

From the AMERICAN STAR.

A French paper, published in this city.

Present state of Poland.

Since the divisions made at Grodno, the size of Poland is 4,411 half square miles, and contains 762 towns, 11,260 villages, 626,248 houses, 3,468,808 inhabitants, 36,081 soldiers, and produces a revenue of 17,711,604 Polish florins.

The part subdued by Russia is 4,157 half square miles large, and contains 390 towns, 8,783 villages, 574,654 houses, 3,055,590 inhabitants, 24,660 soldiers, and its revenue is 13,619,946 Polish florins.

The part invaded by Prussia is of the size of 1,061 square miles, and contains 262 towns, 8,274 villages, 195,016 houses, 1,136,359 inhabitants, and its revenue is 6,870,486 Polish florins.

The former division of Poland, added an increase of population to Russia of 2,100,000 inhabitants; the part of the king of Prussia contains 650,000; the part of Austria, including what was taken from the Turks, contains a population of 2,800,000 inhabitants.

Extract from the Courier of London, No. 39.

"The Convention approves of the decrees made by the department of Herault (Montpellier) ordering all fathers, mothers, and citizens, to inform and declare the places where their children, who have been summoned, are hid; forbidding all citizens from harboring them; and obliging the municipalities to search every house twice a week. O sacred and charming Liberty, which forces a mother to become the informer of her child!"

Mrs.—The same paper mentions, that it has been proposed in the club of female Jacobins, to guillotine all women who are either barren or old, as being useless persons in this land of liberty.

If this anecdote is not an aristocratical joke of the London editor, it is a confirmation of the ancient rancour that young women always had against old ones—it is a quarrel as old as the world, and which perhaps the guillotine may for a while put a stop to, but can never entirely eradicate; because there will always be old women of a crabbed disposition, and young ones very vindictive, although amiable in every other respect.

"From the most powerful of Gods I received my birth;

"I am confident of it from the pleasure I have in vengeance."—Crevillon.

From the MIDDLESEX (Con.) GAZETTE.

A DIALOGUE between Willy Frank and Faithful Columbus, two Farmers.

Willy. MY dear Sir, I have come a long journey, to have a conference with you with respect to the management of the Farms of which we have the care.

Faithful. Sir, I thank you, any advice you can give me and my Family in the management of ours shall be gratefully received, and improved in the best manner we are capable: And you may assure yourself of my reciprocal advice for the benefit of yours.

Willy. I thank you, brother Farmer. I expected nothing less from so good a friend, and his good Family: And though I am personally a perfect stranger, yet considering our Family Connections, and the kindnesses your family in time past have received from mine, I am confident of suitable returns. And now, sir, with a freedom and frankness without disguise, I will inform you what those returns are.

You must manage your Farm just as we manage ours; or as we shall judge most for our benefit, so that the Fruit of your Labor, and the Produce of your Fields, and all your family improvements upon your Farm, may be turned by us to the advantage of our Farm. And if your connections and engagements with any of your neighboring farmers, or any other farmers, far or near, interfere with this, you have only to break them off all at once, and immediately to conform to us; and then we shall go on lovingly and swimmingly.

Faithful. The love and friendship of our family for yours is most sincere, and for any obligations you may have laid us under, you may assure yourselves of all reasonable and proper returns. But that our Farm shall be managed as you are pleased to manage yours, and the interest of it appropriated to answer your views, solely, is what our moral and political duties, and our true interest, and give me leave to add, your duties and interest too,

will not admit. The instructions we have received in our family and the principles in which we are educated, teach us, that the interest of all other Farmers is as dear to them as ours is to us, and that we are under sacred obligations to deal justly and equitably with all with whom we have any connection or commerce. To those from whom we receive kindnesses, we feel ourselves under peculiar obligations, and endeavor to make suitable Returns. We interfere, unasked, in the internal affairs of none, and take no part in their domestic family Disputes and Quarrels. And while by your desire, we are ready to give you our best advice, and every assistance that propriety dictates to improve your own affairs, you must give us leave to take care of our own, without your too officious interference, and to be humane and just to other Farmers as well as to you.

Willy. Have I come so far then in all the warmth of zeal and flames of enthusiasm to meet with such a cold reception? to have no encomiums lavished upon me and mine, for our late improvements, and for our professed skill and design to teach all other farmers how to improve. Know then, sir, I came not hither, to be instructed, but to instruct you and yours; and, if necessary, and if possible, by force to oblige you to conform to our sentiments and practices as you value our friendship with which your happiness, and very existence is so closely connected, and not only yours but that of *toute le Monde*.

Faithful. Be calm, my friend, I fear all your sentiments are not just; and that your zeal and warmth carry you too far, and even to such lengths, as would not be considered by the most intelligent and judicious part of your own family, to be for their benefit. Our family always consult together in such cases, and after calmly giving and receiving all necessary information, with deliberation and harmony proceed according to the opinion of the majority, and as is thought to be for the best good of the whole.

Willy. Then, Sir, I insist that you call your family, immediately together, and take their sentiments: for, from my own feelings, and designs, and from conversing with some of them, I am confident that they will be of my opinion rather than yours.

Faithful. You must give me leave to differ from you in sentiment. The family have been well bro't up: They have formed steady habits: They have their stated times of meeting to consult upon family affairs: One of these times is now near approaching: They are now busily employed in their own more private concerns; a present interruption to them. I am persuaded would be disagreeable to them, and be, by them as it is by me, (such is the mutual affection and confidence subsisting in the family) looked upon improper and unreasonable.

Besides, I am free to tell you, that if we should comply with your motions, I think we should give just occasion for umbrage and complaint to some very substantial Farmers, with whom we have connections, and would wish to maintain, a friendly intercourse.

Willy. Humph! I see you have a regard to old John Bull, and Don Philip, and Van Myneer, and are unwilling to sacrifice your foolish expectations from them.

Faithful. Moral obligations are indeed sacred with us: They support our political engagements, & may not be dispensed with. If others stain their character by infringing them, we would not stain ours by acting like them. We will pursue just and laudable measures in seeking redress for injuries, and such measures, with the blessing of Heaven, we are confident will always be effectual.

Pray, Sir, be calm and reason, and your own good sense will incline you to the same opinion, and you will rest satisfied with our conduct and proceedings.

Willy. Be calm and reason! My blood and Gizzard! How I feel! and what fools are all they who do not feel as I do! Be calm and reason, forsooth! mind moral principles! Ay, perhaps religion too, and the religion of the Bible, that antiquated, exploded book, a book that requires us to regard a divine Providence and power! What deity is there but Liberty? And what is Liberty, but to do as I please, and to have all mankind to conform to my pleasure, and do as I would have them? I acknowledge no other Deity: I worship no other God.

Faithful. But I have always acknowledged the one only living and true God:

The whole Family have been taught to do so. We regard his Providence and word. His divine help we have experienced in remarkable instances. Our notions of liberty are different from yours. In the management of our affairs we depend upon his divine direction and blessing, and in this dependence, while we endeavour to do our duty, we have nothing anxiously to fear.

Should we conform to your notions we must deviate from this course: Therefore you ought not, and must not expect it.

Willy. Look you then sir, if this be your determination, and I cannot excite an opposition in your own family, too strong for you, which I shall first attempt—I will cover myself with my frize coat, and with shrugging shoulders and a ghastly grin—with you all to the Devil.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

From the London Gazette, of the 23d. November.

Whitehall, Nov. 20.

The dispatches, of which the following is a copy (which had not been received when the last accounts were published) were yesterday received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal secretary of state, for the home department.

La Maigne, Oct. 16.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of the enemy's having repeatedly appeared on the important hill of Cape Brun, which overlooks this fort, and commands a great part of the harbour, I ordered 100 men of Huif-teins, or battalion of Royal Louis, to be posted there, and on the 14th, repaired there with the engineers, to prepare for its defence; and after they had marked out the situation of an intended work, I sent a reinforcement of 100 of the regt. of Royal Louis. On the 15th, before day, the report of musquetry was heard, which increased with the light, and induced me to order 100 of the 30th. regt. 100 Neapolitans, 50 Spaniards, and the remainder of the Royal Louis, to follow me there. By the time I got to the bottom of the hill the fire was become very brisk, and I had some difficulty to get up by the road. The troops from La Maigne were nearly up, by a short road thro' vineyards. I detached Capt. Torriano of the 30th to go round left of the hill, and take the enemy on their right flank; this had the desired effect, and they gave way.

On the top of the hill, I found the Royal Louis defending themselves gallantly, although hard pressed, but the out posts being driven in and the men in want of cartridges. I advanced with the fresh troops, and recovered our out posts, after an obstinate resistance, and placed Capt. Tomlinson, of the 30th regiment, in the advance, the Neapolitan regiment in the center, Capt. Torriano on the left, with Royal Louis and the Spanish troops on the right: and it was near an hour before the enemy retired. They were supported by cannon—we had none. I had previously sent an aid-de-camp to La Maigne for cartridges, and to Toulon for a support of troops. The enemy, notwithstanding they were greater in force than I expected, did not seem disposed to renew the attack; inasmuch, that I ordered the workmen to begin the redoubt, visited the posts, and then returned to the fort for the purpose of hurrying up guns, ammunition, provisions, &c. and repeating my request of men from Toulon. In half an hour after I had left Cape Brun, the whole army of the enemy had advanced under cover of woods, and supported by artillery, attacked the post on all sides, and carried it in consequence of numbers, notwithstanding a most distinguished resistance. I am sorry to inform, that in both affairs, many officers and brave men fell. In the person of Captain Torriano his majesty lost one of the most respectable officers in Europe. Were I to enter upon the conduct of the officers and men, I should fail in doing justice to their merit. The 30th regiment did all that men could do; and the battalion of Royal Louis, although only a few days formed, fought with determined valor. The fortunate recovery of the post was so immediately under your Lordship's eye, that it is unnecessary for me to add more, than that I have the honor to be, &c.

George K. Elphinstone.

Right Hon. Lord Hood.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing, October 13, 1793, on Cape Brun. British—30th regt. 2 captains killed, 1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file wounded, 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file missing. Spanish—Marines, 4 rank and file wounded. Regt. of Majorca, 1 rank and file wounded. Neapolitans—Regt. of Burgoyne, 6 rank and file wounded, 4 rank and file missing. Regt. of Royal Louis, 1 capt. 1 lieutenant. 9 rank and file killed, 1 capt. 1 lieutenant. 15 rank and file wounded, 1 lieutenant. 11 rank and file missing. Total of killed, wounded and missing, 3 captains. 5 lieutenants. and 63 rank and file.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 10.

HOTEL LOTTERY, Feb. 5.

No. 37,531—drawn Tuesday the 4th February—The HOTEL.

Said to be the property of 4 persons in this City.

The wheel has gained 50,000 dollars, and the high prizes are yet in—Say 25,000—20,000—15,000—2 of 5000—and 3 of 1000.

About 16,000 Tickets undrawn, not more than one blank to a prize.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Feb. 10.

A report was read from the committee of elections on the contested election of the member from the state of Delaware—this report was against the election of the sitting member, Mr. Patton, and in favor of the petitioner, Mr. Latimer.

Referred to the committee of the whole for Thursday next.

The House took into consideration the report of a committee on the case of sundry vessels which took refuge in the ports of the United States the last summer—in this report it is recommended that the foreign tonnage duty, should be remitted—after some debate, the report was agreed to; and a committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill.

In committee of the whole on the Algerine business—after further debate progress was reported—without a decision.

Died, at Calcutta, Capt. Jacob Sarley, of New-York.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Courageaux, Swaine,	B. Delago
Brig Friendship, Gardner,	Curracoa
Isabella & Ann, Hampton,	St. Kitts

List of Vessels Arrived.

Nov. 14, at Lisbon, ship Patty, Campbell from New-York.

Nov. 2, at Corunna, 2 brigs from Boston.

Nov. 5. Brig Dolphin, Capt. Dalton, from New-York.

Oct. 31. Industry, William Perry, from Philadelphia.

Oct. 28. Sailed for Hamburg, schooner Dispatch, William Wallace.

To sail under Spanish Convoy, 23 American vessels.

At Cura, after a narrow escape of a Corsair, the brig Susan and Patty, from New-York to Cartagena—at Gibraltar, in like manner chased by an Algerine, the Debonaire, Captain Gooch, from Malaga—at Gibraltar, the brig Rover, Capt. Smith, from Baltimore—at Bilbao, the brig Eagle, of Boston.

The schooner Goddess of Liberty, Thos. Sanders, master, was safe arrived at Malaga the 9th of November.

To the Militia Officers of Pennsylvania.

THE Officers of the First Division of the Militia of the State of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at the Philosophical Hall, on Wednesday Evening, the 12th instant—To receive and take into consideration the Report of their Committee on the subject of the State Law, as it now stands.

Such other Officers of the Militia of Pennsylvania, as may be in town, are requested to attend said Meeting; and should any of them be at the trouble of committing their thoughts on this very important subject to writing, they will be gladly received and duly considered.

These observations are intended to be laid before a Committee of the Assembly, who appear to have every disposition to bring forward as perfect a System, as the Existing Law of the United States will possibly admit.

WALTER STEWART,

Major-General 1st Division.

Feb. 10.

d.t.