

the carriage, was drawn down on the ice nearly to the bottom.

The practice of inoculation, which is found to be the only method of diminishing the ravages of that dreadful disorder the small-pox, has been carried into effect on a very laudable plan at Guisbourg, in the north riding of Yorkshire. A subscription was promoted by some of the principal inhabitants, for inoculating all the children in the place, and out of 200, on whom the operation was performed only two have died.

Dec. 31. The duke and dutchess of Brunswick are expected to accompany the prince of Wales to England. Apartments are fitting up in the left wing of St. James's palace for their residence.

Last night his royal highness the prince of Wales arrived in town from Sheerness, where he had been to see the nobility, with their attendants, embark to bring over the prince of Wales.

A letter was received in town yesterday from on board the Jupiter man of war, of 50 guns, commodore Payne's flag ship, stating, that the whole fleet bound for Holland, for the purpose of bringing over the prince of Wales elect, remained wind bound at the Nore, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock.

The diamond presents, which commodore Payne carries with him for the prince of Wales, are to the amount of upwards of 10,000.

A letter from Lisbon says, that the command of the 6000 Portuguese troops which are to be sent against France, has been conferred on colonel M'Intyre, a native of Scotland, who has been for many years in the service of her most faithful majesty.

The bishopric of Munster, making a part of the circle of Westphalia, is the country which, in imitation of England, has received the exiled clergy of France, with a generosity and kindness that has only been exceeded by Great-Britain. That bishopric, which contains no more than 250 parishes, has given an asylum to 2000 of these unfortunate men; 1800 of whom are lodged, fed, and even clothed, by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of all ranks and descriptions.

This humane and benevolent conduct in Great-Britain and Munster, forms a striking contrast with that of several countries, and especially of Spain, where, under the reign of a prince of the house of Bourbon, invested with the title of a catholic king, the emigrated French clergy and laity find neither protection nor resources, except in four or five dioceses, the superintending bishops of which fulfil, as far as respects them, all the duties which humanity and charity prescribe. The archbishop of Toledo, and the bishop of Arunca, are of that number.

NEWBURYPORT, February 27.

A letter to a gentleman in this town, dated 8th January, from Guadaloupe, mentions, that one or two frigates and eight or ten transports, had arrived at Point-Petre—no confirmation of a fleet arriving in the West-Indies.

From CAPE-FRANCOIS, Jan. 13.

A letter from the master of an American vessel at Cape-François, to a gentleman in this town, says, "The markets here are very poor. The administration take our cargoes, and pay us in what they please, and at their prices. If we had liberty to dispose of them to individuals, it would be an advantage of 50 or 60 per cent. to us—Some vessels have been lying here five months, and it is quite uncertain when we shall be able to obtain liberty to sail, as they will not grant it to any."

A vessel has arrived at Cape-Anne, the captain of which spoke a vessel at sea, out upwards of 100 days, belonging to New-York.—They were out of all kinds of sustenance—had cat lots, and killed one of their people to keep them from starving. After eating their unfortunate fellow sufferer, they again cat lots, when the person to whose lot it fell to die, requested leave to go aloft, and happily discovered the above vessel, the captain of which supplied them with things necessary for their relief.

BOSTON, March 3.

The Newburyport story of a vessel with a long passage, the crew's eating the man, &c. proves to be a hum.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

The plan of a winter campaign, determined on by the French, is probably the consequence of the resolution of the combined powers to continue the war with spirit, as announced in the speech of the British king to the parliament. The French have now the advantage over their foes, and they are politic enough not to wait the whole winter for them to bring forward reinforcements. They will push their advantages, and endeavour to disconcert the plans of their enemies, before they are in a condition to carry them into effect.

March 7. The object of col. Humphrey's voyage to America is not public; but conjectures tell us, it is to effect a negotiation with the regency of Algiers for the release of our fellow-citizens who are prisoners. It is said that a peace with those pirates is to be purchased, not with money, but with military apparatus. The Dutch purchase a peace with them in the same manner.

It should seem, from Paris papers, that in the next campaign, the French expect to turn the navies of Spain and Holland against England. These are the terms, on which alone, peace is to be granted to those powers: if Gibraltar is taken, Spain is to have it.—The patriots of Holland are to be relieved from the dominion of the stadtholder.—The power and even the existence of poor old England are dreadfully threatened.

March 9. The treaty long expected, and indeed supposed to be captured or lost; will at length be undoubtedly received by the ship Thomas, arrived at Norfolk. Captain Clarke arrived last evening from the treaty was on board. This is the original, as the duplicate was forwarded by the British November packet, which is supposed to have been taken. It has happened very unfortunately that it was not received before the rising of congress; but as many of the senate are still in Philadelphia, and others not far on their return home, the president may possibly be enabled and induced to call them together at an earlier period than that he fixed on under the uncertainty of its timely reception.

On Saturday arrived the brig Lydia, capt. Shackerly, in 56 days from Amsterdam. Letters have been received from thence as late as the 7th January. We have seen thole addressed to a respectable house in this city. They at different dates, state the progress of the French:—That, at one time, they crossed the Rhine and the Waal, and drove in the posts established there. It had been afterwards reported at Amsterdam that they had re-crossed those rivers; but the postscript to the last letter of the 7th January, declares all hopes of stopping the progress of the French to be entirely at an end, and that they would undoubtedly be in the city in the course of 2 or 3 days.—No disturbances had taken place among the inhabitants, who, on the contrary, were calmly waiting their fate.

We had much conversation with the captain and passengers, who confirm the following interesting intelligence, received by a house of the first respectability in this city; "that the French availing themselves of a hard frost, had crossed the river Waal, on the 27th and 28th of December, and drove in the British posts, established on the banks for its defence.

The passengers in the Lydia say, that it was reported when they left the Texel, the French had had two engagements at Utrecht. In the first they were repulsed, but in the second they carried it. Nothing now stands in the way of their march to Amsterdam, it being but—miles from Utrecht.

Captain Shackerly informs, that on the 20th of January, in lat. 46, 36, long. 17, he fell in with a fleet of French ships of war, consisting of 21 sail of the line, and 15 frigates, several of which were 74's cut down, carrying very heavy metal; that he was boarded by the frigate Thames, who took one French passenger from him; and that the captain of the Thames informed him that they had taken in their cruise, among others, a fleet of 22 sail of vessels from Cork, bound to the West-Indies with provisions. Same day captain Shackerly spoke the ship Peggy, captain Elliott, from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux; also the schooner Rambler, from Boston bound to France.

Arrived, Saturday evening, the brig Maria, captain Barnard, from Port-Liberty, formerly called Point-Petre Guadaloupe, which place he left the 10th February, and brings the account of the fleet arriving there from France, 1 74 gun ship, 2 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 2 corvets, and 8 transports, with 4000 troops; one of the transports was taken off Desada, by the Bellona, 74 gun ship. Before captain Barnard sailed, the captain of the French ship that fought the Bianch, had returned on parole; the Bianch had struck before the Bellona came in sight.

Captain Barnard left in Point-Petre twenty-two sail of American vessels, waiting for their turn for payment. Captain Barnard was boarded by the Bellona, an English 74 gun ship, and was politely treated. The captain of the Bellona flew captain Barnard a proclamation from the governor of Martinico to bring into port all neutral vessels bound to a French port.

Amsterdam has been long expecting its fate, and before this is doubtless in the power of the French. A total revolution in the government must be the consequence. The stadtholder's power will be annihilated, and Mr. Van Staphorst and his party will probably be permitted by the French to model the government at their pleasure, under the auspices of the French convention. It is not probable the French will treat Holland as a conquered country and annex it to the republic, as they have the Austrian Netherlands; but in reality the fate of Holland will be so totally in the power of the French, that a resolution will have all the effects of a conquest.—What will become of the Dutch marine, is uncertain. This is, however, a serious point as it respects Great-Britain.

[Minerva.]

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, Jan. 12, 1795.

"We are here groaning under the burdens of the war. The French are expected daily, being already in Guelderland. May God give us soon a desirable peace; about which to obtain, two commissioners sent from the States to Paris, are employed."

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

As many persons have doubted the practicability of the decree of the French convention, ordering each department to furnish a vessel of the line, we are happy in being able to lay before our readers an authentic account of the manner in which this extraordinary decree is carrying into execution. Throughout the whole republic are immense forests, which are fostered with great care, for the purpose of supplying such and timber for the nation. In these forests, the interior departments, which are not furnished with sea ports, are at present engaged in building the vessels they are required to provide. When finished, they are to be propelled to the sea ports on rollers, and there they are to be finally equipped for sea.—The stupendous efforts making in this respect, have never been equalled by any nation in the world, and leave little doubt as to

the final issue of the war. [The information here given, rests on the authority of a gentleman of the first respectability, who left France in the month of November.] [A. D. Adv.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 19.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, March 3, 1795.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to receive proposals from any person or persons skilled in the art of Stenography, or capable of reporting debates with accuracy, and to report the same to this house, at the commencement of the next session, with his observations and opinion respecting the qualification of the said person or persons for the said duty, to the end, that this house may be enabled to appoint one or more persons as officers of the house, for the valuable purpose above mentioned.

Extract from the journal, JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Messieurs GREEN,

By inserting the following in your paper you will much oblige, your humble servant,

J. S.

The SLAVE.

YE sons of freedom, who its blessings know,
Your generous pity on a slave bestow,
Who long has groan'd beneath the galling chain
Of cruel slavery and laborious pain;
Condemn'd when first bright morning gilds the face
To his sad task from broken sleep to rise,
All day beneath the cruel lash to groan,
Nor end his labours 'till the sitting sun,
And when the evening stars again return
For'd to his wretched love, there to mourn
His wretched bondage thro' a restless night,
And dread the coming of unwelcome light.—
Such is my lot,—such hardships I endure,
Which ought but death or liberty can cure.
O liberty! though now of thee depriv'd,
Once I possess'd thee, and then happy liv'd;
Beyond the wave, on Afric's sandy plain,
(Even there with freedom could content remain,
Free from all care, I never thought to be
Reduc'd to slavery, or this land to see;
But transient fortune soon deserted me.
Once a ship anchor'd in a luckless day
Upon our coasts. We, curious to survey,
Croud to the shore. The murderous villains land
Prepar'd for treach'ry, in a hostile band.
I and my hapless friends, seiz'd and convey'd
On board the ship, are there in irons laid.
For five long weeks we plough'd the wat'ry main,
Press'd with the burden of the clanking chain.
At last Barbadoes, hated isle! appears,
Which has to Afric cost such floods of tears:
Here tyrants drag us from our gloomy den,
And, shame to nature! sell their fellow men.
For us man's curse, pernicious gold, is paid,
And my dear friends to different parts convey'd:
With heavy heart their parting steps I view,
And full of sorrow bid a last adieu.
Torn from my country and my dearest friends,
Enslav'd by men in name, in nature fiends,
Distracting thoughts my wounded bosom tear,
And anxious hope now chang'd to black despair.
Yet fate decreed I should not here remain
But try the perils of the waves again;
My mailer, tyrant rather, cross'd the seas,
And to this land convey'd unhappy me.
Here then my cruel fate I must deplore,
If freedom come not, until life be o'er.
O sons of freedom let my wretched tale
Upon your noble, generous minds prevail,
Let our sad lot your tender pity move,
Which grateful Afric shall repay with love,
Whilst Providence your infant states shall guard,
And conscious virtue prove your best reward.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Monday the 13th day of April next, on the PREMISES,

A LOT, on lease, in the city of Annapolis, with three tenements thereon, subject to a ground rent of three pounds sterling, per annum; the said lot is 117 feet on North-west-street, and 160 on Bladen-street, in a healthy pleasant part of the city. Seventy-one years of the lease are unexpired. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM MAW.

Annapolis, March 18, 1795: 10/7/10

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLING'S tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark scaramothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever brings up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress can find him again, shall receive the above reward, and brought home all reasonable charges, paid by RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern, March 15, 1795: 10/7/10

ALMANAC, for the year 1795. SALE at this Office.