

are scanty, uncertain, and of an exorbitant price; that the late prohibition by the Governor of a supply of salted provisions from the United States of America, "had contributed extremely to the distress of Jamaica, and might have been a more powerful aid to the enemy than additional armies and squadrons; and that the wants and deprivations which have taken place in consequence of such interdiction, have rudely torn asunder those habits of respect and affection, of so much importance in the government of the slave, and to the happiness of the master.

This representation, if it were in any degree accurate, might, indeed, reflect disgrace "on the measures pursued by his Majesty's Ministers."—But, this is so far from being the fact, that the prohibition which is described as having endangered the political existence of that island, had no existence but in name. It was immediately succeeded, from an apprehension of the arrival of the French fleet in the West-Indies, by a proclamation of martial law; and as orders were issued, at the same time, by the Governor, to admit all neutrals with salted provisions, &c. into the ports of Jamaica, it cannot be said to have deprived that island of a single cargo of necessary supply.

(To be Continued.)

PARIS, JULY 23.

The *Moniteur* of this day contains the following:—"The Minister of the Marine has dispatched a Circular Letter to all the Ports, in which he communicates the intelligence, that Peace between France and Russia was signed on the 20th inst. by the respective Plenipotentiaries, the General of division Clarke, Counsellor of state and the cabinet, and by the Privy Counsellor D'Oubril; and that accordingly orders are given to the Admirals and Commandants of the Ports, and those of his Majesty's ships to treat the Russian vessels as friends."

The *Fetes* which were announced for the month of August, will take place within the first fourteen days of the month of September: this delay is necessary, to give time for the arrival of the Grand Army.

LONDON, August 8.

Our letter from Plymouth announces the arrival there of *Le Rhin*, a French frigate, of 40 guns, prize to his Majesty's ship *Mars*. *Le Rhin* was one of the squadron which we mentioned on Monday to have chased the *Loire* off the coast of Ireland.—The *Mars* which was attached to Captain Keate's squadron, was the look out ship, and though she succeeded in capturing one of the enemy, there is reason to apprehend that the other frigates have escaped.

The first division of the expedition which sailed from the Downs on Monday afternoon for Portsmouth, returned to that anchorage on Wednesday.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 6.

Came in the *Caledonia*, Boag, from *Wiscasset*, and the *Mars*, man of war from a cruise, with the *Rhin* French frigate, of 40 guns and 300 men, which she captured after a chase of 200 miles, no action; the *Rhin* was in company with the *Thamise*, *Hermoin*, and the *Hartoise*, French frigates, returning from the West-Indies, the whole of which run off when the *Mars* began to chase.

NORFOLK, September 18.

NO PEACE!

Capt. Treadwell of the ship *Eliza*, arrived here yesterday morning from Boston, says, that on Tuesday he spoke the ship *Leonidas*, Capt. M'Kenzie from Liverpool, bound to Alexandria, 35 days out, who informed that all hopes of Peace between France and England had vanished.

NEW-YORK, September 20.

Capt. Storey, of the ship *Connecticut*, was boarded on the 16th Aug. by the British cutter brig *L'Espoir*, Capt. Hope, and was informed that Preliminaries of Peace were signed at Madrid on the 4th of August between Great-Britain and Spain; and that the news was received at Gibraltar by express on the 14th, which was the day *L'Espoir* left that port.

September 22.

MIRANDA.

We received a letter last evening from a gentleman at the quarantine ground, of which the following are extracts:

To the Editor of the *Evening Post*.

"Quarantine ground, on board the schooner *Amazon*, Sept. 18.

"SIR,

Having just arrived in the schooner *Amazon*, Thomson, master, in 24 days from Lagaira, I lose no time in enclosing to you, what I presume to be, the latest news from Miranda.

"The schooner *Amazon*, left Lagaira in the evening of Sunday the 24th Aug.—early the next morning was boarded by Lieut. Boyd, of the British armed schooner *Gypsey*, who gave us the following information: that about the 13th Aug. he went into Coro, in order to ask leave of Gen. Miranda to repair his schooner in that harbor; that a day or two after his arrival there, Capt. Johnson of the ship *Leander*, went with a number of his

people to the watering place (about five miles from Coro,) in order to obtain water for his ship—that the Spaniards, finding so small a party at such a distance from Coro, attacked and killed Captain Johnson and 14 of his men—as soon as Miranda had notice of this attack, he marched his troops out towards the watering place, upon which the Spaniards immediately retreated to the mountains. Lieutenant Boyd says this is the only engagement of any kind, that has taken place between Miranda and the Spaniards since the former got possession of Coro.—Lieut. Boyd states further, that Gen. Miranda having only between 3 and 400 men, and surrounded by from 3 to 4000 Spaniards, (who notwithstanding had never dared to attack him) had thought proper to abandon his situation; he was induced to do this more particularly on account of having no advantageous heights near Coro, on which to fortify. Gen. Miranda accordingly embarked his troops in the night of the 16th of August, (at which Lieut. Boyd assisted) and the next evening left Coro with his whole squadron, in order to seek a more eligible situation, but which way he has directed his course, whether to windward or to leeward, Lieut. Boyd could not tell. Lieut. B. came out of Coro in company with Miranda's fleet, and parted from it the same night: He states that the English shipping now assisting Miranda, are the *Lilly* sloop of war, two brigs, and several gunboats.

"I staid at Lagaira a fortnight, I found that the Spaniards (whatever may be their private feelings) dare not express any other opinion concerning Miranda, than that he is a "pirate," a "plunderer," and a "villain," &c. The Spanish government has taken every means to render this General as unpopular, and to make his success as much dreaded as possible: it has taught the planters that his design is to liberate all their slaves; the merchants that he has come to plunder, and the poor to oppress them. Miranda has, notwithstanding, many friends in the country, but they dare not declare themselves; and in the present posture of affairs, it is no way probable, and I think not possible, that he will be able to effect any thing without the aid of, at least three or four thousand good troops.

"The Spanish government, imme-