

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbados) May 3.

The affairs in the West Indies now begin to wear a most propitious aspect, and seem to promise not only a speedy, but happy and successful termination in favor of Britain. Advice received yesterday from the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, enable us at length to state, that the expedition which failed from hence on the 22d ultimo, has invaded the island of St. Lucia, where already the most brilliant successes have attended our arms. The following are the most authentic particulars of their operations, which we have been able to collect, of

the fleet which sailed from hence on the 24th ultimo, and which was unable to proceed with the fleet, when they afterwards failed, and the sloop Adventure, with artillery stores, was totally lost in going in. The fleet only remained here until Monday evening; the night previous to which, Sir John Laforey, having resigned the command to Admiral Christian, failed for Antigua; when they proceeded to St. Lucia, and arrived off there on Tuesday morning; upon which, the Vengeance, of 74 guns, Hebe frigate, and Pelican brig, ran into a bay to the north of Pigeon Island, where they soon silenced a battery, and drove the enemy from an adjoining position which they occupied, and thus enabled Lieut. Col. Malcolm to land his black corps, who eminently distinguished themselves in an attack which they immediately made on a party of the enemy: at the same time, Lieut. Col. McDonald having landed with his detachment of grenadiers, the whole of the fleet came to anchor in Choque Bay, from whence the Hebe and Pelican had also previously driven the enemy; and the next morning a general debarkation took place, without the least opposition. On Wednesday night, Lieut. Col. Malcolm stormed and took Mount Chambeau, while Lieut. Col. McDonald also attacked and carried Mount Chapeau, two advantageous positions, which will facilitate the operations against Morne Fortune, which, with Pigeon Island, were the only fortifications of any strength then remaining in possession of the enemy. During almost the whole time of the troops landing, Capt. Walker, by the most active exertions, scoured the coast with his mortar boat, from which he brought shells to bear wherever the enemy appeared, and made a severe havoc among them; to this is attributed, in a great measure, the safe landing of the troops; and so apparent was the annoyance of this boat to the enemy, that their whole attention was occupied in attempting to destroy it, and, after continued efforts, they at length threw a four and twenty pound shot through her, by which she was much injured. The loss of the enemy has been considerable; and wherever our troops appear, they fly before them in dismay, leaving arms, ammunition and accoutrements behind them to assist their flight. It does not appear that on our part more than 50 men have been either killed or wounded; and from the rapid progress of our arms, scarce a doubt is entertained of the total reduction of the island by this time.

Nothing can, at this time, be more to the importance of these successes, than the safe arrival, in Carlisle Bay, of the fleet which failed from England with Admiral Christian on the 21st of March: which event took place on Sunday last, having on board a powerful reinforcement of troops, ready to co-operate in the future plans of the armament. The above fleet captured on their voyage, in the latitude of Madeira, a French national ship of 12 guns, and retook a valuable Portuguese vessel, prize to her. The former arrived here with them, and the latter was sent to Madeira.

Authentic communications, brought by the Albicore, sloop of war, which arrived here on Monday last, from Madeira.

On the 19th of April, an American vessel arrived at Madeira from Mogadore, which had fallen in, on the 9th, in lat. 31, 00, long. 14, 00, with a squadron of Dutch men of war, consisting of seven sail of the line, three frigates, and a 20 gun ship; and was informed by them that they were bound to the Isle of France, but were first to water at Tenerife. The captain of the American vessel added, that they had three prizes with them, but no troops on board.

His Majesty's ship Albicore, Captain Winthrop, spoke, on the 11th of May, in lat. 17, 42, long. 41, 30, the Juno transport, having on board 115 of the 88th regiment, commanded by Captain Vandellieu, and in company with the Swift brig, loaded with camp equipage, from Gibraltar, bound to this island. They sailed the 4th of April with a fleet under convey of Admiral Mann, whose squadron consisted of seven sail of the line and three frigates, which left them off Cadiz, in charge of the Moselle frigate. On the 12th, this fleet, in lat. 30, 03, long. 14, 04, fell in with a French squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line and three frigates, steering W. S. W. when the Moselle left her convey and chased them until within gun shot, and having made a private signal which they did not answer, returned to the convey and gave the above information; after which she immediately again left them.

The Moselle, no doubt, left her convey the second time for the purpose of seeking Admiral Mann, to inform him of this French fleet being out; which fleet most probably was Richery's, escaped from Ouessant; and as it is very likely that Admiral Mann would receive this information in time to intercept them, we have a very flattering hope that we shall shortly receive accounts of their capture.

An advice boat arrived yesterday evening from St. Lucia and brings accounts down to the 18th inst, but which do not afford any prospect of a speedy decision, although ultimately the most decisive success is likely to ensue from the steady perseverance and bravery of our arms.

On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning all the British batteries (about thirteen in number) were opened on the different posts of the enemy, and a continued fire of 300 shot and shells an hour, kept up until Tuesday night, when a detachment of 800 men under Lt. Col. McDonald attempted the Vi-

gie by storm, but were repulsed with some loss owing principally to the separation of the party from their guide's being killed at the onset, and an indirect fire from an advanced detachment which apprized the enemy of their design.

On the same night the town of the Carenage was set fire to and was still burning when the above vessel left it, at which time about two thirds was consumed.

Although no visible impression has yet appeared from our fire on the Morne, yet it being an open fortification without casemats, rendered strong more from its eminence than fortified state, there can be no doubt of considerable slaughter being made among the enemy, who are completely hemmed up within its narrow limits, and cut off from all communication with the interior of the country, so that not the least supply can reach them.

The Vigie had been twice, previous to the above night, silenced, but afterwards renewed its annoyance to our works, which made it necessary to destroy it altogether, for which purpose the attack was then made, but not succeeding, was to be renewed with an additional force and co-operation by sea, the following night.

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENT.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.
Cape Francois 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.
The special agents of the Executive Directory, Commissioners of the government of St. Domingo:—
To the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, near the United States of North America.

Citizen Minister:—
Immediately on our arrival at St. Domingo we hasten to inform you, of the delegation which the Executive Directory have made us of their powers, by virtue of the CLVI article of the new French Constitution. We are to exercise them to their discharge in this colony; and that the important authority with which we are vested may turn to the utmost advantage of the people under our government we think it our duty to make use of every means which circumstances afford to minds desirous of doing good, and anxious solely for its attainment.

If the endeavors of the late French ambassador had but a partial success it was owing to a series of events inseparable from a great revolution; the colonists in Paris had a momentary influence; but the deceptive illusion, with which they had surrounded the government dissipated as a vapour, and the legislative body, as well as the Executive Directory pronounced themselves in a most decisive tone against those eternal enemies of the principles of France and of its sacred laws.

An active correspondence between you and us, appeared to us well calculated to attain this end.—It was the frequency and the intimacy of the communications between the last commission to St. Domingo and your predecessors which at that time most contributed in frustrating the infamous plots of our emigrants, in preventing their arming against this colony, and in neutralizing the effect of their manoeuvres near the American government, and with the agents of foreign powers in the United States.

The constitution while it abolishes slavery declares, that the colonies are an integral part of the Republic, and that they shall be governed by the same laws. This declaration gives to St. Domingo the laws made relative to emigrants; who by the CCCI.XIII. article of the constitution, are forever banished from the French territory, while it takes absolutely from the Legislative body the right of making new exceptions on that head.

Filled with respect for the national will we declare to you, that our firm intention is, to prevent their approaching our coast, and thus to guarantee this portion of the Republic, from the pestilential influence of their principles; and from the dangers of an unavoidable re-action, if they were suffered to return.

We know, Citizen Minister, that there may be some legal exceptions among them; some may have been forced by violent means, to abandon their homes, but the law, equitable in this respect, has left open to them the means of re-integration: A late decree of the Legislative Body entrusts to the Directory the decision on all petitions for being struck off the list of emigrants; and as we exercise their functions in St. Domingo, we shall hasten to do justice to all.

The women, the children, the old men, who driven by the fury of the rebels against the national authority, fled from the conflagration of the Cape shall be carefully distinguished from the abettors and authors of that unfortunate catastrophe. We shall pity misfortune, but never forgive crime.

We beg you consequently, to give no passport for St. Domingo to the emigrants of this colony, except those who may be authorized to return by a decree of the legislative body, by leave of the Executive Directory or by a decision of their delegates to the leeward islands.

By the President of the Commission.
(Signed) SONT'HONAX.
A true copy
P. A. Adet.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 16.
FORGERY. On Thursday night, Henry Weston the person who stands charged with forgeries on the bank to the amount of 17,000l. was brought to town from Liverpool, where he was apprehended on Tuesday night, by two of the Bow street runners, who found him in bed at Bates's hotel.

Soon after he was taken into custody he made an attempt to put an end to his own life with a razor, which induced the officers to take every instrument of offence from him and watch him as narrowly as possible. At Hounslow, however, where they stopped to change horses, being permitted to go into the yard, accompanied by one of the officers, he turned his back upon him and cut his throat with a knife, which he afterwards acknowledged he had taken from a house where they had stopped

for refreshment. It being dark at the time, and getting into the chaise immediately, without returning into the house, the circumstance was not perceived till they got to Mr. Addington's house in Vine street, before whom the prisoner was immediately taken, when he appeared all covered with blood; a surgeon being sent for, the wound which has at present no very dangerous symptom was sewed up, and he was ordered to remain in custody at the house of an officer in Bow street, until sufficiently recovered to undergo an examination.

It appeared that he went to Liverpool with an intention of going to the West-Indies, having engaged a passage on board the ship Hector bound for St. Vincent's, which put to sea on Tuesday, but was obliged to return on account of the wind having changed. All the money found on his person was 160l., which with 20 paid by him for his intended passage, was the whole sum he was possessed of, though he had received 15,000 out of the 17,000 for which he had forged on the bank.—He has lately lost considerable sums at a gaming house in Pall mall.

PARIS, April 13.

For some days past the groupes in the Thuilleries have been renewed near the Council of Five Hundred. The inspector of the Hall, to whom is confided the interior police of the Legislative Body, ought to prevent at an early hour these meetings of anarchy, from which springs a tyranny, that has often oppressed our different assemblies. It is there that the factions have always held the schools of crimes, and have placed the cradle of every revolt. Paid successively by the various parties who are interested to excite or perpetuate disorder, the clubs, in the open air, already assume a character of menace, and again demand proscriptions. They speak of Robespierre with eulogium, of the guillotine with affection, and of the maximum with transport. They express their wishes for the expulsion of the new Third with hopes; they speak of the decemviral code of 1793, with enthusiasm; of the constitution of 1795, with contempt; of the Legislative Body, with insolence, and of the Directory with indignation. They boast of the 31st of May, they lament that the 73 deputies, expelled at that epoch, have been restored to the Legislature. The ferocious thus agglorated begin to insult the deputies who do not vote according to their wishes, as they leave the Hall.

Paltoret, Boilly d'Antras, and many others were attacked the day before yesterday.—They threatened them with a speedy death. The principal reproach against Boilly was that he was of the celebrated Commission of Eleven, and that he was active in the formation of the Constitution of 1795, which the pretended patriots of 1789 openly declare to have been the production of the Chouans.

Chenier and Tallien passed by these groups, whereupon some voices attempted to praise the last speech of Tallien, in which they said he had abjured his Thermidorian errors; but soon he was reproached with having, after the roth Thermidor been one of the most active promoters of the reaction, and with having proposed the destruction of the patriots confined in the castle of Ham. It seems to be the sentiment of these united brothers, that, in consequence of the apparent conversion of Tallien, they would postpone his trial till after that of the constitutional Chouans, when his turn would come.

We should not, however, alarm ourselves at a band of villains who are only formidable by the culpable complacency of those whose duty it is to disperse and repress them. The majority of the citizens of Paris only wish for the constitution, for peace, the restoration of the public credit, and the dominion of the law. But we must have neither clubs nor groups, which will again open the abyss of the past, devour the constitution and those who formed it, and all the good citizens who escaped from the butcheries of 1793.—(Perlet and L'Eclair.)
The hopes of peace have become more feeble.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

Statement of Votes for Senators, for the Eastern and Middle Districts.

Counties.	Federal Republican Ticket.		
	Sands.	Addison.	Thompson.
Dutchess,	1115	1046	1041
Orange,	176	177	272
Ulster,	772	757	718
Total,	2061	1980	2031
Counties.	Republican Ticket.		
	Livingston.	Tappan.	Smith.
Dutchess,	591	560	551
Orange,	596	571	596
Ulster,	711	877	798
Total,	1962	2018	1945

Elected—Sands, Thompson, Tappan, Republican Ticket.

Counties.	Eastern District.			
	Silveker.	Savage.	Ten Eyck.	Vail.
Clinton,	132	96	87	117
Washington,	746	555	517	524
Renfelleur,	827	772	766	836
Columbia,	820	965	551	584
Total,	2333	2388	1961	2061

Counties.	Republican Ticket.			
	Woodworth.	Van Nels.	Hoffman.	Hopkins.
Clinton,	94	33	27	—
Wash.	558	234	358	677
Renf.	493	400	389	427
Colum.	661	573	618	750
Total	1806	1240	1392	1854

Lowest Federal Republican 1964
Highest Republican 1854

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DIED.—Suddenly, on Wednesday night, Mrs. WILLCOCKS, the amiable consort of William Willcocks, Esq. of this city.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship Leeds Packet,	Liverpool
Brig Nancy, Franks,	Port-au Prince
Schn. Atlantic, Stanwood, Platform, West-India	
Sloop Paily, Rogers, Wilmington, North-Carolina	
Liberty, Thurston,	Liverpool

A gentleman who left Niagara the 15th ultimo, informs, that every preparation was making by the British for evacuating the garrisons. No persons for goods or other things had been for some time given by the government, they being so soon to become unnecessary; in consequence of which no boats, excepting those with family goods, sails, &c. and those already there, are remaining for the free intercourse before they return. The gentleman who brings this intelligence came in a dispatch boat to Oswego, which brought orders for the troops there, to be in readiness to embark on board the gun boats from Kingston, ordered to receive them.

At York, a town on the head of the Lake Ontario, 40 miles distant from Niagara, the future seat of government of that province, the public buildings go on with spirit, several of them are already in considerable forwardness.

The British garrison, which has occupied the post at Point a Fair, on Lake Champlain, ever since the late war, have left it, and gone to Canada.

NORFOLK, June 4.

Yesterday arrived the ship Martin, Capt. N. Colley, in 46 days from London. Extracts from the papers are given below.

In the above vessel came the passenger the Chevalier de Yrujo, minister plenipotentiary of Madrid to the United States.

ARRIVED.

Ship Bowman, Dickson	Glasgow
Martin, Colley	London
Brig Eliza, M'Colley	Liverpool

LONDON, April 14.

We have the pleasure to announce the capture of a Dutch frigate by the Andromeda frigate and Star sloop of war, part of Admiral Duncan's fleet, as will be seen by the following letter, dated Shernefs, April 12, half past four in the afternoon.

"The Andromeda frigate of 32 guns, Captain Taylor, is this moment arrived with a Dutch frigate, which she captured a day or two ago, in company with the Star sloop of war, Hon. Capt. Colville, after a very slight resistance; the latter is now coming up to the North. We do not find that this prize belonged to the squadron which Admiral Duncan has so long been in search of."

The following article respecting the Dutch fleet appeared in an evening paper of yesterday. For the authenticity of it we cannot vouch; and the channel, indeed, renders it particularly doubtful and suspicious.

Hull, April 11.

"We have authority for stating, that Lieut. Booder, Commander of his Majesty's armed Luggers the Black Joke, who returned to this port yesterday from a cruise, saw the Dutch fleet, consisting of six line of battle ships, and three frigates equipped; and one line of battle ship with her top masts struck, enter the Texel. This, we believe, is the first certain intelligence that has been received in England respecting the situation of the Dutch fleet."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED.

Schooner Kitty, Lowell,	Newburyport 10 days.
Sloop Perfect, Waters,	Jamaica 28

The day before yesterday the new copper bottomed ship MOUNT VERNON belonging to this port outward bound for London with a valuable cargo, was taken about one hour after the Pilot left her, by the French privateer schooner Flying Fish which failed from hence a few days since. The privateer's men took every person, captain and crew out of the Mount Vernon, put them on board a Pilot boat, and sent them off. The captain of the Flying fish had a list of five or six American ships belonging to this port which he said he was determined to capture.

New Theatre.

Mrs. and Miss SOLOMON'S Night.

ON MONDAY EVENING, June 13, Will be presented, a comedy in two acts, (not acted this season,) called

Three Weeks after Marriage; or,

WHAT WE MUST ALL COME TO.
Sir Charles Racket, Mr. Chalmers.
Druggot, Mr. Green.
Woodley, Mr. Bette.
Servant, Mr. Darley, jun.
Lady Racket, Mrs. Whitlock.
Mrs. Druggot, Mrs. Rowfon.
Nancy, Mrs. Francis.
Dimity, Mrs. Solomon.

After which, a Musical Drama, in two acts, called

The Children in the Wood.

Sir Rowland, Mr. Green. Ruffian, Mr. Morgan.
Lord Alford, Mr. Marshall. Helia, Mrs. Solomon.
Walter, (first time) Josephine, Mrs. Marshall.
Mr. Moreton. Winifred, Mrs. Rowfon.
Apathy, Mr. Francis. Boy, Miss C. Solomon.
Gabriel, (for that night only) Being her first appearance on any Stage.
Mr. Bliffett.
Oliver, Mr. Darley, jun. Girl, Miss Solomon.
End of the Opera.

A Scotch Pastoral Dance,

composed by Mr. Francis, to be performed by Master Bates, Miss Solomon and Miss Gillaspie.

To which will be added, a Farce, in two acts, called

The Spoil'd Child.

Little Pickle, (first time, with an occasional address, and for that night only) Miss Solomon.
Old Pickle, Mr. Green.
Tag, Mr. Francis.
John, Mr. Bliffett.
Thomas, Mr. Darley, jun.
Miss Pickle, Mrs. Rowfon.
Maria, Miss Gillaspie.
Margery, Mrs. Bates.
Susan, Miss Rowfon.

The Coach Box; or, the World's Ups and Downs,—By Mr. Solomon.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. and Miss Solomon, corner of 7th and Chestnut streets, and at the usual places.

On Wednesday, (never performed here) the Play of THE SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS, with a variety of Entertainments, and the Musical Drama of THE PURSE; or, Benevolent Tar, for the benefit of Mr. Bliffett, Mrs. Demargue, and Mrs. Bates.
Mrs. and Mrs. Rowfon's Night will be on Friday.