

LEGHORN, September 20.

The approaching departure of admiral Hood for the gulph of Spezzia, under pretext of watering on the Genoese coast, gives rise to many conjectures, and attracts the attention of every body. It was besides remarked, that the admiral had cleared his ship of whatever could be spared, in order to render the manœuvring more easy. We are in general, persuaded, that some great perfidy is preparing.

Our letters from Sardinia mention, that the insurrection excited at Oristano because of the want of victuals, has been momentarily quelled. Troops and artillery were dispatched to the focus of rebellion; and those whom the agents of the court pointed on, were hung as the leaders of the rebellion.

The same letters announce, that the new viceroy of Sardinia arrived there on the 8th September in a Spanish ship.

An anecdote transpired here, which throws new light on the policy of the British, and on their avowed designs to render themselves absolute masters of the Mediterranean.

When the viceroy of Sardinia arrived at Leghorn, he addressed himself to the English in order to obtain a vessel which might transport him to Cagliari. The English refused to comply. And the viceroy applied then, and not before to the Spanish.

It must be observed, that the English ships cruised at the same time, continually on the coast of Sardinia, and spied the result of the commotion which without doubt, the British cabinet had fomented in that island, in hopes of finding an opportunity to take advantage of the insurrection.

This single stroke of English policy, is more than sufficient to open the eyes of the diminutive courts of Italy, to apprise at last the despots themselves, of the true meaning of that friendship, which the English have so generously promised them, and to acquaint those princely clients with the means the court of St. James's employs, in order to domineer as the universal tyrant of their dominions.

The same machiavelic plot is extended to Sicily, and already executing in that island. The people of Sicily are little enlightened with respect to their rights, and want above all the necessary energy. However, the king of Naples having lately demanded their superfluous plate, and an addition of taxes, received in answer, in the name of the people, that the war of the king of Naples against the French was illegal.

It seems that the English, animated by a well calculated hope of a revolt, have a hand in the commotions which seem to break out in Sicily, and it is confirmed, that the departure of admiral Hood is not foreign to those events.

LONDON, October 14.

Extract of a letter from Turkey, dated October 9.

"Yesterday sailed admiral M'Bride's Squadron, with several armed cutters, for the coast of France."

A report prevailed at the stock exchange this forenoon, that advice had been received in some private letters, of the Prussians having entirely defeated the French near Treves. The Amsterdam Gazette, however, takes no notice of any such engagement having taken place.

A letter from Cologne, of October 3, confirms the defeat of general Clairfayt on the 2d instant, and describes that city, in consequence, to be in the greatest consternation, but gives no account or detail of the action.

The letters brought by the Holland mail which arrived on Sunday, likewise contain no detail of the late unfortunate conflicts on the Roer and the Meuse, on the 1st and 2d instant, which made it necessary for general Clairfayt's army to pass the Rhine. We have heard it said, that the Austrians lost 10,000 men these two days, but we think this statement must be much exaggerated, as we know that general Clairfayt had previously determined to pass the Rhine, in order to establish his winter quarters out of the reach of the enemy's attack. Although we know that the Austrian posts were defended with much bravery, and that the conflict was extremely bloody, still we do not think that the general would persevere in a contest so ruinous for a country which he meant to abandon.

From general Clairfayt having crossed the Rhine, the whole country westward of that river becomes a conquest to France. By the latest accounts, the French were advancing to Bonn, which was previously evacuated by most of the principal inhabitants.

The last letters from Amsterdam state, that the heavy rains which have lately fallen, swell the rivers very much, and that in case of necessity, they can overflow the surrounding country so as to prevent the French from a nearer approach.

We are happy to learn that such measures are pursuing in Holland to secure the Dutch navy and stores, as they leave no cause of apprehension that either would fall into the hands of the enemy under any circumstances of invasion.

By letters from Warsaw of the 16th ult. there is intelligence of an engagement on the 13th of the same month, between the Polish troops under general Dombrowski, and the Prussian corps posted at Kamions, to guard a considerable magazine of flour, oats, salt, and provisions of all kinds. General Dombrowski having divided his troops into three columns, attacked the Prussians with equal skill and bravery. The first column forced the enemy and got possession of Kamions; the second carried a battery; and the third was equally successful in the object of its attack.

The Prussians in this action had 100 men killed, and 75 taken prisoners, among the latter of whom were two officers. The whole of the magazines fell into the hands of the Poles.

Oct. 17. Mr. Dressing yesterday arrived from the duke of York with dispatches by government. He left his royal highness at Nimegen on Sunday morning, where the utmost pains were exerting to fortify their situation. No attack had been made on them; but ministers have received the most important news, that the people of Bois-le-Duc had risen and demanded of the governor of the fortrefs that it should be surrendered to the French, as they would not submit to the horrors of a siege. Accordingly the place was delivered up on Thursday the 9th inst. without firing a shot.

The province of Fritzerland has certainly presented a memorial to the states general calling on them to take into their most serious consideration, the alarming state of the republic, and to occupy themselves forthwith in restoring peace to the country. It concludes with a declaration, that if the states general shall not think it advisable to make peace for the whole of the United States, they will certainly think it advisable to treat separately for themselves.

We can assure our readers that a negotiation has for some time been opened between the French and the king of Prussia at Basle. It is conducted on the part of the French by M. Peregaux, the banker, who is invested with powers to treat for a separate peace with Prussia.

The king, by his agent, offered not merely to conclude a peace, but to acknowledge the republic, on the sole condition that they should abandon the attack upon Holland. This they refused, not from hostility to the Dutch, but because they looked on the reduction of the states general as the surest and most effectual means of waging war with their only remaining and most implacable enemy, the English.

We have this day given the proceedings of the French convention up to the 8th instant. By the papers from which they are taken, it appears that the contest between the moderate and the violent party has been carried on with great vehemence in the Jacobin club, and that every day adds strength to the former and weakens the latter.

Oct. 25. The mail is not arrived, but we have received the following letter from a correspondent, the authenticity of whose communications we have frequently experienced.

"I have to day spoken with a man who left Amsterdam on Friday last, who says that every thing there is in confusion. Thirty chests of arms were seized when about to be distributed among the inhabitants. It was reported that the duke of York was on his march to that city; and in that case a general inundation would take place, which, at the present, would prevent the advance of the enemy, as the late winds and rains were very favourable to such a measure.

"The Dutch people are so ill disposed to the British army, that they will not furnish them with any of the necessaries of life; and this exasperated the officers and soldiers so much, that they have ventured to take them by force, which occasioned the late proclamation from the commander in chief.

"The Dutch patriots pretend that they have gained over secretly many of their own castles; but that their infantry would not be seduced. The Jews and shipcarpenters are willing in case of extremities to emigrate; and it is said that the treasures in the bank, and other valuables, are to be removed on board the fleet."

HALLOWELL, (Maine) December 9.

A gentleman from Wickfleet writes us, that a vessel had arrived there, after a short voyage, from Liverpool (England), which brings the agreeable intelligence, that the French had actually got possession of Amsterdam, the capital of Holland. That nine tenths of the inhabitants were glad to receive them—and that at their approach the gates were opened, and the place given up without resistance.

BOSTON, November 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe to his correspondent in this town, dated London 11th October, 1794.

"Though I often pay my respects to Mr. Jay, when all present are in the American interest, yet we, none of us, ever could get from him any thing respecting the sagacity or forwardness of his business, and from the necessity alone of the British cabinet's granting all, and even more than he at one time would have exacted, we have reason to suppose he will by and by, return back, and be heartily welcomed by his fellow-citizens. It is rumoured and not without some truth, that the British cabinet never had a harder or tougher hand to deal with than they find in citizen Jay; this, with the critical situation of Great-Britain just now, will insure him success, and it has been mentioned in circles where I have been, who are not in the American interest, that he, Mr. Jay, is embracing the present opportunity, and will obtain the privilege of the carrying trade to the West-Indies, so far as that the United States shall have access to all the islands with free liberty to carry and bring any thing to and from them they please.—For instance, a vessel not exceeding 120 tons burthen, may go from Boston, with a cargo of any thing, to the island of Jamaica; there sell and purchase a cargo of sugar, and carry it back to Boston, land it, and then, if you please, reship it in any size vessel, and carry it to any European market, except Great-Britain and Ireland. This point gained, as the United States can carry, in times of peace, for about one half what Great-Britain can, she will go near to make a monopoly of the whole carrying business.—Although Mr. Jay, as before observed, is close in the extreme, yet from this leaking out of the other party, I hardly doubt its truth; and Great-Britain must be at peace with the United States, she will just

now grant almost any thing Mr. Jay may demand, and I do not think he will be wanting or sparing in his exertions.

"To attempt to give you an account of the political world at this time, would be endless and needless, as you will doubtless have things fully detailed in your own papers; and give me leave to observe, generally, that France is every where successful, and such extraordinary genius and energy does she possess, that if the executive of that country should declare they would build a bridge from Calais to Dover, I should think it accomplished. Going on for three months more as they have for the three past, they will have all the cannon in Europe, and half the merchant vessels of Great-Britain. Holland must either make a separate peace or be conquered in all the present month; and in either case, France will have the Dutch navy in her scale, and then, by next spring she will be both disposed and able to break the back of the British navy; of such importance does France conceive this object to be, that she will not make peace till it is accomplished."

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 2.

"The policy that has situated the administration of this country towards you is but too true, but I have reason to believe, (although much secrecy is observed) that since the arrival of Mr. Jay they have been convinced of their error, and seem well disposed to continue a friendly intercourse, which I pray God may long continue, and that we may soon see an end to this cruel war. So far as the West-India body of planters and merchants have any weight with administration, it has been universally used in every interview, and application to them in favour of extending the commerce of the West-Indies with the American states, and we have solicited in the strongest terms, to admit North-American vessels of a certain burthen to carry the produce of the American states direct to our islands, and to receive the produce of our islands in return; this I am sure is very much to be wished for, on the score of humanity as well as policy, and I cannot see how it can materially interfere with our navigation act, so much dreaded by our cabinet ministers, but I am happy to observe that of late, most of these ministers are satisfied with the great benefit that would result from such an intercourse. One lord only excepted, to whose opinion hitherto, much difference has been paid in matters of commercial regulation."

Annapolis, January 8.

Lines written on the decate of Major NICHOLAS WATKINS, December 14, 1794.

SWEET spring advance; and deck with flowrets gay,
The tomb where Watkins's remains are laid,
Ye muses there your constant vigils pay,
And guard from ills the consecrated shade.

Ye tree protect your worthy patrons grave,
He once from ruin sav'd your leafy charms,
Then to his honour bid your green tops wave,
And fold his urn in your embracing arms.

Around the sod may roses ever bloom,
And lilies pour their aromatic tide,
May a kind friend the mournful task assume,
And some few tears be offer'd at his side.

Lost to his country and his mournful friends,
His last address was with a feeble pen,
He now assumes a more exalted strain,
And quits, for angels, the pursuits of men.

Adieu! My friend, long may thy mem'ry live,
Thy country grateful—long thy merits own,
This artless verse is all a friend can give,
'Tis for that country erect the stone.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war; an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption; the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed; the recent confirmation of that tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it; the happy course of our public affairs in general; the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, George Washington, president of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons who profess within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a nation; particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and by their union establish liberty with order for the preservation of our peace foreign and domestic; for the seasonable control which has been given to the spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insur-