At day-light the capture was announced by hoisting the Union flag, and firing the morning gun.

All accounts agree in bestowing the highest encomiums on the cool and determined courage manifested by the British troops on the occasion; and the conduct of Major Gordon in preventing the slaughter that almost unavoidably follows a storm, reflects equal honor on his own humanity and the discipline of the troops he commanded.

In addition to the above account, we are informed that there were near 300 men in the Fort at the time of the assault; that seven of the assailants were killed; and a few wounded; among the latter are Gen. Cuyler (slightly) and Lieutenant Geyer of the 67th, who joined the expedition at Barbadoes as a volunteer.

Philadelphia, May 22.

Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, produced his credentials to the President of the United States; he was received and acknowledged as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.

By an arrival at this port yesterday in twelve days from Cape Francois we learn that a frigate had arrived there in 28 days from Brest; which brought intelligence that Gen. Dumourier had gone over to the Austrians; that a fleet of twenty-five French line of battle ships had sailed for the Mediterranean, and that another French fleet was cruising in the British channel; a new Governor for Hispaniola, a very popular character, came in the frigate.

The Southern papers continue to detail very distressing accounts of Indian murders and depredations on the Western and South Western Frontiers; numbers of men women and children, have fallen sacrifices, since the first of April.

On Saturday last a republican dinner was given at Oellers' to Citizen Genet, by a respectable number of French, and French-American citizens.

Samuel Huntington, Esq. is re-elected Governor and Oliver Wolcott, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut.

By the ship Peggy, Capt. Elliot, from Amsterdam we have Leyden Papers to the 5th April, from which the following articles are translated.

EXTRACTS from the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of the 5th April, 1793.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 28.

On the 25th instant between 12 and 1 o'clock, his royal highness the Archduke Charles made his entry into this city, accompanied by the field marshal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and a numerous retinue of general officers. It is difficult to express the satisfaction the people have shown at this change of things; almost all the inhabitants were on his passage, and the air echoed with redoubled shouts. The Archduke repaired to the church of St. Gudule, where Te Deum was sung by way of thanksgiving. From thence the Prince passed through the principal quarters of the city, and every where received unequivocal marks of the joy of the Brabanters. At last having repaired to the Hotel of the Duke D'Albrearby, the wine of honor was presented to his Royal Highness, and at night there was a grand illumination. Yesterday a courier arrived here from Vienna, who brought to the Archduke the patent of Governor and Captain General of the Netherlands. The same day, this young prince set out to take the command of the advanced posts of the army. The Count de Metternick, who before the French invasion was invested with the post of minister plenipotentiary, is expected in a few days at Brussels. Yesterday the people of the city brought the statue of Prince Charles of Lorraine, which had been thrown down by the Sans Culottes; and drew it themselves to the Place Royale with a numerous band of music, while all the bells in the city were rung. A new pedestal is now making for it with the greatest activity.

A numerous column of the Austrian army passed through this city on the 25th instant, followed by a large train of artillery and camp equipage. The French army continued to retreat with celerity, though in good order. The column headed by Dumourier himself is already on the heights of Frameries, on the other side of Mons. A large body of Austrian cavalry follow close at their heels. The town and citadel of Namur are evacuated.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated April 1.

The French continue to retreat, still pressed by the numerous body of Austrian horse, which follow them. The Archduke Charles is at Mons, his vanguard at Frameries. On the 29th, the Imperial troops entered Ghent, which the French have entirely evacuated, leaving there some pretty considerable stores. On the 26th of March there was engagement near Antwerp, between a body of French troops and an Austrian division. The battle was long and bloody, and was maintained on both sides with the greatest intrepidity; but the French being superior in number, forced the Austrians to retire, and took several prisoners.

LEYDEN, April 4.

We have at last received certain intelligence that the French garrison of Breda, which is said to have been commanded by Gen. de Flers, delivered up the place by capitulation to the troops of the united provinces, on the 2d inst. It is thought that that of Gertruydenberg will soon do the same. Gen. Dumourier having given orders to the remainder of his troops, to evacuate the territories of the republic. They will have free liberty to return to France, because, in order to prevent the ruin and pillaging of the towns and country, it has been agreed, that all the French troops in Belgia and the Dutch territory, should return home by way of Mechlin, Dendermond, Ghent, and Tournay, under an escort of an Austrian safeguard, to the French frontier.

Saturday evening last an express arrived at the Post Office in this city, with the letters and papers brought by the April Packet, arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Fal-mouth.

The following articles are from London Papers to the 6th of April, brought by the Packet.

STATE PAPER:

Declaration of the King of Prussia, respecting his taking possession of the city of Dantzic, and the territory belonging to it.

THE same reasons which induced his majesty, the King of Prussia, to order part of his troops to march into some of the districts of Great Poland, lay him under the necessity to secure the city of Dantzic and the territory belonging thereto. For besides that this city never has acted for a number of years past, like a good neighbor towards the kingdom of Prussia, it is now become the rendezvous of a wicked and cruel band, who heap transgression upon transgression, and who try by the assistance of their despicable abettors to spread themselves on all sides. One of these villains, after having attempted in vain to spread his poisonous principles, among a happy and faithful nation, has found nevertheless a free and public asylum in the city of Dantzic; and it was only by the most urgent representations that he could be obtained from his protectors. This last instance, together with the numerous abuses of a mis-constructed liberty, and the great connection which subsists between the faction in France and Poland, and a certain party, which by means of the impudence of their principles, have gained a certain superiority above the most of the well-meaning part of the citizens, and finally the great ease wherewith these conspirators procure all kinds of necessities, but especially grains at Dantzic, by the help of their abettors are taken collectively, as objects which have drawn the attention of the King towards this city, and have obliged him to keep them within the bounds of justice, and provide thereby for the safety and peace of the adjoining Prussian provinces. For which purpose his Majesty, after a previous agreement with the other powers concerned therein, has directed his

Lieutenant General De Raumer to occupy the city and territory of Dantzic with a sufficient number of troops, to maintain good order and public security.

It will now depend on the inhabitants, by their prudent conduct, to merit the good will of the King, by using his troops in a friendly manner, and giving them all the help and assistance they may be in want of; the commanding officer, on his part, will not fail to cause the strictest discipline to be observed, and to grant his protection to all such as may find themselves under the necessity to request the same. These are the sentiments of his Prussian Majesty, and he therefore trusts, that the magistracy of Dantzic will make no difficulty in conforming to the same, in order to promote in this manner their salutary views—the good effects whereof will tend most of all to their advantage.

RENNE S, (France) March 15.

The royalists, and friends to the laws and order, at length triumph in this department and the neighboring ones. They only wait for the English at Jersey to make a descent on our coasts to appear openly. A considerable body of armed men have, however, assembled at Norey, about six leagues from hence, who threaten to reduce our city to ashes.

LONDON, April 16.

The merchant corps of volunteers of Dublin have had their cannon reloaded to them, upon a temperate and loyal application to the lord lieutenant.

It is said that Dumourier has seized the three Commissioners sent by the National Convention to arrest him, whom he sent prisoners to the Austrians; and that he afterward marched with his army to Paris. On this news Stocks rose two per cent. to day.

A letter is said to have been received by a merchant in this city, from a respectable House in Amsterdam, dated the 2d of April, stating, that intelligence had been received there of an insurrection at Paris;—that the mob had attacked the Convention, and murdered 80 of the members.

Extract of a letter from Helvoetsluyt, April 3.—3 o'clock, P. M.

The 37th regiment commanded by lieutenant Charles Rofs, Barr. and 531 by lieutenant Symes, which arrived here from Leith on Sunday evening last, under convoy of the Martin sloop, captain Lane, still remain on board their transports, having received counter-orders to proceed after the brigade of guards to Bergen-op-Zoom, by the way of Flushing.—The detachment of artillery are likewise re-embarked to attend them.—Major general R. Abercrombie goes with them to command the 2d British brigade. The contrary winds prevented their sailing for 2 days past.

The British ships of war, remaining here, are the Syren frigate, capt. Manley; the Childers sloop, capt. Barlowe; the Echo, hon. capt. Jones; and the Martin, capt. Lane. The sloop have orders to proceed as convoy to the troops thro' the Scheldt. The Syren and Expedition sail for England to-morrow.

Friday last a deputation from the French Benevolent Society established in this city waited upon citizen GENET with an address, of which the following is a translation:

Citizen Minister of the French Republic.

The French citizens and citizens of the United States descendants of French, residing in Philadelphia, hasten to present this mark of their attachment to the nation you represent, of their zeal for the cause of liberty and equality, and of their personal regard.

Many of us attracted by the innate love of liberty, when France still flinched under the rod of despotism, sought and found an asylum in this happy country, then the cradle of infant equality. The cordial reception from our new fellow-citizens, the close connections and pleasing habits contracted among them, have rendered America a native home. But in becoming Americans, they have not ceased to be Frenchmen; for no individual can be more intimately connected with either, than the two nations are with each other. The French citizen who has become affiliated to the American nation, and the citizen of the United States whom France has adopted have thereby only strengthened the ties of connexion.

An union cemented by the blood of the citizens of both nations, and founded on so solid a basis as similarity of sentiment and principle, is formed to resist the most violent efforts of those whose interest it might be to disturb it: for liberty tends to unite men, as does despotism to divide and destroy them.

The mission with which you are charged, imposes on you the most agreeable duties, since it is committed to you to give and receive the assurance and testimony of so sincere a friendship and so fraternal a union. We will co-operate as far as in our power to maintain so precious a fraternity and prevent the enemies of liberty from giving it disturbance.

Permit us on this occasion, as individuals and Frenchmen, to pay to our brethren of the United States the tribute of gratitude which their conduct towards us so justly claims. We were strangers among them and they treated us as brothers; they have been prodigal of the attentions and assistance, which our situation required, and endeavored to make us forget, that we did not owe our birth to a common country.—Throughout the whole extent of the American empire our countrymen have experienced the effects of the same benevolent spirit. Every where the citizens have been anxious to cherish and the governments to protect them. It would be the height of ingratitude in us not to avail ourselves of so favorable an opportunity of publicly expressing the extent of our gratitude.

Accept, citizen, our ardent wishes for the success of the glorious cause of which France has declared herself the support. We hope, that by her generous efforts liberty will soon be triumphant throughout the globe, in spite

of the enormous combination of despots and slaves who wish to annihilate it.

We felicitate ourselves in finding in you a citizen who has deserved well of his country, and who teaches us to hope that he will acquire a new claim to her gratitude.

(Signed) By order, P. S. DUPONCEAU.

To this he made an answer, of which the following is a translation:

Citizen GENET, minister plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to the French citizens, and descendants of Frenchmen, resident in Philadelphia.

THE principles and sentiments which have animated you, citizens, do equal honor to your heads and hearts, and leave no doubt of your patriotism. You have anticipated the intentions of the French republic; her wish is to strengthen more and more the ties which connect her with the virtuous nation that has so justly deserved, by her generous conduct towards you, your attachment and gratitude. I will use my best endeavors to fulfil the intentions of the republic, and am persuaded, that you will neglect nothing to prove to the citizens of the United States, that Frenchmen now consider them as brethren.

I shall take care, citizens, to communicate to our fellow-citizens in France, the address which you have just presented, and I beg you to accept my thanks for the opinion which you have been pleased to entertain of my zeal and entire devotion to the cause of liberty and equality. (Signed) GENET.

COMMENCEMENT.

On the 15th instant was held at the Methodist Church, in fourth-street, a Commencement of the Pupils of the Young Ladies' Academy of Philadelphia. The exercises commenced by a well adapted prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sprout, the President of the Trustees; after which a number of selected pieces, suitable to the female character, were pronounced with judgment and propriety. The salutatory oration was delivered by Miss Priscilla Mason, and the valedictory by Miss Eliza Lasker, each of whom, together with Miss Ann Bartow and Miss Eleanor Britton, were honored with a diploma.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) dated May 2.

A few days ago several rich and respectable inhabitants were butchered at Guadaloupe in a manner too horrible to mention, which even the most cruel savages would have been ashamed of. The following are the names of the unfortunate victims—Madame Vermont the elder; Madame Vermont the younger, and two children; Madame Meyencault; Madame Roupelle the elder; Madame Roupelle the younger, and an infant child; the two Messrs. Roupelle; Monf. Gondcaurt, three daughters just arrived from France, from 11 to 18 years of age; Monf. Brindeu; Madame Brindeau; Messrs. Vaudrecourt and Buelle.

Extract of a letter from a well informed Correspondent, dated London, April 5, 1793.

P. S. I have not been able to procure copies of the bill mentioned in this letter but it declares in substance that any person being or residing within any of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty who shall directly or indirectly supply, or cause, direct, authorize or procure any person or persons whomsoever or whosoever residing, to supply or to send for the purpose of being sold or supplied to any of the dominions of France or place in their possession or to the armies fleets or vessels employed by the French government, any naval or military stores, gold or silver in bullion or coin, forage or provisions of any kind and various other articles shall be deemed guilty of Treason. All insurance made on any goods and vessels bound to or from the ports under French dominion made null and void and parties guilty of misdemeanor.

The declaration of independence by the immortal Congress of '76—contains this sentiment, That in future the United States would consider Great-Britain as they do the rest of the world—enemies in war; in peace friends.

Married, Monday evening, by the Right Reverend Doctor White, GEORGE HAMMOND, Esquire, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miss PEGGY ALLEN, eldest daughter of Andrew Allen, Esquire, of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Magaw. Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON to Miss LUCY PAYNE, of this city.

Died the 18th inst. in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. JANE HOLME, relict of Mr. JOHN HOLME, of Pennsack, Philadelphia County; a woman in whose character were united the Christian, social and domestic virtues in an eminent degree. Her funeral was attended on Sunday last, and a sermon adapted to the occasion delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rogers in the Baptist Church, Lower Dublin, from these words—Gather my faints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, captain, and origin. Includes Brig Ann and Mary, M' Cain, Dublin; Schr. Betsey, Willis, Hispaniola; Sloop Fanny, Hatchard, Bermuda.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table showing stock prices: 6 per Cents at 16/8, 3 per Cents at 8/11 9/3, Full shares Bank U. S. at 2 per cent. adv.