

### KINGSTON, December 27.

The Mary sailed from Port-au-Prince at 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th instant, with twenty-four French gentlemen on board, four English negroes, six or seven seamen, the master, mate, and one gentleman passenger. At nine in the evening, between the triangles and the point of St. Marc, they were attacked by a republican brig privateer, which came out from behind the island of Gonaive, engaged them with great spirit for an hour and half, and then went off, having killed two of the French, and wounded three of the crew.

A short time before the close of the action, the privateer's people boarded, and ten or a dozen of them were at one time on the Mary's bowsprit; but a well directed volley from the small arms of the French passengers (whose gallantry and good conduct through the whole action cannot be sufficiently commended) and a discharge of canister shot from an after gun, effectually swept off the desperadoes.

The captain of the privateer spoke English too well to be any other than an English or American subject; the major part of the crew, which was extremely numerous, appeared to be brigands; from the darkness of the night, the number of guns could not be counted, but it is supposed there were eight or ten. The Mary had eight mounted.

### NEWPORT, February 3.

Last Sunday evening arrived here, the ship Patty, of New-York, John Greenfield, master, from Lisbon. This ship met with very heavy gales on the coast, suffered considerable damage; lost one man overboard, and had another, at the same time, disabled, by a fall from the maintop-sail-yard, upon the deck.

About the time when this ship sailed from Lisbon, the Portuguese squadron at Gibraltar was to be reinforced. The admiral had some time before sent a convoy to take charge of the American vessels at Malaga—which measure was approved of, by his court. No Algerine cruisers have been lately in the Atlantic. The cruisers which had been out, from the ports of Morocco, were all in port; and the commerce of the United States would still remain uninterrupted by them.

Captain Greenfield informs, that captain John Irwin, in the sloop Dolphin, from Boston bound to Lisbon, was taken by a frigate, but he afterwards retook her and came into Lisbon, where the French people were put in prison. Captain Irwin informed him that an English packet, called the Thyme, from Lisbon bound to England, was taken two or three days after she sailed, by a French frigate formerly belonging to the English, called the Thames—that the said frigate had taken three English packets in that trade, within twelve months. It was said in Lisbon, that the above packet had on board four hundred thousand dollars.—The said frigate had also taken one Spanish and two Dutch ships, three English ships and four brigs, all very valuable prizes, which she had in company when captain Irwin left them.

### NEW-YORK, February 9.

David Humphreys, Esquire, our minister resident at Lisbon, arrived yesterday from Newport, (R. I.) having landed there from the ship Patty, of this port. He proceeded immediately for Philadelphia.

Captain Gardner, of the ship Joseph, arrived here yesterday from Cherbourg, informs that previous to his departure he was in Paris, and dined with Mr. Thomas Paine, who had been liberated from the Luxembourg prison, and was admitted to take his seat in the national convention. The remainder of the Brissotine party had also been liberated. The utmost tranquillity existed at Paris, and throughout France. The Spaniards have lately experienced another most complete defeat, with immense loss of men, and warlike stores. We shall give further particulars to-morrow.

By the Patty, from Lisbon, we learn that the queen of Portugal's palace is destroyed by fire.

### February 11.

Paris intelligence, received by the Joseph, captain Gardner from Cherbourg, as late as the 10th of December.

On the 8th, the committee of public safety reported to the convention the victories of the eastern and western Pyrennes; that the forts of St. Fernando, Vignier and Lye, were taken, with a garrison of 9107 Spaniards—43 prisoners of war; 171 pieces of cannon; 200,000 lbs. powder; 10,000 quintals flour; 10,000 blankets; 20,000 suits of cloaths; 25,000 quintals of fire-wood, and 9000 live sheep. That the Spanish general count de l'Union, and three other general officers were killed—that a thousand Spaniards fell by the sword in another combat. Decreed, that the army of the eastern and western Pyrennes continue to deserve well of their country.

On the 9th, the convention decreed, that Thomas Paine is not included in the decree which excludes foreigners from a seat in the convention.

From the Banks of the Vistula, November 1.

On the 28th of October, the Polish general Hinski, attacked the left wing of general Faarat, and right of general Gunther, the conflict was bloody, but the issue proved very favourable to the Poles; one of the Russian generals, with several officers, and a number of soldiers were made prisoners, they lost also several pieces of cannon, which have since fallen into the hands of the Prussians.

The escort which conducted Kosciusko and his fellow prisoners to Petersburg consisted of not less than 3000 men.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the first of October, informs us, that the confidence of the sublime Porte to the French republic, increases daily, in

consequence of our surprising victories.—The French have given a concert at the national house, commemorating the defeat of the combined armies: at the first discharge of cannon, the French citizens rising in a body, chaunted the sacred hymn of liberty.—The concert then commenced and ended with republican toasts.

At Smyrna, a similar feast was celebrated with equal fraternity.

The English ambassador has presented a memorial to the Porte, complaining of the infringement of the laws of neutrality on part of the Porte: he says that armed vessels have been fitted out at Smyrna to cruise against the English, without the least obstacles on the part of government. That French vessels have made prizes in sight of Turkish vessels.

Dec. 6. On the 17th November, the right division of the French army of the eastern Pyrennes, totally defeated the Spaniards, who fled before the French artillery and bayonets, leaving their baggage, artillery and tents for 30,000 men.—The French division was commanded by Angerau.

Intelligence from Constantinople states, that the Porte, in the midst of his pacific declarations, was active in increasing his military preparations. It is said his land forces are to be augmented to 180,000 men.

On the 30th November, the sum of 8 millions 990 thousand livres, arising from the sale of national domains, was burnt at the ci-devant Capuchins.

Accounts from Brussels, dated the 29th November, state, that the garrison of Luxembourg, with a view as it was supposed, of opening communications with various places, made a sortie, in which they had been repulsed and compelled to retire into the city. Luxembourg, by its situation, is a principal key of Germany and Belgium, and a place of the utmost consequence. Its garrison consists of 12,000 Austrians, commanded by field-marshal Bender.

According to letters from Mannheim, the French have abandoned Worms.

A Paris paper of December 6, contains the proceedings of the convention on the subject of the ravages committed under Robespierre's domination. A deputation from the commune of Bedouin, escaped proscription, was admitted to the bar. They stated the misfortunes of their country and asked for succour.

The citizen Oudard, nominated minister plenipotentiary to the United States, has given in his resignation. He is replaced by citizen Adet, formerly resident in Geneva.

### PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

General Dagomier was slain in battle with the Spaniards, on the 27th November. The convention have directed his name to be inscribed on the column in the Pantheon, erected to the memory of the defenders of their country. This general was an inhabitant of Martinico, and elected to represent that island in Convention; but his services were supposed to be of more use in the army. He had been immensely rich, but was reduced; his property having been seized by the English, or plundered by rebels. His wife is still living in Martinico, and he has left two sons, adjutants-general in the army he commanded.

An attempt to poison the duke of York.

By an article in the London Evening Chronicle, we learn that an attempt of the following nature has lately been made to take off the duke of York by poison.—The duke usually takes a glass of wine and bitters in the morning, one evening, however, he received a hint to beware of his accustomed refreshment the ensuing morning, and was informed of the reason. In the morning when his cup-bearer brought in the liquor, the duke inquired if it was properly prepared, and being answered in the affirmative, instantly drew his sword and compelled the unhappy man to drink it, who in consequence suddenly expired.

### CHARLESTON, January 12.

Saturday arrived the brig Industry, captain Lincoln. Captain Lincoln informs, that the British troops evacuated Basseterre, in the island of Guadaloupe, on the night of the 10th December last; they would have been compelled to quit before, if the French had not wanted ammunition; they left about 14 men in the fort to deliver it up. About 10 days before the evacuation, the French retook the island called Marigalante; about 200 men went over from St. Anne's in open boats, and surprised the garrison, which consisted of about 40 men. The British garrison retired from Guadaloupe to Martinico. Neither a French nor English fleet had arrived in the windward islands when capt. Lincoln sailed, though each was looked for daily.

### BALTIMORE, February 11.

The London Star, of December 9, under the Dantzic head, after detailing the circumstances of the marquis La Fayette's escape, adds:

"But by letters from Breslau of the 18th, we learn, that they had separated, the marquis had already reached Brannsefen, near Sternberg, where he was discovered in consequence of his liberality to the postmaster, and that he is at present again secured at Olmutz. The doctor has also been taken up at Schweidnitz in the king of Prussia's dominions."

### ANNAPOLIS, February 19.

#### FRENCH POLITENESS.

"Pichergu sent a public message to the duke of York, intimating to him, 'That as he meant to make Nimeguen the seat of his winter quarters, he would be much obliged to citizen York, to remove with all convenient speed.—He was sorry to be obliged to disturb him so often; but he was convinced from his former civility, that he would make no hesitation in complying with

his request.' The duke observed, *don't him, give him an inch, and he will take an ell;* however he took the hint, and very politely fell back to Arnheim, where our last accounts left him."

### Third Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An ACT further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which has not been subscribed in pursuance of the provisions heretofore made by law for that purpose, be and the same is hereby further extended until the thirty-first day of December next, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," provided, That the books for receiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at the treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That such of the creditors of the United States as have not subscribed and shall not subscribe to the said loan shall nevertheless receive during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, a rate of ten per centum on the amount of such of their demands as have been registered or as shall be registered at the treasury conformable to the directions in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," equal to the interest which would be payable to them as subscribing creditors.

FREDERICK A. MUEHLBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

Approved, January the twenty-eighth, 1795.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.

EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of state.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, agreeable to the last will and testament of col. JOHN WEEMS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on the eighteenth day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at twelve o'clock,

THE following valuable tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in the county aforesaid, and within about a mile of Herring Creek church, viz. all the said John Weems's part of a tract of land called LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, containing 101 acres, also all his part of three other tracts called BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM and BURRAGE'S END, containing 200 acres, all of which lay adjacent to each other, and in good form; the improvements are, several good negro quarters, a corn house and a tobacco house almost new, and two valuable apple orchards of excellent fruit. The above lands abound with wood and timber. Also, all his, the said John Weems's, other two tracts or parcels of land, on Herring Creek, lying within a quarter of a mile of the lands aforesaid, viz. DIANA BEAVER DAMS, containing 157½ acres, and PAUGBT, containing 200 acres, both of which lay directly adjacent, and almost in a square, having a sufficiency of meadow land to make it a beautiful farm; the improvements are, a small dwelling house, two tobacco houses, some negro quarters, and a good granary directly on navigable water, capable of receiving any kind of produce, about 40 bushels of wheat sowed on the said land, and under good repair. All the above mentioned lands are deemed equal to any land in Anne-Arundel county, about sixteen miles from the city of Annapolis, and about six or seven hours run by water to Baltimore-town. The above lands will be sold altogether or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the said land give bond, on interest, with approved security, to the subscribers, as trustees, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale. The lands not to be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money, together with the interest, shall be fully discharged. The creditors of the said col. John Weems, deceased, are requested to lodge their claims, legally authenticated, with the chancellor, on or before the eighteenth day of September next.

MARY WEEMS, ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Trustees.

February 11, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at VENDUE, on Monday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-Point, *Wm. Cook*

ABOUT thirty valuable NEGROES, among which are many young men and boys, and several valuable household servants; also a variety of mahogany and other household furniture, plantation utensils, hoes, cattle, hogs and sheep.

#### TO BE HIRED.

A NEGRO MAN, who has from his infancy been accustomed to waiting. For terms apply to the printers.

January, 28, 1795.