

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

DECLARATION

Of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France to the Windward Islands.

To all the Neutral Nations trading with said Islands.

Eight hundred Republicans and two French frigates, have conquered the island of Guadalupe; eight thousand chosen troops, six line of battle ships, and twelve frigates, must yield to that courage, virtue and love of one's country which animate a republican breast.

With such inconsiderable forces, but entirely devoted to the triumph of Liberty and Equality, we have overcome all obstacles, and finally drove from this fertile and now free country, the remainder of this pillaging horde.

The vile satellites of George, these infamous promoters and supporters of all kind of robbery, ashamed of their defeats, and unable to resist a generous enemy, endeavored to satisfy their insatiate avidity, by plundering under frivolous pretexts, neutral vessels.

Nay, they exhaust all the resources of craft and peridy, in order to distress them with impunity, and they are going in the footsteps of Charles Gordon, commander at St. Lucia, John Vaughan of glorious memory, at St. Eustatius, and Benjamin Caldwell, pretend to colour these their detestable robberies by an insignificant proclamation, which declares the island of Guadalupe to be in a state of blockade, as if it was possible to block up such an extensive coast!

The present moment do they chuse for issuing an extravagant proclamation. And have not our fleets of war and other armed vessels, within these few months, burnt or otherwise destroyed eighty-eight of their vessels? Which may easily be ascertained by the condemnations of the tribunal of commerce of this island, and by the different papers and documents belonging to said vessels. And are we not ready at the same moment to attack their colonies and there convince them of the impossibility of blocking us up?

But rob they must! That is the great principle of the English military service. In such a corrupted government, no preference can be obtained but for money; and money must be had no matter by what means; if they cannot get it from their enemies, they are base enough to turn pirates, and ransack neutral vessels, who are not able to defend themselves.

From this sketch of the fordid intentions of the English, the dignity and independence of neutral powers require, that they should be upon their guard, and provide against the perfidious vexations which this pretended blockade prepares to their trade.

We do therefore, of our side, formally declare, that we shall never deviate from the principles of equity and benevolence, which have directed all our operations, during and after the retaking of this island, and that all neutral vessels shall here be well received and protected, as far as it lies in our power; we assure them, that the English redomontades inspire us only with contempt, and that our enemies shall soon have reason to repent of their rashness and insolence.

This our present declaration shall be officially transmitted to the respective governments of the islands of St. Bartholomews, St. Cruz, and St. Thomas, and further to the Congress and Legislatures of the different states in America, through the means of the French minister in Philadelphia.

Port of Liberty, the 3d day of Ventose (21st February, stile of the slaves) in the 3d year of the republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES, GOYRAND, LEBAS.

By the London Gazette of 24 Jan. it appears that ROBERT SHORE MILNES Esq. is appointed Governor of Martinique.

FOR HAMBURG,

Warranted to go North about.

The New Ship

A M I T Y,

Captain Campbell,

The greater part of the Amity's cargo is on board, she is intended to sail the 20th inst; about fifty tons of goods will be taken on freight, & speedy application is made apply to

PETER BLIGHT.

April 4

SALES OF A CARGO.

On Monday, the 6th Inst.

At Ten o'clock at the

New Stores of Messrs. Rofs and Simon,

No: 27, and 29, between the Draw-bridge and Walnut Street,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

Coffee & Sugar,

In Hogsheads, Barrels and Bags,

A L S O,

Cotton and Hides.

In Lots of about 600 Dollars each, payable one third in cash, one third in 60 Days, and one third at 90 Days.

William Shannon, Auc'r.

April 3

A LIMNER from Europe.

WHO has acquired a certain celebrity in the art of taking faithful and agreeable Likenesses, in several parts of the world where he has resided, is desirous of making a tender of the exercise of his abilities (in that line) to the public of this flourishing city, where the cradle of the arts is fit in motion by the enlightened part of its inhabitants, of whose protection and encouragement the humbly claims a small share.

Specimens of his skill in painting may be seen at his room, No. 93, south Eighth street, between Walnut and Spruce streets at Mr. Henry Andrew Heins's.

N. B. His prices are very moderate and he warrants Likenesses.

April 3

d15t

A FEW BALES OF INDIA MUSLINS,

Entitled to the Drawback,

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis.

April 3

d2w

Foreign Intelligence.

From Paris papers, by the America.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

February 7.

The popular society of the commune of St. Flour addresses the Convention: "We will have neither tyrants with red caps nor crowned tyrants. We vow an implacable hatred to both; we felicitate you on the return of the 73 deputies; we solicit the immediate punishment of the remains of Robespierre's faction; two long has the sword of the law been suspended over their guilty heads, it should at length strike; humanity outraged by them, virtue oppressed, innocence dragged to the scaffold, liberty covered with bloody garments, all call for this measure of necessary severity. Honourable mention.

The arrival of the Duke of Leeds a prize to the corvette Spartiate, with a rich cargo, was announced. [The Spartiate which sailed from the Chesapeake on the 19th of November last, it appears also arrived some time before.]

February 8.

The family of citizen Cabet, late administrator and guillotined at Strasbourg, represent, that the head of the family was executed by the orders of St. Juste only because he had refused him a carp he had bought. They alle relief. Referred to the committee of legislation.

Upon the report of a member of the committee of succours it is decreed that the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand livres be distributed as a recompence among 400 defenders of the country, who have received honourable wounds.

A number of decrees of the same kind were also passed.

Several agents of the commission of transportation complain of having been turned out of office: That commission, they affirm, are all agents of Robespierre.

"Their chief, say they, it is true has lost his life upon the scaffold, but that is not enough, it was necessary to guillotine his works and his workmen. This severe measure is the more urgent as the conquest of Holland will open a vast field to their dilapidations; and that if you do not hasten to stop those devastators, they will leave you not even a handkerchief to wipe the tears of the Republic." [This is surely not the language of Moderate calm reason; it is the language of passion and party violence.—Thus these denunciators of the sanguinary reign of Robespierre, would wash the foul stain, in more blood.] Referred.

A report was made and accepted relating General Meyer, who rendered important services to his country, to his liberty and rank in the army, and also allowing him the salary which had accrued during his confinement.

A female citizen appeared at the bar upon crutches. Having devoted herself to the care of the sick in the advanced posts of the army she had her thigh broke by a bomb shell. She prays for relief. Referred to a committee directed to report to-morrow.

Thureau, representative of the people with the army of Italy writes that the rigor of the season had impeded the communication of intelligence. It prevented the receipt of the decree ordering the celebration of the festival in remembrance of the punishment inflicted on the last tyrant king. It took place however after the 21st January, and the whole army swore upon their victorious arms, to execrate for ever kings and tyrants and to shed their blood for the maintenance of liberty and the Republic.

The general of the army of the eastern Pyrenees announces that the same festival has been celebrated by our warriors there with equal enthusiasm. "We have sworn, says he, by the manes of the men of the 10th of August, by the manes of all those heroes who have fallen bearing arms in this glorious war, never to acknowledge a king or tyrant; and Brutus like, we will plunge a dagger in the bosom of whomsoever attempts to enslave our country.

Honourable mention of these two letters and insertion in the bulletin, decreed.

The citizens of the Commune of Chateau Benard denounce at the bar the disgusting sanguinocracy, the tyrannic madnels, the hideous immorality of the villains of their Commune.—No amnesty?—[Another proof that the reign of real Moderation does not yet prevail in France; it is, we hope, at hand.]—The convention applauded vehemently this denunciation.

PARIS, January 22.

From Toulon.

Agreeable to a resolution of the representatives of the people this port has again assumed the name of Toulon, instead of Port-de-la Montagne. The division some time since departed for Algiers and composed of the following ships of war, la Minerve of 44 guns, l'Arthemise of 36, l'Alceste of 36, la Courageuse of 36, la Bruie of 22, la Badine of 22, la Hazard of 16, and l'Expedition of 14 guns, are just returned with 26 rich prizes. They sunk a great many more and brought above 600 prisoners, besides 28 of the citizens' goods which were found on board one of the prizes.

A great many Greek and Genesive vessels laden with wheat and other provisions, arrive daily in this port under Turkish colours. The activity which reigns in the dockyards is surprising; 21 ships of the line are ready for sea, and before the close of the third year of the Republic the Toulon fleet will be composed of 30 ships of the line chiefly new ones and constructed in a masterly manner.

By the ship WILMINGTON.

LONDON, January 29.

Yesterday the treasure and baggage of his serene highness the Prince of Orange was brought to town and conveyed to Kew, escorted by a party of the military. There were 14 large waggons, fully laden.

We speak from the best authority when we say, that the residence of the Prince of Orange and his family in this country, will be no expence whatever to this nation; his serene highness having remitted very large sums of money from Holland fully adequate to his exigencies.

The apartments in Hampton Court Palace will be ready for the Prince of Orange in the course of the next week. Lord Southampton's apartments in that palace are to be added to those which this illustrious family are to occupy; but this will be no inconvenience to his lordship, as he never went there.

The equipments determined upon by government for the current year, will increase our marine to 120 sail of the line, and one hundred and thirty thousand seamen, including marines.

On Thursday morning at day break, the Grand Fleet under the command of Earl Howe sailed from St. Helens, with a fine breeze of wind at N. E. Every well-wisher to his country must ardently wish it may fall in with the Brest fleet.

We have reason to believe, that in consequence of the difficulty of remitting so large a sum to the Continent, the Emperor's loan will be reduced from six to four millions sterling.

On Thursday the presents brought over by the Turkish ambassador were delivered at St. James's, they consist—

To the King a pair of gold Pistols; the stock and barrels solid gold; to which was a gold dagger, with a belt, ornamented with pearls and diamonds.

To the Queen and Princesses, a chest of silks, embroidered with gold; a plume of feathers for the head-dress, ornamented with diamonds.

To the Prince of Wales, Duke of Portland, and Lord Grenville, chests of silks.

A Dutch brigate of 36 guns, now in Leith Roads, was on Saturday taken possession of by our seamen, for behoof of the Stadholder.

As we learn from some of our constant readers, that the account of the meeting at Colchester, to consider a petition for peace, has been misunderstood, we think it right to say, from authority, that the petition was proposed by Mr. Halls, in a temperate and proper manner. Mr. Smithies, the rev. Mr. Twining, and the rev. Mr. Proffer, opposed the petition; and the arguments which those gentlemen adduced were so convincing, that out of 141 persons, who were present, 105 voted against the petition. It is much to be wished, that if any meetings of such a nature are held, they might be conducted with the fairness and good order, which prevailed at Colchester.

Yesterday the Turkish Ambassador made his long talked of Public entry into London. The day being fine the procession afforded a pleasant sight to a great number of spectators.

All the cutters and packets which failed on Sunday morning lall from Dover, for Flushing, for the purpose of bringing off the English soldiers from the Island of Zealand, are returned without completing the object of their voyage. They found the ice in such quantities on the coast that they were not able to get within ten miles of Flushing.

On Monday last, the Hannah and Mary American brig Wheeler, master, from Havre, arrived at Cowes.

Monday evening, the American ship Endeavour, Capt. O'Brien, arrived at Plymouth from Brest, which place she left late on Saturday night lall, with a strong breeze at S. E. We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival in this ship, of Lady Ann Fitzroy, and sixteen other English ladies, who had been prisoners in France, but lately liberated from their confinement by a decree of the Convention; also Mr. Bligh, late of his Majesty's ship Alexander, and son of the gallant Admiral (now a prisoner at Brest), and the Captain of the Packet, on board which Lady Ann Fitzroy was captured. The two latter escaped from prison, and got on board the Endeavour just before she sailed. It appears that the French Grand fleet failed 31st of December.

PLAN FOR AUGMENTING THE NAVY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in consequence of a notice he had given relative thereto, moved that the house should enter into a committee of the whole house on Monday next, to consider of the most speedy and effectual means for augmenting the navy.

He said, he did not then intend to enter into any reasoning on the expediency of the measures to be proposed, but he thought it proper to state the propositions which he should then make:—

First. That notice be given to the merchants and traders of the different ports in Great-Britain, that no ship shall be permitted to clear outwards from any port in this kingdom, without having contributed a certain specific proportion of seamen for manning the navy, and producing a certificate thereof signed by the proper officer. He said, that in the mean time he should be happy to inform himself, from any merchants or other persons, who were capable of giving information, relative to any other mode of more effectually encreasing the number of seamen.

Secondly, As he considered, that there were a great number of watermen in the internal navigations of the country, who may be very advantageously employed in a ship, he should propose, that the owners of vessels in that trade should also furnish a proportion of their watermen, and,

Thirdly and lastly, He should propose, that as it was allowed by all, that there may be incorporated into each ship, a large proportion of landmen, there should be a general call throughout the Kingdom, in all the counties, to furnish a sufficient number, according to the exigencies of the case; he said, that the magistrates and the justices of the peace should be obliged to represent the number of inhabited houses, which are not exempt from taxes, and that each parish should be obliged to contribute so many persons, according to the number of such houses therein; these contributions to be made subject to a fine, which being greater than the probable bounty necessary to raise men, would have the good effect to make them enter voluntarily into the service of their country.

Mr. Pitt allowed that these were strong measures, but under the present circumstances, he contended they were perfectly justifiable.

Mr. Grey expressed his conviction that every member of that house would concur in such measures; as they must meet their cordial and sincere wishes for the immediate augmentation of the British navy; but he hoped that the merchants, if they spared a proportion of their men, would in the most effectual manner possible be protected in their trade, which was so excellent a nursery for seamen. Mr. Grey said further, that the custom which had taken place

of impressing apprentices, was oppressive and unjustifiable, and concluded by saying, that the recruiting parties in the different sea-port towns, who offered large bounties for landmen, were particularly injurious to the successful augmentation of the navy, as young men were pleased with a large sum of money and a fine cockade.

Mr. Jekyll wished to know what notice was to be given to the merchants who were to furnish the proportion of seamen.

Mr. Pitt said, that the requisition was not to extend to any ships that should clear out before the passing of the act; but it was to apply to all those which cleared out after; that the committee were only to consider the most speedy mode of laying an embargo, and the best mode of an augmentation in general.

The motion then passed nem. con.

NEW MOTION FOR PEACE.

Mr. Grey said, that the event of his late motion was, in every respect, so unsatisfactory to himself and the public in general, and the amendment proposed and carried by a Right Hon. Gentleman, was so ill calculated to convince the public mind as to the real objects and grounds of the continuation of the war, that he would at an early period bring forward a motion of a similar nature with the former, which would bind ministers to a more explicit declaration of the real and unequivocal motives for prosecuting it.

PROCLAMATION of the Revolutionary Committee of Amsterdam.

"Brave Citizens,

"We G. Pruijs, S. Wifkens, J. J. A. Goges, J. Theon, D Van Lier, J. Oudoupe, E. Vandensuis, P. Dureult, J. Van Hassen, P. J. B. P. Van Vander Aa, forming your Revolutionary Committee, had you with vows of health and fraternity,

"By the mighty aid of the French Republic, and by your own energy, you have call off the tyranny which oppressed you. You are once more in possession of your rights.

YOU ARE FREE—YOU ARE EQUAL.

"Your tyrants have fled from their posts.

"Fellow citizens you may follow with confidence and security your usual avocations. Your persons, your properties, shall be protected. We propose to you to name, as your provincial Representatives, the following Burgers:—Be assured that they will watch over and protect your rights, your interests, and your liberties.

The Citizens whom we propose are—N Van Staphoert, J. Van Victorie, A. P. Leyden, G. Pittingh, J. Van Eys, W. Vander Vuult, J. Teyllett Junia, J. W. J. Van Dam, S. Bos, G. H. De Wilde, H. T. Kate, Karel d'Amder, H. Van Castrop, K. J. Schimmelpenning, N. Breukelaar, G. Vander Zou, D. Vanaken, J. L. Hendricks, M. Van Mourick, J. Galdberg, J. Van Lang.

"Chule, Fellow Citizens, these Patriots as your Representatives, that in the name of the People of Amsterdam, they may forthwith enter upon the Administration of your affairs. We once more hail you, worthy fellow citizens. By your own patriotism, with the aid and under the guidance of such Representatives, order, tranquility, and happiness, will reign in this city. The Frenchmen who are among us conduct themselves, indeed, like brethren. Every idea of plunder, of rapine, or of injustice of any kind is unknown to them. Fraternity with them as with us, is the sole order of the day.

"In the name of the Revolutionary Committee.

"P. J. B. C. Vander Aa."

Amsterdam, Jan. 19th 1795, and the 1st Day of Dutch Freedom.

February 10.

Sir William Howe is promoted to the office of Countable of the Tower, in the room of Lord Cornwallis.

Thursday an elegant dinner was given to Sir Charles Grey and John Jarvis, at the British Coffee house, by the Officers of the Navy and army who were in London, and served under them in the West-Indies, as a token of their regard and respect for their Commanders.

February 11.

Measures have been taken in Holland to set aside the Staetholderian family, by a formal Act, and to new model the Dutch Republic, suitable to the wishes of the French Executive Government.

Late last night Mr. Hearne, the master of one of the Harwich Packets came to town with a person whom he had picked up in an open boat at sea, coming over with dispatches from the Bri-