

very thick snow until Friday morning, she then, having been in the utmost distress all the preceding night, struck on the rocks south of the Race of Portland, near Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, when the horror of the cries must have been dreadful and shocking beyond description. Captain Pierce, almost the oldest captain in the company's service, with his two eldest daughters, one about seventeen the other fifteen, two Miss Templars, of Bedford square; three other young ladies, several other passengers, and all the officers, except one mate, and most of the crew have perished; and in a few hours, the breakers running so high, the ship went all to pieces, and with the cargo is entirely lost. The only officer and a few of the men who have escaped are most terribly bruised, and some of them have broken limbs from their being dashed ashore on the rocks. The surviving mate arrived in town on Sunday from the wretched scene, and brought the above melancholy account; and yesterday morning young Mr. Templar, with another gentleman set off for Weymouth, to take care of the bodies of such of the unhappy creatures as may be cast on shore. Captain Pierce has left an amiable lady, with seven more children, to deplore the inexpressible loss of an affectionate husband, two lovely daughters, and a tender parent.

There were 100 recruits destined for the East-India service on board the Haliewell, every one of whom perished. The second mate and Mr. M'Manus, a midshipman, got ashore on a bun-coop. The surgeon, after tying round his shoulders a bag, into which he had put some valuable effects, committed himself to the sea, when a wave immediately overwhelmed him and he rose no more.

The following, we are sorry to observe, is an authentic list of those passengers who were lost on board the above vessel:

Miss Eliza Pierce } daughters of capt. Pierce
 Mary-Anne Pierce }
 Anne Paul } nieces of captain Pierce
 Mary Paul }
 Mary Hoggard
 Elizabeth Blackburn
 Anne Mansell.

The following is a correct list of the officers and men who were saved:

Mr. Meriton, second mate
 Rogers, third ditto
 Daniel, sixth ditto
 Duncan M'Dowal, midshipman
 M'Manus, ditto
 Forty of the ship's company, and twenty-five soldiers.

Among the unhappy sufferers was Mr. George Wilson, the ship's steward, who had near 2000l. worth of property in the ship: He was thrown on shore by the violence of the surge, and his fellow sufferers; who had gained the summit of the rock, endeavoured to get him up by ropes; but the severity of the weather, and being exhausted with fatigue, obliged him to let go his hold when more than half way up, and he consequently fell to the bottom, and was dashed to pieces.

There were on board the above vessel a most curious and valuable assortment of fire arms, and several founts of printing types, cast by Mr. Caslon.

The distress of Mrs. Pierce, for the loss of an affectionate husband and two amiable daughters, must be inconceivably great: But when time has in some degree moderated her grief, we hope that it may yield her some consolation to reflect, that the intended voyage of her daughters to India, proceeded entirely from the earnest and repeated solicitations of the two unfortunate young ladies to their parents, in order to indulge the request of an affectionate brother, who has for some time resided in Bengal.

Jan. 13. The following may be depended on as a fact. A person who for 13 years had officiated as footman in the family of Mrs. Dalrymple, was lately brought to bed of a fine boy, to the astonishment of the family, and to the entertainment of the tea-tables in the neighbourhood.

The following lines are literally copied from a stone laid over a youth, interred a few days since, in Newington church yard:

"Reader, whoe'er thou art beware
 "Of eating apple, plumb, or pear;
 "In health, like thee, was I last year,
 "But eating fruit has laid me here."

The account of the commotions in India arising from Mr. Pitt's bill have given just alarm to ministers. The advices which they have received by the Swallow, inform them, that the discontent had risen to such a height, that the supreme council did not think it prudent to have recourse to any rigorous means of quieting the storm. It is said, that gentlemen laid their hands on their swords, and bound themselves to one another by their honour, to withstand the unconstitutional encroachments on their natural rights.

The following circumstance has caused an alarm to the merchants, &c.—A gentleman of some eminence in the Hamburg trade received a letter from a correspondent abroad, with the Hamburg post mark, and describing a person whom he informed the gentleman had defrauded him of upwards 3000l. and that he had received certain intelligence of the defrauder being frequently on the Dutch walk in the

Royal Exchange, and requesting that no noise might be made, but if he could invite the party, who had every appearance of a gentleman, to dine with him, and bring him to return the amount, he might furnish him with the sum of 5000l. and send him about his business, for he was a near relation. The gentleman accordingly kept a look out for some days, and at last met the person described, invited him home to dine with him, and previously gave notice to his family to quit the table as soon as the cloth was withdrawn. After dinner the gentleman opened the reason of the invitation, and acquainted him with the knowledge he had of the defraud; on which the culprit expressed great surprise, begged for God's sake that it might not be made public, and he would comply with his desire, and accordingly delivered bank notes to nearly the amount of 3000l.

The merchant accordingly gave him a draught for 5000l. on his banker, which was received. The next morning the gentleman went to his banker, to place the notes to his account, when to his great surprise he found they were counterfeited. He immediately sent an express to his correspondent, and the letter proves a forgery, and the whole turns out to be a plot formed by a gang of villains, divided, some on different parts of the continent, and others here; and it is supposed that they have been too successful in this practice, in different parts of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Paris, January 14.

"The Dutch are about to propose an equivalent to the English for the cession of the settlement of Negapatnam, according to the late treaty of peace, which they are afterwards to make over to the crown of this kingdom, in lieu of the expences incurred by defending their Oriental settlements during the late war. It is assured, that a sum of money will be immediately offered, nay, it is suggested, that this business is already commenced."

A letter from Calcutta, dated July 25, says—There is at present a sharp contest between the two principal country powers, Tippoo and the Marhattas. Tippoo has lately defeated an army of 25,000 of the latter, and has scarcely left a man to tell the news of their defeat, except the general, who is the only officer of rank that has escaped.

Jan. 29. It is confidently said, that the marquis of Carmarthen will soon resign the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs, and that the right honourable Charles Jenkinson will be created a peer, and appointed his successor; and that the marquis of Carmarthen will go out ambassador to the court of Madrid.

Mr. Jenkinson is to take his title from Addiscombe, the name of his villa, near Croydon.

Feb. 7. By letters from Warsaw, of December 10, we learn, that during the absence of the lieutenant-general de Potenskin, commander in chief of the Russian troops, posted near the mountains of Caucasus, almost all the neighbouring nations (some of whom had sworn submission and fidelity to the empire, and others, who being only vassals, lived in perfect tranquillity) suddenly revolted, infligated by a false prophet, a native of a village near the Caspian Sea, who told them, that neither the cannon or muskets of the Russians would be fired any more, and that their accustomed valour no longer existed, if they would only with resolution attack their fortresses and the new Muscovite colonies. Their project was about to be carried into execution, and the formidable hordes were ready to pass the Kuban and the Terreck, and to attack the lines in every part, but the general, whose courage and wisdom are well known, immediately on his return to the lines of Caucasus, formed his plan, and prevented them, he entered at the head of a body of cavalry, and restored every thing to order.

Feb. 9. On Saturday night about ten o'clock, an American courier arrived at Mr. Adams's house in Grosvenor square from New York. He came over to Nantes in one of the French packets, and from thence by the way of Calais to Dover. It is expected that the American minister has received from Congress their ultimatum in respect of the treaty with Great-Britain, which must soon be brought on the tapis.

Feb. 10. As the minister plenipotentiary coming from Madrid to the court of London, is said to be a grandee, related nearly to the duc de Crillon, it is natural to suppose him one of the first rank.—After the siege of Gibraltar, three officers who had signalized themselves, were created grandees by the king; but then they were created only for life. The duc de Crillon is a grandee by descent. The former, on their creation, standing close to the king, the latter said, "be covered!" Upon which they put on their hats, and then bowing uncovered, retreated a short distance; then they put on their hats again, and quitted the royal presence.

Feb. 13. On Friday the 3d instant, the Langton, Fawcet, and the Resolution, Leicester, sailed from Maryport; when night came on, they lost sight of each other, but soon after fell in again, about six leagues to the westward of St. Bee's head. It then blew very hard, the sea ran high, and the night was thick and dark. The vessels were going upon different tacks, at the rate of six knots, and each barely able to discover that there was danger of engaging with the other, determined at the same in-

stant to go to leeward, and let the other pass; this manœuvre, though well intended, proved fatal to the Resolution. The vessels struck each other on the bows, and the Langton was thrown aback by the violence of the shock: after being able to wear round, they hailed the other vessel, who answered, "The Resolution, and they believed the ship was sinking." While the Langton was tacking, with an intention of coming near the Resolution, to give them assistance, she lost sight of her; but soon after the people called out there was another vessel astern. This however proved to be the boat belonging to the Resolution, with the people (eleven in number) on board her, who all got safe on board the Langton, but the Resolution was seen no more.

Feb. 23. The fortunate possessor of the 20,000l. prize which was drawn on Thursday, is Mr. Lempeie, a native of Guernsey, who was formerly a money-broker on the Royal-Exchange, and failed in business. It is to the honour of this gentleman, that he no sooner found himself favoured by fortune, than he lodged the ticket in a banker's hands, and desired it to be applied to the use of his creditors till their remaining claims were fully answered. The dividend of his former property being but small, it will require about 16,000l. to make good the deficiency: with the remaining four, he will be followed by the esteem of every man of honour and probity in the kingdom.

Private letters from the Cape of Good-Hope, assure, that the plan of revolt meditated by the legion of Luxemburg against the island of Ceylon, was discovered in time to prevent any fatal effects and that some of the fomenters of the intended insurrection are sent in irons to Batavia.

MONTEGO-BAY, March 11.

By the last packet the strictest orders were transmitted to the officers of his majesty's customs in this island, not to admit any ships or vessels built in the American states, since their declaration of independence, to pass as British plantation built, unless they should have been taken at sea, by letters of mart and reprisal, and condemned as lawful prize in the court of vice-admiralty.

In consequence of the above orders, the brig Charlotte, Cornelius White, master, from New-York, with flour, lumber, &c. was seized here last Tuesday, (her register, granted at Halifax in 1784, certifying that she had been built at New London in 1782.) It is however with much concern, we find ourselves obliged to relate, that on the night following, the above vessel, without sails or rudder, was paralytically rescued out of the hands of the officers, by four desperate persons, heading armed boats, towed out to sea, and with sails procured from the shore, carried towards Cuba: but the comptroller in a swift well found vessel, in pursuit of the pirates, her recapture may probably be effected at this hour, as the ship Euphrates, arrived yesterday, saw the Charlotte on Thursday noon, in an unmanageable state, from the deficiency of sails, and the want of her rudder; and yesterday morning about one o'clock, fell in with and spoke the vessel in which the comptroller is on board, and informed them of the Charlotte's steering a N. E. course; the supposed distance at that time five leagues from Martha Brae.

Those deluded men must have been spirited up to this rash act, by the too successful rescue of the brig Star, David Bowers, master, which, on the night of the 28th ult. was, in a similar manner, carried out of Martha Brae harbour. His majesty's sloop Porcupine went the next day in pursuit of her, but neither has been heard of.

March 18. Our last informed the public of the rescue of the brig Charlotte, which was under seizure in this harbour, the steps that were taken in consequence thereof, and the probability of her recapture. Since that time, no certain intelligence has been received of either vessel. An arrival yesterday evening from the coast of Cuba informs, that they feared of an American brig being at anchor on the coast, which is supposed to be the Charlotte; but of the vessel which went in pursuit of her, nothing has transpired since yesterday evening, when she was seen at noon by the ship Fortitude, captain Warden, off Rio Buena, about mid-channel.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated January 28.

"The town of Sunderland has been lately much alarmed by an apparition of a female figure, ALL IN WHITE, with a child in its arms, which had appeared to many in the dead of the night coming from the sea, and advancing with a solemn step up the streets. An unfortunate young woman having been drowned in that neighbourhood, it was generally believed to be her perturbed spirit. Some of the revenue officers prowling in quest of legal prey, meeting her, and not thinking their duty extended to the obligation of examining visionary beings, took care to give her large room; even the centinels, who have boldly looked death in the face,

"Distill'd almost to jelly with their fears,
 "Stood dumb, and spoke not to it."

The story becoming known to the military officers, one of them ordered a soldier to speak to it, if it should appear on his guard; but he begged to be excused, for though he feared nothing living, he said he could not stand before a ghost; on which the officer, enjoining him secrecy, took his firlock, and stood sentry in his room, saying with Hamlet: on a

somewhat familiar

ation.
 "I'll watch
 "If it shame
 "I'll speak to
 "And bid me

He accordingly and when it bade, he, not like the countenance and with the countenance to quicken its nearer view in its feminine in its doing if it was it then stopped, delivered itself, Hollands, and, the semblance of stout smuggler. Thus the revenue's fraudulent interference will not now be house officers' watch of the night, with

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