

the guaranty of Russia and Prussia, with respect to Malta, being still looked to by the British ministry as a preliminary measure of necessity to the final evacuation of that island by our troops. Besides, we hardly think that ministers have any inclination to interfere in a business that might lead to a general renewal of hostilities, the more especially as, to all appearance, they would receive but little encouragement in the enterprise from the prevailing spirit of the people, whose indifference towards the concerns of foreign nations cannot be better exemplified than in the total failure of the proposed subscription in aid of the counter-revolutionary Swiss. However the people of England may regret the fate of those patriots, they are nevertheless sensible that France, in supporting the government of Helvetia, will obtain little more than she was before possessed of, with respect to that country. For years past has the influence of France effectually predominated in Switzerland; and the difference between actual and virtual possession is of so light a shade, that the people of England, great as their sympathy may be, would reluctantly engage in a dispute, where their interferences might produce so much evil to themselves, without affording any effectual aid to the objects of their support. The general peace of Europe, it is therefore probable, will remain undisturbed.

The extraordinary deputation of the empire held its 11th sitting on the 30th of last month; but nothing decisive has yet taken place upon the subject of the indemnities.

October 21.

Orders from the admiralty have been received at the different ports not to pay off any more ships of war.

The Racoon ship is immediately to sail with dispatches for the West-Indies.

Several more frigates have been ordered to be fitted for foreign service.

The funds experienced yesterday a trifling rise from the price of the preceding day, in consequence of an application sent to the bank from the holders of annuities that the directors would delay the final redemption of it until after the mid-summer dividend of next year.

The rise of the funds was also attributed by some persons to the price of French stocks, which do not appear to have felt the alarm resulting from the present unsettled state of Europe.

Government has received intelligence of very active preparations in the French ports, particularly at Toulon, where the utmost diligence is employed to repair the losses occasioned by the victory of Aboukir. It is a fact, that a greater quantity of naval stores of all kinds has been imported into France within the last fifteen months from the Baltic, than the amount of the whole supply in these articles during the eight preceding years.

We have reason to give credit to the report some days since in circulation, of a complete union between the Pitts and the Grenvilles, and that the latter are likely to withdraw their hostility to the present administration in the ensuing session of parliament. The king's messengers have been recently employed in carrying letters backwards and forwards, and it is said Lord Grenville has also been for a few days at Walmer. We understand his lordship was consulted in the recent change of disposition in our cabinet, in regard to the continent.

It is believed that Malta will at length be surrendered to the emperor of Russia. Certain it is, that it will not be restored either to the knights or to the Neapolitans, which would be in fact throwing the island into the hands of France.

PLYMOUTH, October 21.

Went into Cowland Bay, the Sirius, of 36 guns, capt. Prewte, to wait for orders.

Orders came down this day, to all the men of war in this harbour to get ready for sea, and to complete them to four months stores and provisions.

Last night L'Avanturiere, of 18 guns, lieut. Jump, having taken on board her dispatches and provisions for four months, went down the harbour into the Sound, and sailed directly; but it has blown such a gale of wind at S. W. that neither the Childers nor L'Avanturiere can make much way down the channel.

October 22.

This morning dispatches, said to be of importance, arrived express to admiral Dacres, port admiral at this port, who put on board a fast sailing vessel directly. They were instantly put on board L'Avanturiere, of 18 guns, lieut. Jump, which will sail as soon as the wind is fair; it is now blowing hard at S. W. Lieut. Jump is to have sealed orders as to destination, which are not to be opened until L'Avanturiere gets twenty leagues west of the Scilly Islands.

This day orders came down to get ready three ships of the line, in-ordinary to Hamoze, for commission. Last night it blew a hurricane at S. W. with a dreadful hollow sea in the Sound. The signal was made at 9 P. M. to strike yards and top-masts in the Sound and Hamoze which was instantly obeyed, and the men of war weathered the gale without damage, and this morning it became moderate.

A second packet of dispatches arrived last night, and were sent on board the Childers armed brig, capt. Delafons, which sailed this morning with similar sealed orders as L'Avanturiere, not to be opened till she gets to a certain latitude.

P. M. Further dispatches are expected to be put on board the Nimble cutter, lieutenant J. Cogburn. She takes in provisions and water, and sails

with sealed orders as soon as the dispatches arrive.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

The account of the life boat is concluded from our paper of Monday last. This important discovery has led in England; to an improvement on the common packet boats. The following is a description of a vessel of a new construction launched in the month of October last, at Kingholm, a mile below Dumfries, built agreeable to a patent granted to P. Muter, Esq. of Dalhinton. The vessels to be built under this patent are intended for carrying passengers only, and will be named *Life Packets*, as they cannot sink. They afford much better accommodations than ships of any other construction of the same length can give. They are built entirely of fir wood, and draw very little water. When under sail, they are wrought and kept to windward by means of sliders. They are moved through the water in calms and against light winds by wheels; and these wheels are so contrived as to be rigged or unrigged in a short time.

The legislature of Vermont, in order to encourage the militia to equip themselves, have passed a law enabling the soldier on presenting a certificate from his commanding officer, of his being duly equipped, to have 43l struck from the list of his rateable estate, if amounting to that sum, and to an exemption from state taxes, if his list is not to that amount.

From the New-York Evening Post. Dec. 7.

Foreign News.—We are very much indebted to the courtesy of the gentleman who this morning handed us the London papers, whose dates extend to the 23d of October; one day later than has been received elsewhere; it is from the last one that the extracts of this evening are taken.

The complexion of European politics seems strongly to confirm the predictions of those, who very early declared, that the peace lately agreed upon would not be permanent. The protracted negotiations at Amiens were a certain evidence of stubborn objections on the part of some of the powers to the terms of the preliminaries. The delay and difficulties that have since occurred in the execution of several articles of the definitive treaty, bespeak in a language not to be misunderstood, that if they are finally complied with, it will not be without the most sudden reluctance.

England is sending out clothing and stores for her army at Malta; the officers belonging to the troops there, and who are absent, are directed immediately to join their regiments in that island, and the Mediterranean fleet are ordered to rendezvous in the harbour at La Vallette. From these measures it is pretty plainly inferable that the administration have no thoughts of evacuating that place for the present. Whether the rumour, very currently in circulation, that the dey of Algiers has ceded to the French two ports in the neighbourhood of that city, has determined the English to keep possession of Malta as a counterpoise to these new acquisitions of her rival; or whether it is only to be retained as a pledge till the indemnities are finally settled; or whether it is a precautionary measure preceding the renewal of open hostilities, every one will form their own conjectures. Certain it is, that a variety of circumstances tend strongly towards the latter conclusion. The unknown embassy of Mr. Moore; the affairs of Switzerland in which it is confidently affirmed the English cabinet have interfered; the cutters which are daily sailing with secret dispatches; the orders giving to get the men of war at Plymouth ready for sea, provided with four months stores and provisions, all have an appearance unfriendly to the continuance of peace. Reports are also prevailing that Mr. Pitt is again to return to the administration, under a coalition with the Grenvilles; these are however quite contradictory, and we rather incline to the opinion that Mr. Pitt will not resume the ministerial functions, except in the event of a war. Should that take place, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Pitt would again willingly become the director of the national energies, as it would again afford him the chance of gratifying the favourite wish of his heart, the demolition of the present government of France, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the usurped throne of their family.

Some occurrences in the north seem to correspond with the appearances we have noticed in England. The emperor Alexander does not regard his new ally Buonaparte with his accustomed complacency, he begins to perceive that the emperor of Germany is not quite so unreasonable on the subject of the indemnities as he at first apprehended; he has, in fact, lately discovered that there is much force and justice in his pretensions; a change in the Russian ministry has accordingly taken place, to facilitate the views of the emperor. Count Alexander Worozow, brother of the Russian ambassador at London, has been made grand chancellor and principal director of foreign affairs. Since this alteration the Austrian minister count Suran, has received a very marked degree of favour and attention—civilities to which he had not before been accustomed. The probability, therefore, is, that the courts of St. James's and Peterburg perfectly understand each other, and are prepared to act in concert.

Nothing final has yet taken place at Ratisbon. The Batavian mail, which arrived at London on the 23d October brought the latest intelligence from that place. By this, it appears that a new plan of indemnities had been offered to the diet, making several territorial arrangements, different from those in the old one. Ratisbon and Wetzlar are to be given up to the elector of Mainz, and several new members are

to be added to the college of the prince. It is also stated that this settlement will be guaranteed by France, Russia and Prussia, and that it was expected it would be agreed to by his Imperial majesty.

The diet at Schwartz have sent a deputation to Buonaparte; their treatment will probably be similar to that of Mr. Markow. Submission absolute and unqualified to him who aspired to be the Ruler of Europe, will alone gratify his pride and avert his vengeance.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

EPILEPSY.

A few days ago a woman passing along the streets of Bour-caux, was suddenly attacked with a fit of epilepsy, having at the moment a child of six months old in her arms. Such a distressing situation speedily attracted a crowd of spectators, who were, however, unable to yield the woman any relief. At that moment, a young sailor breaking through the crowd, called for some grains of rough salt, which he forced into the woman's mouth. This immediately had the effect of restoring the woman's sensation and speech, and her convulsions were at once put a stop to. The young man, who had been at Madagascar, said, that he there saw this remedy applied to persons in epilepsy with wonderful success. [Scotch paper.]

December 10.

In England a subscription is opened for assisting the dependants of William Tell in the recovery of the liberty for which they are contending. The Morning Chronicle of October 15th acknowledges the receipt of five pounds sterling for this purpose, from an anonymous correspondent.

The following is the result of an agricultural experiment, which will, no doubt, command the attention of farmers in general. At Fulmer, in Suffex, a piece of land, containing 16 acres, which had been previously well tilled, was this year laid down with lucern, and from which, ten gallons only an acre. The produce of the 16 acres, to the great astonishment of the proprietor, was 75 loads. Many single ears produced upwards of 36 ears, and numerous roots are now to be found in the field which exhibit a mass of forty stalks arising from each root. The barley is particularly long eared, and well filled, excepting where it was beat down and lodged, which was about half the piece. It should here be observed, that the quantity of seed barley sown to an acre, on the downs, is generally six bushels.

Annapolis, December 16.

From WASHINGTON, December 14.

The senate made a quorum yesterday, but did not proceed to business, as they could not elect a president *pro tempore*, there not being a majority of votes in favour of any one member. To-day they made choice of Mr. Bradley of Vermont, and proceeded to business. To-morrow the president's communication will be made.

We are requested to insert the following

From a BALTIMORE PAPER.

Crimes heap'd on crimes will bend their glory down,
And whelm in ruins your flagitious town.

HOMER.

IT was the opinion of the Gentile world, that enormous crimes called for Divine punishment, and consequently drew down the vengeance of Heaven upon guilty cities, or guilty nations. Correspondent thereto, but with much clearer views, we find the inspired penmen denouncing calamities that would befall guilty cities, kingdoms or states. It was not for their forms of government, nor for their ignorance of the nature of civil liberty, nor yet for their poverty, that they were threatened with calamities; but for the enormity of their crimes, the cruelty and oppressions that were practised amongst them, encouraged by their magistrates and rulers, which finally brought upon them the most terrible scourges of war, famine and pestilence, that mostly ended in their total destruction.

In taking a review of the history of past ages, it is easy to trace the destruction of cities, kingdoms and republics, to the overflowing corruption, cruelty, injustice, and every species of vice with which they were deluged. If it were necessary to give any examples, the anti-deluvian world, the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah and Babylon, are sufficient.

I have been led to these observations by reflecting on the abominable traffic in human flesh that is carried on here, and the great number of human sacrifices that are yearly made to the idol of avarice. To see and to hear of waggons and stage loads of unhappy victims, of the African race, carried down to the wharfs and dragged on board their vessels, torn from every endearing connexion, must apply to the most vital feelings of the human heart. To see the prison made use of as a deposit for stolen goods, to aid the purposes of felony, instead of being a check thereto, must imply that we have either a sleeping or a corrupt magistracy. When the petty officers of justice (as they are most erroneously called) can rapidly grow rich by aiding in feloniously kidnapping and carrying off their fellow-creatures; when we see our citizens in general pass by such things in silence when we see every religious society, immersed in the pursuit of wealth, tamely let such enormities pass unnoticed; and when we believe that the justice of God is unchangeable; have we not every reason to fear that judgments are hastening upon us? In this country, where civil liberty is better understood than in many others—whose constitution says that all men were born equally free, there can be no plea for it.