

general Ruzlawder: The king has a guard composed of Poles chosen for that service.

Count Suwarrow does not occupy an apartment in the palace, but lodges in a private house, and superintends with a religious exactness the fulfilment of all that has been promised in favour of the inhabitants. Count Ignace Potulsky, who according to some reports was incarcerated, according to others sent in irons to Russia, has sworn fidelity to the ancient constitution, and was permitted without the least obstacle to retire to one of his country seats.

A messenger is expected from Petersburg, who will acquaint us with the fate reserved for Poland. The conjectures on that subject are different, they flatter the wishes of some, excite the fear of many, and prepare the rest to expect the final result with indifference and resignation. On the 22d November, the generals Wauzewsky, Gedroic, Gielduc, Dombowsky and Niesslowicy, the last partizans of the confederation of Cracow, arrived at Warsaw as prisoners of war.

The Russians cantoned in the environs of Warsaw will soon go into winter quarters. The head quarters of general Suwarrow will be established at Wengrow, or Sokolow, thirty-six miles from Warsaw.

General Derfelden is afterwards to command the division of Warsaw.

Lieutenant-general Baron de Fersen, was honoured with the sash of St. George, of the second class, and received besides a precious sword and a considerable number of villages, with some hundred peasants in Laponia, as a recompence for the victory he gained near Maciewizy.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski is at Warsaw; the corps he commanded laid down their arms; the Polish soldiers were engaged to enlist in the Prussian army, or to settle in South Prussia.

The former minister of Poland at Petersburg, Mr. Dehoh, has daily conferences with the Imperial cabinet.

LONDON, February 27.

The news from Spain, by the way of France, is extremely unfavourable, as the capture of Roses is confirmed beyond all doubt, which completely exposes the city of Barcelona, which it is apprehended must fall into the enemy's hands. The following is an official account sent to the convention of the capture of Roses.

The representatives of the people with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, to the committee of public safety.

"Roses, 15 Nivose, (January 4.)

"We promised you, citizens, to enter Roses, either through the gates, or through a breach. The Spaniards, however, did not wish to be reduced to this last extremity; they surrendered at discretion to-day. The army of the Eastern Pyrenees have to say, that during the siege, they conquered the fury even of the elements. At the commencement, it was necessary to cut roads in mountains hitherto deemed inaccessible. Our brave brethren in arms behaved with indefatigable zeal; they draw the artillery, mortars, and all the stores themselves. This was a necessary preliminary to the capture of the fort of Bouton, which enabled us to keep in awe the naval force of the enemy, in the bay of Roses.

"Bouton being taken, the first parallel was soon opened before the gate of Roses; but the violent rain and snow filled the trenches with water, and twenty-three days elapsed before we could resume our operations. The impossibility of opening the second parallel determined us to adopt a new plan of attack, not justified by the rules of art, but certainly a good plan, because it enabled us to batter in breach. A little hill was favourable to the operations. The order was given, and in the night of the 10th a battery of 18 24 pounders was begun and completed. In the morning of the 14th we began to batter in breach, and hardly had the first shot been fired, when the volunteers asked permission to mount—The fire was terrible for two days. The wall was already damaged, and the garrison, convinced how vain resistance would be, profited of the darkness of the night to embark in great numbers. Five hundred and forty men who remained, surrendered at discretion this morning, and are made of prisoners of war.

"It is on the ramparts of Roses, and in sight of the Spanish squadron, which prudently out of the reach of our cannon, that we are going to celebrate the anniversary of the just punishment of the last of the Capets.

"We must not omit mentioning to the committee, that in addition to the labours of so painful a siege, our brave brethren have had to endure rain, snow and hail, and yet nothing has shaken their courage and zeal. The generals, officers of artillery, and all the other officers, have discharged their duty with indefatigable activity.

"The national convention, always just, will again, we trust, decree, and not for the last time, that the army of the Eastern Pyrenees cease not to deserve well of their country.

"Health and Fraternity."

March 3. A commissioner is arrived in this country from France, to treat for an exchange of prisoners. This circumstance has given rise to a report that the national convention had sent to our government the opening of a negotiation for peace. We can positively state, that this rumour proceeds from the cause we have stated, and the commissioner has no other powers than to treat on the subject here mentioned.

BOSTON, April 15.

It was currently reported last evening, that by an arrival at an out port from St. Martin's, informa-

tion had been received, that the French and English outward bound West-India fleets had met in a southern latitude, and engaged; that the French lost three ships of the line, sunk; and the English their convoy. Placing but little reliance on West-India reports, we are of opinion, that the present originated in the loss of the three French men of war in a storm; and of the capture, by the Brett fleet, of a great number of English and other vessels, as is mentioned in this day's Centinel.

The intelligence of the insurrections in St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Grenada, is confirmed by recent arrivals.

The "system of terror" has not subsided in the West-Indies; from that quarter we hear daily of the repetition of those scenes of carnage, which two or three years past afflicted all who read them. We should be surprised to hear of the recall of citizen Hughes from the islands.

NEWPORT, April 14.

Last Sunday arrived off this harbour the sloop Sufanna, Abel Hubbard, master, belonging to Connecticut, in 20 days from Antigua. Captain Hubbard informed a gentleman who went on board his vessel, that three French frigates, with some other vessels, from Cayenne, had landed and taken Grenada, and had also captured part of the island of St. Vincent's; and that at Guadaloupe they were embarking the troops in small vessels, to be conveyed by several frigates, in order to assist them.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

The schooner Parthenia, captain Cobb, arrived yesterday from Martinique after a passage of 16 days.

Captain Cobb informs us that an insurrection of the negroes had taken place at St. Vincent's, and that they had almost the whole island in their possession.

Captain C. says he heard nothing respecting St. Lucia being in possession of the French.

A vessel from Barbadoes had arrived at Martinique previous to captain C. leaving it, which informed of the arrival of 10 fail of merchantmen from England—they had parted company with the fleet on board of which were 10,000 troops, destined for the West-India islands. Captain C. mentions, that in consequence of this intelligence, an embargo was shortly expected to be laid on all neutral vessels, the price of flour at Martinique was from 10 1-2 to 10 3-4 dollars.

Captain Robins of the schooner Colley, from Port-au-Prince, last from Archaye, informs us, that a few days previous to his leaving Port-au Prince, the brigands had made an attack on the British posts, at that place, in which they proved unsuccessful—that the slaughter on both sides was great; a British col Malcolm, having fallen in the engagement. The British pushed on their victory, took possession of the French camp, and spiked up their guns, but were unable to retain it. Captain Robins, mentions that the fortifications around Port-au Prince, are in a complete state of defence, and that it cannot be taken except by storm.

April 18. By a gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Ruby, from Charleston, we learn that an engagement had taken place off Charleston bar, between the Gen. Laveaux, and the noted three masted schooner, belonging to Goodrich, of Bermuda.—The Gen. Laveaux had taken a Jamaica ship, valued at 40,000l. and was conducting her to Charleston, when she fell in with the Bermudian.—The engagement lasted for a considerable time with unabated fury, when at last captain Morgan of the schooner, thought it most prudent to sheer off. The prize master fearing the result of the engagement, stood over the bar with the prize, without a pilot, and ran the ship on shore—and for the preservation of vessel and cargo was obliged to cut away her masts. [DIARY.]

April 22. Above 60,000l. in specie have arrived at Salem from France.

It is said that the British merchant fleet of 200 fail, including ships of war and transports with 10,000 troops, have arrived in the West-Indies.

The French convention have directed a cessation in the manufactories of warlike apparatus: from which it would appear they were looking forward to the time when they could with safety turn "their swords into pruning hooks."

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

SIR,

ENCLOSED you will receive a copy of a letter addressed to me by the secretary of state, dated the 16th instant, in which he communicates the request of the president of the United States, "that, whenever a fleet, squadron or ship, of any belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, I will cause to be notified to the commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rules of our neutrality; and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their government for prizes, which may be made in consequence thereof." You will be pleased, Sir, to pay strict attention to the object of the president's request; and if you shall at any time ascertain the case to which it refers, you will communicate the circumstances without delay to me, or in my absence to the secretary of state, that the necessary measures may be pursued for procuring a redress of the grievance.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1795.
To NATHANIEL FALCONER, Esquire,
Master Warden, &c.

(CIRCULAR)

Department of State, April 16, 1795.

SIR,

AS it is contrary to the law of nations that any of the belligerent powers should commit hostility on the waters, which are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it ought not the ships of war, belonging to any belligerent power, to take a station in these waters in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence. I do myself the honour, therefore, of requesting of your excellency, in the name of the president of the United States, that as often as a fleet, squadron or ship, of any belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station, in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, you will cause to be notified to the commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their government, for prizes which may be made in consequence thereof. A standing order to this effect may probably be advantageously placed in the hands of some confidential officer of the militia; and I must entreat you to instruct him to write by the mail to this department, immediately upon the happening of any case of the kind. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

His excellency the governor of Pennsylvania.

A true copy.

JAMES TRIMBLE, deputy secretary.

Annapolis, April 30.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Nantes, to his correspondent in New York, dated Feb. 6, 1795.

"We embrace with pleasure this opportunity to give you the satisfactory news, that full payment for freight and demurrage agreeable to charter, partly has been received in specie by captain Puller, of the Mary, and captain Glad, of the Goddess of Liberty, both belonging to your port. Captain Puller's demurrage alone amounted to near 11,000 dollars.

"The committees of government have constantly declared, that we might assure all the American captains that they might remain easy, and rely on the justice of the French republic, for full payment of demurrage, until the last minute which has been effected by the examples above mentioned.

"Flour is still much wanted, we have sold a parcel yesterday consigned to us from Philadelphia, for 15 dollars per barrel; rice 8 dollars.

"Our successes in Holland are great, and may bring about a peace—this appearance had for a few days put a stop to the purchase of West-India goods: but the wants of this country have again received the demand.

"The system of terror which had afflicted this country all last year, is at last over, and every encouragement is given to trade and commerce, the exportation of every article is not refused in return of goods, sold in the country, excepting such as are absolutely necessary to the armies and navy."

Extract of a letter from James Simpfon, Esquire, and Gibraltar, February 12, 1795, to Messieurs J. & B. Bulkely and Son, Lisbon.

"I must confine my advices to-day, to merely telling you, one of Muley Solymans' cruisers sailed lately from Tangier, has returned to that port with the English brig Fox, of Pool, on suspicion of her being an American, because of some apparent irregularity in the pass. This event proves that vessels of the United States are in danger from those rovers, of which I think well to give you this notice."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. IX.

Children like tender oars take the bow,
And as they first are fashioned always grow.

POPE.

TO anticipate misfortunes, to foresee consequences, and be miserable before they ever arrive, is highly absurd, and not more entitled to ridicule than pity. The mind by thus brooding over disasters, undergoes a double shock if ever they happen, and so far from alleviating the misery, only renders it more exquisitely tormenting. Those gloomy ideas which a disordered imagination is apt to produce, often prove more painful than the misfortune which was so much dreaded, by putting the mind to greater torture and distress. They have often proved to originate from nothing but terror, and to have made a being miserable, and put him to unnecessary affliction, by presenting the dreadful prospect of calamities which will never arrive.

But conduct like this, is not perhaps more culpable than its reverse, where no attention is paid to the future, and provided this day is spent with pleasure and satisfaction, the next is never thought of, but must provide for itself. True, the latter does not make men as miserable or unhappy, but it betrays them into greater difficulties by their not being prepared to find the assault of adversity. No stage of life is more liable to this failing than youth, which bestows very few thoughts about making a preparation for entering on the busy scenes of active life, which bring constraints along with them, and require the exertions of constant reflection. All things conspire to prompt it to the enjoyment of the moment, while the vigour of health, and a warmth of imagination can give it a relish and sweeten its pleasures. The day of care appears far distant to a person in the fervour of youth, and there exists within him a fond persuasion, that whatever opportunities are neglected at this early period, may be easily retrieved, when years of maturity make their way