

Postscript.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL, Which arrived at a very late hour, brings the following interesting and agreeable details.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20. By the schooner America, capt. Vibert, from Cadiz, 43 days, the official account of the action between the British and French fleets in the mouth of the Nile, is received in manuscript, from on board the Ville de Paris, admiral Jervis.

Ville de Paris, off Cadix, Sept. 27, 1798. The commander in chief has inexpressible happiness in communicating to the officers seamen and marines of his majesty's ships before Cadiz, that an action was fought at the mouth of the Nile, on the first, second and third of August, and under the blessing of God and the intrepid conduct of the officers and crew of the Squadron under the orders of rear-admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, knight of the bath, a most signal and GLORIOUS VICTORY was obtained over that of France, as will be the best seen by the number of their ships taken and blown up, as follows:

Table with columns: Ship's names, Guns, Men, Fate. Includes ships like Le Guerrier, Le Conquerante, L'Espiral, L'Aquilon, etc.

Table with columns: Ships' names, Guns, Men. Includes ships like Coludon, Thefus, Alexander, Vanguard, etc.

Table with columns: Ships' names, Guns, Men. Includes ships like Leander, Le Murin sloop, etc.

Wounded—Lieut. John Jones, M. Fent gunner; 31 seamen, 2 marines.

DEFENCE. Killed, Three seamen, 1 marine. Wounded, Two seamen, 2 marines.

ZEALOUS. Killed, One seaman. Wounded, Nine seamen.

ORION. Killed—Mr. Baird, captain Clerk, 11 seamen, 1 marine. Wounded—Captain Sir Jaumarez, Kt. Mr. Sadler, boatwain; 3 midshipmen; 18 seamen, 6 marines.

CULLODEN. Killed—None. Wounded—None.

GOLIATH. Killed—Mr. William Davis, mate; Mr. Andrew Brown, midshipman; 12 seamen, 7 marines. Wounded—Lieutenant William Wilkinson, Mr. L. Travis, midshipman; Mr. Stockham School, Mr. I. Payne, midshipman; 20 seamen, 9 marines.

MAJESTIC. Killed—Captain Westcott, Mr. Z. Ford, midshipman; Mr. Andrew Gilmore, boatwain; 33 seamen, 14 marines. Wounded—Two midshipmen, captain's clerk, 124 seamen, 16 marines.

BELLEROPHEN. Killed—Lieutenant R. S. Daniel, lieutenant P. W. Lawder, lieutenant G. Jolliffe. Mr. Thomas Ellison, 32 seamen, 13 marines. Wounded—Captain Derby, Mr. Edward Kerby, mate; captain Hopkins, of marines; Mr. Chapman, boatwain; 126 seamen, 17 marines.

Memorandum.—This action took place in Rosetta Bay, at one of the mouths of the Nile, with the enemy at an anchor, when the British fleet ran in, (excepting the leading ship, the Coludon, which unfortunately got on shore) and anchored alongside the French with head and stern anchors.

List of killed and wounded on board the English fleet.

VANGUARD. Killed—Captain Teddy, of Marines; Mr. Thomas Leymour and Mr. I. Taylor, midshipmen; 20 seamen, 7 marines. Wounded—Rear Admiral Nelson, lieutenant Vessel and Mr. Adige; Mr. Campbell, secretary; Mr. Austin, boatwain; Messrs. Weatherston and Antrim, midshipmen; 60 seamen, 8 marines.

THEBUS. Killed—Five seamen. Wounded—One officer, 24 seamen, 5 marines.

ALEXANDER. Killed—Lieutenant John Collins, 13 seamen. Wounded—Captains Ball and Creswell, of marines; Mr. Lawton, mauler; 2 midshipmen, 48 seamen, 5 marines.

MINOTAUR.

Killed.—Lieutenant Kucher, of marines; Mr. John Walker, mate; 18 seamen, 3 marines.

Wounded—Lieutenants Irwin and Jewell, of Marines; Mr. Thomas Foxton, 2d mauler; 2 midshipmen, 54 seamen, 6 marines.

SWITZURE. Killed—Seven Seamen. Wounded—Mr. William Smith, mauler; 19 seamen, 2 marines.

AUDACIOUS. Killed—One seaman.

MINUTE OF FACTS. Stated in the Dispatches to Lord St. Vincent. The French transports ran into the Nile, and Buonaparte landed with only a few days provisions on hand, with about thirty eight thousand men, two thousand having been cut to pieces on attempt to land at Alexandria, where they expected a passive reception. The last dispatches state, that the only supplies Buonaparte could get were a little rice and water, brought to him on camels by the Arabs, but that the Turks were taking measures, not only to cut off this succour, but to march against him.

The crew of the Timeleon, when the ship took fire, attempted to save themselves on shore, but were all cut to pieces. The L'Orient's people were in part destroyed in the same manner, and blown up, only a few escaped, perhaps into the woods to starve.

The French fleet, at the time of the action, had only five days provision on board.

[We further learn by Mr. Yates who came passenger in the America, and who was favored by Admiral Jervis himself with the official particulars above related, that none of the transports were destroyed, having probably run up the bay of Rosetta into shallow water, and that nothing certain had transpired to unravel the future projects of Buonaparte, whether he meant to settle down in Egypt, or whether he cast his wishful eyes on the distant shore of Madagascar. His situation at best appeared to be hopeless—his armed ships captured or destroyed, his transports blocked up, and his retreat cut off—his provisions nearly exhausted, and a supply precarious at least, if not unattainable; and above all, pressed on every side by hordes of Saracens, too barbarous to be worked upon even by French delusion.

The forebodings of the invader must forcibly assure him that the despoiler of Italy and the conqueror of Egypt will never be united in the same man, and that he has, fortunately for the world, perhaps, left the channel of Britain to perish on the banks of the Nile.]

We very confidently assured our readers, some weeks since, that Buonaparte's fleet had met with a defeat, and that the French government, by their "gag laws," had endeavoured to stop the circulation of the news; but that admiral Jervis, as soon as the winds of the Mediterranean would admit, would receive and transmit the official account to England, when the world would soon be informed of the grateful event.

The ship Mount Vernon, of Baltimore, left Batavia previous to the 23d July, for Tanquebar.

A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, will be held at their Hall, on Friday evening the 23d instant.

Nov. 21. 3d

MOLASSES, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Jesse & Robert Wall's Wharf, will be sold for approved indented notes at 60 Days, A cargo of Molasses.

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers. November 20. 2d

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of doctor Hugh Hodge, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the Estate are desired to authenticate and present them to.

MARIA HODGE, administratrix. SAMUEL HODGDEN, administrator. nov 20 3d

IMPORTED, In the Ships Active and Liberty, from HAMBURG.

Ticklenburghs, Oznabrigs, White Patillas, Brown Silefias, Bretagnes, Hessian Rolls, Brown Russia Sheetings, German Lindseys, Bed Ticks, &c.

For Sale by GEORGE PENNOCK, no. 103 Market-street. nov 20 3d

A Coach & Pair of Horses. FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A COACHEE and pair of Horses, they may be seen at John Dunwoody's—For terms apply at No. 96, Arch-street. nov 21 3d

James & William Miller, No. 53, North Third Street, Near Arch street, have the following articles for sale upon moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.

Scarlet Cloths, Low and middling quality, Mulberry and Green ditto, White, Red, and Yellow Irish Flannels, Blue, Green, and Mulberry half thickness. India calicoes, Gurrabs, Mamoodies, Guzinies, and other muslins, fancy and plain cotton hosiery, velvet, thick-felts and fancy cord, sewing silk and twist of all colours, ferreting, hair ribbon, coloured threads, India flag bandanoes, and other black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, a variety of other cotton do. Soutie romals, red Gitta handkerchiefs, mousings, fawn spinning, fullians, beavers, jeans, fawnnets and royal ribbs, also muslins and dimities, ginghams, ladies' kid and coloured gloves, &c. nov 21 3d

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21.

ADDRESS. To the PRIDENT of the United States. Edenton, 4th September, 1798.

Sir, WE, the Officers and Soldiers of the Regiment (Militia, in the County of Chowan, in the State of North Carolina, being this day assembled in general muster, and naturally reflecting on the critical situation of our country, which may, ere long, require our sices in the Field, avail, with alacrity, of favorable an opportunity to express our sentiments of the present important crisis which we have the pleasure to assure you are unanimous.

Well knowing the advantages and blessings of Peace, and how essential it is to the welfare of a country to preserve it with all nations. We approve of the measures which have been taken for that purpose with respect to France, and which we anxiously hoped would be effectual; but we have seen every effort of our Government treated with contempt: Not only one Envoy rejected with ignominy and disdain, but more solemnly of three not suffered even to negotiate, and a miserable attempt made, after every trying to reduce them to the meanest compliances, to divide them from each other, and carry on a delusive show of Negotiation, for the purpose (as we solemnly believe) of effecting divisions in our Country, and deceiving it (if it could be weak enough to be deceived) into an inactivity of preparation suited to their machinations against us, but fatal perhaps to our country forever.

We have no reason to believe that our Government have been in any fault, (and are perfectly convinced that it has not been so intentionally); it is as it magnanimously, and with a noble self of duty, offered a fair discussion of this subject, and reparation if any injury had been committed, we consider the treatment our Public Ministers have received the highest indignity that could be offered to our country, the most open defiance the common sense of mankind ever yet exhibited, and a decided proof that the Directory were conscious that their conduct would not stand an investigation, but that they possessed few which they dared not avow.

We have read, Sir, with peculiar satisfaction, your liberal and wise instructions, and are satisfied you could not, without dishonor, have carried your concessions further.

In this situation, therefore, insulted as our government has been, (a government of our choice, and therefore peculiarly entitled to our protection), extensive as have been the French depredations on our commerce, and as no hope remained of Justice by peaceable means, we highly approve of the measures

which you have adopted in support of that Sovereignty and Independence, of which we should deem ourselves unworthy, if we hesitated for a moment to resolve to resist every thing in their defence against all attempts, whether foreign or domestic; and we rejoice that the exertions of our country in this great conjuncture, are to be conducted under the auspices of a Statesman who has so eminently entitled himself, by a long display of illustrious talents, and the most conspicuous virtues in public and in private life, to that confidence which the present arduous situation of public affairs indispensably requires.

By order, and in behalf of the Regiment, RICHARD BENBURY, Brigadier General.

ANSWER. To the Officers and Soldiers of the Regiment of Militia in the county of Chowan in the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN, YOUR unanimous address at Edenton of the fourth of September, has been transmitted to me by Richard Benbury, Esq. your brigadier general.

After a solemn embassy of three envoys had been denied an opportunity to negotiate, the miserable attempt to divide them from each other, and carry on a delusive show of negotiation, for the purpose of effecting divisions in our country, was too mean and contemptible to impose upon the credulity of any true hearted American. I rejoice in the opportunity of congratulating you, on the ill success of that wretched artifice, both with the people of America and with the envoys, who are now all happily returned to their country.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS. Quincy, October 20.

DONATIONS. Received by the Committee for the relief of the sick and infirm poor in the city and suburbs.

12 barrels rye flour from the inhabitants of Mardin Creek Township, Bucks county, forwarded by Thomas Lightfoot.

8 Barrels of rye and buckwheat meal from the inhabitants of East Nantville and Coventry townships, Chester county, forwarded by Samuel Rea.

One hundred dollars from the Students of Princeton college, forwarded by J. A. Pearson.

By order of the Committee, EDWARD GARRIGUES, President. Attest, Peter Barker, Clerk. 11 mo. 17, 1798.

WANTED, A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, WHO understands COOKING, and Housework generally. Enquire at No. 109, Walnut street. November 14. 106

Late Foreign News.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS CONTINUED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.

Within these few days the Proclamation has been made public, which Buonaparte issued in the Arabic Language, on his landing in Egypt. The following is a faithful translation of it: "In the name of God, gracious and merciful.—There is no God but God; he has no Son nor associate in his kingdom.

"The present moment, which is destined for the punishment of the Beys, has been long anxiously expected. The Beys coming from the Mountains of Georgia and Bajars, have devastated this beautiful country, long insulted and treated with contempt the French nation, and oppressed her merchants in various ways. Buonaparte, the General of the French Republic, according to the principles of liberty, is now arrived, and the Almighty, the Lord of both Worlds, has sealed the destruction of the Beys.

"Inhabitants of Egypt, when the Beys tell you the French are come to destroy your Religion, believe them not: it is an absolute falsehood. Answer those Deceivers, that they are only come to rescue the rights of the poor from the hands of their tyrants, and that the French adore the Supreme Being, and honor the Prophet and his holy Koran.

"All men are equal in the eyes of God: understanding, ingenuity and science, alone make a difference between them; as the Beys, therefore, do not possess any of these qualities, they cannot be worthy to govern the country.

"Yet are they the only possessors of extensive tracts of land, beautiful female slaves, excellent horses, magnificent palaces! Have they then received an exclusive privilege from the Almighty? If so, let them produce it. But the Supreme Being, who is just and merciful towards all mankind, wills that in future none of the Inhabitants of Egypt shall be prevented from attaining to the first employments, and the highest honors.

The administration, which shall be conducted by persons of intelligence, talents, and foresight, will be productive of happiness and security. The tyranny and avarice of the Beys have laid waste Egypt, which was formerly so populous and well cultivated.

"The French are true Mussulmen. Not long since they marched to Rome, and overthrew the throne of the Pope, who excited the Christians against the Professors of Islamism (the Mahometan religion). Afterwards they directed their course to Malta, and drove out the unbelievers, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war on the Mussulmen. The French have at all times been the true and sincere friends of the Ottoman emperors, and the enemies of their enemies. May the empire of the Sultan therefore be eternal; but may the Beys of Egypt, our opposers, whose insatiable avarice has continually excited disobedience and insubordination, be trodden in the dust, and annihilated!

"Our friendship shall be extended to those of the Inhabitants of Egypt, who shall join us, as also to those who shall remain in their dwellings, and observe a strict neutrality; and when they have seen our conduct with their own eyes, hasten to submit to us; but the dreadful punishment of death awaits those who shall take up arms for the Beys, and against us. For them there shall be no deliverance, nor shall any trace of them remain.

"Art. 1. All places which shall be three leagues distant from the route of the French army, shall send one of their principal inhabitants to the general, to declare that they submit and will hold the French flag, which is blue and white and red.

"The French army, shall be burned to the ground.

"Art. 3. Every village which shall submit to the French, shall hoist the French flag, and that of the Sublime Porte, their Ally, whose duration be eternal.

"Art. 4. The Sheeks and principal persons of each town and village, shall seal up the houses and effects of the Beys, and take care that not the smallest article shall be lost.

"Art. 5. The Sheeks, Cadis, and Imans, shall continue to exercise their respective functions; and put up their prayers, and perform the exercises of religious worship in the Mosques and houses of Prayer. All the inhabitants of Egypt shall offer up thanks to the Supreme Being, and put up public prayers for the destruction of the Beys.

"May the Supreme God make the glory of the Sultan of the Ottomans eternal, poor forth his wrath on the Mamelukes, and render glorious the destiny of the Egyptian nation!"

DUBLIN, September 22.

Instructions have been transmitted to gen. Hutchinson, commanding a force of 1500 men at Cullabar, to act in the most vigorous manner against those rebels, who, notwithstanding the defeat of their allies and the destruction of their friends, still continue to distract, by their depredations and outrages, the northwest parts of the county of Mayo.

Guards have been this day placed on the several bridges leading to the county of Wicklow and its vicinity to prevent any of the rebels who may be chased out of those parts by the military now scouring the country, from effecting their escape through this city.

This day gen. Lake is expected to set out for the county of Wicklow, in order by a system of decisive and persevering measures to accomplish the reduction of Holt and the disgraceful banditti who have hitherto kept alive the rebellion in the county of Wicklow.

Wednesday a poor inoffensive man named James Miley, was seized by a party of the Wicklow rebels, as he was sowing his little crop of hay on the lands of Mergallown, and placed against a wall by the merciless villains, who fired at him and lodged three balls in his head.

The county of Wicklow is still subject to the depredations of Holt's and Hackett's gangs. Some days since a party of those desperadoes, well mounted and armed, consisting of about 50, not content with having before carried off the stock, and many things of value from Ballybegg, (the property of the rev. Richard Symes) returned there so early as five o'clock on Sunday evening, having heard that some yeoman corps were stationed there to protect it and the adjacent country, and in a few hours reduced to ashes, with the greatest part of its furniture, that ancient and respectable mansion—the family residence upwards of a century.

Wednesday night a banditti, composed of about 40 of Holt's miscreants, penetrated into the neighbourhood of Cellbridge, and committed the most wanton depredations on the property of several industrious and peaceful inhabitants. Amongst those who suffered, Mr. Cruise of Ardrey, and Mr. Peppard of Bank's-towa, have been plundered, not only of cash and provisions, but also of furniture and cattle.

At twelve o'clock this morning Teeling was brought into Court, pursuant to an adjournment from Thursday. He read his defence, which occupied three folio pages.—It commenced, injudiciously as many Lawyers have asserted, with implied suspicions of the jurisdiction of the Court, emphatically contrasting the disadvantages he might be presumed to labour under, with the superior chances he might have if tried by the Civil Law. The main point of his defence was, however concise, merely stating, that having been bred in France, through a native of Ireland, he entered early into the Republican army, where he attained to some rank; that at the time the last French expedition to this country was projected, he was at Rochelle, where he received orders from General Humbert to join the destined embarkation with all possible dispatch; that he thought it his duty to comply; as a refusal would not only be certain death to him, but stamp his name with infamy. He adverted, as an extenuating circumstance, to the humanity of his conduct since his arrival in Ireland, as appeared by the testimony of his Prosecutor; and concluded with the usual ceremony of reliance on the justice and mercy of the Court, and some personal compliments to the Lord Lieutenant.

He was adjudged Death, though not formally, until the sentence is sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant.

LONDON, September 25.

The French according to Buonaparte, in his Arabic Proclamation, are true Mussulmen. All their hostility to christianity and its professors, we may therefore conclude to have originated solely in a desire to establish the religion of mahomet at Paris.

The Beguines, mentioned in the addition stated to have taken place between Admiral Nelson and the French fleet, is a corruption by the French of the Italian word Bicchierie, being the name given by the Franks to several hills on the coast to the east of Alexandria, from the resemblance they bear to glass tumblers reversed, and so called ever since the Crusades. This coast has no harbor, but an open roadstead, as described by the French, and indeed the only place where so large a number of transports could ride in any safety, as the winds are invariably during the summer solstice, that is from the 15th of June to September, from N. to U. E. and N. W. being the Etesian wind mentioned by Herodotus, as blowing in that period 100 days.

The Dutch Gazettes, and also letters from Amsterdam of the 12th inst. received on Monday, mention that an engagement had taken place between the English and French fleets in the Mediterranean; and that Admiral Nelson had arrived in Naples Bay with eight sail of French ships. He is said to have dispatched the Leander, of 50 guns, with the news to Lord St. Vincent.

So decided and deep is the court of Naples in its hatred to the French, that the French papers say, a great number of natives of France have been forced to quit the Neapolitan territories. "It is only," says a Parisian journalist, "through friendship for Spain, and a remnant of regard for the emperor, that the blow against Naples has not yet been struck. But our troops are advancing towards her frontiers, and will be able to invade her territories upon the first signal!"

An embargo has, by order of the French directory, been lately laid on all the principal ports of the republic: in consequence of which general Sir Charles Grey dispatched orders to every regiment stationed in the district under his command, which have been since publicly read by officers at the head of every troop and company. The orders are very long, but their chief purport is, for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice and as free as possible of all incumbrances, beyond a necessary change of linen, &c.

The drought at present is so great in France, that they have desisted in Paris from watering the streets, and the rivers are in many places said to be dry.

The original plan of the French for invading Ireland was, to send three squadrons to sea at one and the same time—one from Rochfort, (which got clear of our cruizers, and after being seventeen days at sea, landed General Humbert and his banditti at Killala); a second was to sail from Dunkirk; and a third from Brest.

This afternoon, Messrs. Aubrey, Delaure, and Ramel, late Members of the Legislative Bodies in France, and transported from that country with General Pichegru and Barthelmy, were brought to town from on board the Nimble Cutter. These gentlemen were taken late in the evening to the Duke of Portland's office, and from thence to the Alien office, in Down-street, Westminster. General Pichegru at present has apartments at an Hotel in the Adelphi.

Baraguay d'Hilliers and Capt. Bergeter were arrested immediately on their return to France, and are now confined in the Temple.

From a Paris Paper. A curious experiment was made not long since on the Seine, at Paris. Twelve soldiers entered the water in order of battle, and with the aid of a machine, which embraces the body, they traversed the Seine with great celerity, and after having drawn up in a platoon on the opposite bank, they re-entered the river, and in the middle of it set up a fire of musquetry well sustained, and charged with bayonets, though they had under them at least 2 feet of water. Besides the weight of the men, this machine will carry a burthen of five myriagrammes,