

Foreign Articles.

VIENNA, September 20.

Our court continues its warlike preparations with increased vigor, since the news of the defeat of the French fleet.

The Ruffians march in two columns, one of which proceeds from Kaminek, and the other from Brodi. Several Ruffian officers are already arrived at Lemberg, to make the necessary preparations for the march of three columns, one of which is to proceed to Caschau and Hungary, and the other to Teschen and Moravia.

PARIS, October 8.

The minister plenipotentiary of Portugal has fet out on his return to Madrid. He was not in possession of sufficient powers, but he received those of a more extensive nature from his court, and more conformable to the wishes of the French government, it is probable enough that the negotiation will be carried on through the channel of the Spanish cabinet.

LONDON, October 9.

The Declaration of War by the Ottoman Porte against the French republic, is a most important event in the present convulsed state of Europe. It opens a new field for speculation on the probable consequence of the revolutionary system. The Turk is involved in it, and fatally for himself, perhaps, has invited his worst enemy to protect him from his old friend. The French endeavored in vain to reconcile the Porte to the meditated descent upon Egypt. All their declarations of friendship were unavailing, and the minister of the Grand Seigneur, at St. Petersburg, was directed to apply to the Emperor in the threatened crisis, and to express a hope, that if the Ottoman force should be removed from guarding the Russian frontiers, in order to repel the unprovoked aggression of the French, no advantage would be taken of their absence by that court.

To this application the emperor is said to have replied by his minister, not only that no advantage would be taken of an excitation that ought to be considered by every Sovereign Power as an effort for commodefence; but that so perfectly did he enter into the feelings of the Grand Seigneur, that a fleet of ships, and a body of 60,000 men, should be at the command of the Sublime Porte, on the mere condition of their maintenance while in the Turkish service. It is added, that Paul having pledged his royal word, which in no instance has been forfeited, the Divan was induced to conclude a subsidiary treaty, upon the strength of which war is declared against the French.

The Princess Royal of France, is about to be married to the Duke of Agouleme, eldest son of le Comte d'Artois, brother to the late and present King of France. The Emperor of Germany furnishes her with a revenue of a million tournois; and the Emperor of Russia is to be at the expense of the nuptial festival.

Lord Bridport has dispatched four sail of the line after the Brest fleet a sea. Several squadrons are on the same business. Some persons suppose this fleet bound to Newfoundland. We must soon hear of it.

The Emperor of Germany has sent a commissary to the Russian auxiliary army that has entered Galicia, with orders to supply it with every necessary of which it may stand in need.

The young King of Sweden's time is almost entirely devoted to the arrangement of finance, and the increase of his navy.

The intelligence of admiral Nelson's victory was received in Dublin with the most general and heartfelt emotions of joy. The illuminations were highly splendid, and a feu-de-joint was fired by the troops in garrison.

The Brazil fleet, 17 sail, is safely arrived Lisbon, except a few that are missing.

All the first lieutenants who served in the action of the Nile are promoted to the rank of commanders in the navy.

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, Oct. 8. "This morning the Royal Family and Nobility, went on board the St. Florenzo frigate, where Sir H. B. Neale, her commander, gave a grand public breakfast, in honor of admiral Nelson's victory. The frigate and ships in the road were all, on this occasion, decorated in the colours of different nations. On their majesties approaching the ship, a royal salute was fired."

CORK, October 7.

This day an American ship has arrived at the Cove, which had been captured by the French fleet, but recaptured by the Anson, in their view: the captain reports, that shortly after he fell in with a British squadron, commanded by Sir J. B. Warren, consisting of the line of battle ships and eight frigates; the French squadron were one ship of the line, eight frigates, and a cutter. Sir John was exactly in their course. The report is deemed here inconceivably authentic, and we are on the tip toe of expectation of receiving the French fleet and Gen. Pandy, in our harbour, with three cheers. The Anson continued dogging the French.

Intercepted Letters from France to Dr. Priestley.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY JAMES HUMPHREYS, No. 59, South Street, Opposite the Bank of the United States. Price, Three Five penny bits. NO. 15 of Original Letters, recently written by Priestley in Paris, to Dr. Priestley in America, taken on board a Neutral Vessel, and sent as evidence against him, in the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain. An Apprentice Wanted, by J. H. Humphreys, dec. 11.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GLORIOUS BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY.

BY AN ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

LONDON, October 15.

Account of the battle of the Nile, fought on the 1st and 2d of August, 1798, between the British fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. and the French fleet, commanded by Vice-admiral Bouchard, in Dequieres Bay, on the coast of Egypt.

The leading division of the British headed Le Guerrier, the Vanguard of the French line. Five of our ships went a-head, and brought up on the land side of the French. The admiral's own division anchored on the off side of the French—thus placing their line to the first ship a-tern of L'Orient, which formed a centre and angle of the French line, between two fires.—The ships in the rear in the French line were, for some hours, mere idle spectators of the action, until some of our ships disengaged in the van, led down to attack them.

Upon the Calladen grounding, the Alexander and Leander were sent to her assistance, to endeavor to get her off. Finding this impracticable, the Alexander made sail, and took her station on the side of L'Orient, opposite to the Bellerophon, and the Leander dropped her anchor in the middle of the enemy's line, two ships a-head L'Orient, and raked on each side.

Captain Darby, of the Bellerophon, had intended trying his ship upon the bow of the French admiral's ship L'Orient, but by some accident the swung upon her broadside, and in that situation she sustained the heavy fire of L'Orient, until that ship blew up.

L'Orient blew up about ten o'clock at night.—The Bellerophon was dismasted.—The Alexander had suffered much both in the action and by the explosion, but nobly bore up for the French ships in the rear of their line, which were attacked in succession by our ships as their opponents had struck in the Van.

When Le Guillaume Tell and Le Generaux, with the two frigates, fled from the scene of action, the Zealous, commanded by Captain Hood, with a noble ardor pursued them, and was actually firing upon both the line of battle ships, when the Admiral judged it prudent to call him back to the fleet.

The engagement commenced at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of August, and continued, with little abatement, until between one and two next morning; from this time until five the firing on both sides slackened very considerably, when the conflict was renewed; and soon after the scene terminated in the glory and triumph of the British fleet, the destruction of two French ships of the line and two frigates.

[The following further particulars are given by a gentleman, who had an opportunity of collecting much information respecting this ever memorable event.]

The reason of Admiral Nelson's missing the French fleet originally, was the false intelligence given to him by a neutral vessel, or, perhaps, one sent on purpose to deceive him. He was told that the French fleet had left Malta three days earlier than the truth; and therefore, supposing them to be far advanced, he made a direct cut to Alexandria, whilst Buonaparte went round by Candia.

Leaving Sicily the second time, he touched at the Morea, (Greece) and learning that the enemy had passed Candia, about 33 days before, and had stood from thence to the South east, he again steered a direct course for Alexandria, though in little hopes of finding them. He looked out that port, and saw it crowded with French ships, but no Admiral or capital ship. His despair was now at its height, when the enemy's fleet was discovered from the mast-head, a few leagues to the Eastward, in the bay or road of Aboukeir. He instantly directed his course towards them, and found them at anchor, in a line extending from N. W. to S. E. They were at single anchor, with springs on their cables, and riding head to wind, which was from the North-west. To approach them, it was necessary to sail round an island and a reef, which projected from it, to the distance of several miles from the point on which the small fort of Aboukeir stands. The wind was perfectly fair, both for this, and for approaching the fleet; but unfortunately, in rounding the reef, the Calladen, the leading ship, commanded by the gallant Troubridge, ran aground, and could not be got at all into action.

After this accident, Nelson found himself with ten ships only (three having fallen several leagues a-tern) to fight 13 of the enemy, and several of those of superior force to any of his.

The enemy began firing as soon as our ships came within shot; but the fire was not returned till we closed with them. The Zealous dismasted the Guerrier (headmost ship of the enemy's line) in three broadsides, and she was completely beaten in five minutes. The six headmost ships were taken possession of the first night, (remaining still at anchor) and L'Orient blew up. Next morning at day light the action recommenced, and other ships were taken and destroyed; nor did the battle end until the forenoon of the third day, (Aug. 3.) when the enemy's rear was compelled either to surrender or run. Two ships of the line and two frigates, by their being less disabled in their masts and rigging than our ships, escaped, although pursued. All the captured ships were dismasted. The Timoleon shared the fate of L'Orient; and those of her crew who swam to the shore, were aid to be massacred by the Arabs. The advantages held out to Nelson by the French admiral were great indeed; so that we hope that the Almighty had confounded the councils of the enemy, both in the expedition itself, and in the manner of conducting it.— If the French admiral could not have made such a disposition of his fleet at anchor as to

command the Bay of Aboukeir, he should have got his fleet under sail, so that every ship might have had a chance of coming to action. As it was, his line was so disposed as to lie in the direction of the wind, whilst Nelson had the option of attacking the line to windward, and, of course, of throwing out of the action, all the leeward ships, which being tied down at anchor, by their faulty disposition, could not come up to the assistance of those which were attacked; so that the different part of their line were beaten in succession; and on this matter the decisive nature of the victory turned. Had they been cast loose, in all probability many would have escaped; nor could Nelson have ventured to attack them with his ten ships that evening.

It may be added, that had Nelson fallen in with the enemy on the way from Malta to Alexandria, the utmost he could have done was to beat or destroy their ships of war; but the transports, &c. would have escaped back to France and Italy; for not one of them could in all probability have been taken, as our fleet would have had work enough of a different kind. As the matter now is the French army runs a risk of perishing in Egypt or Syria, and the enemy may bid adieu to their Mediterranean fleet, & 30,000 of their best troops and seamen; besides having wantonly converted an old and useful ally into an inveterate and malicious enemy.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

SENATE, DECEMBER 18.

The Senate having, by taking the oath required by law, formed itself into a Court of impeachment for the purpose of trying William Blount, charged by the House of Representatives with high crimes and misdemeanors against the United States.

A letter was received from Messrs. Dallas and Ingeroll, desiring to be heard at the bar of the Senate as Counsel for William Blount.

On motion, leave was granted, and the Secretary ordered to notify the House of Representatives thereof.

A little after twelve, the Managers of the House of Representatives, as well as the Counsel of the defendant, appeared at the Bar of the Senate; when the President of the Senate pro tem. (Mr. Laurance) addressed the Managers to the following effect;

"Gentlemen, "The Senate being formed into a Court of Impeachment, are ready to proceed in the trial of William Blount, late a Senator of the United States, impeached by the House of Representatives of high crimes and misdemeanors against the United States. It will be necessary you should be informed, that Mr. Dallas and Mr. Ingeroll have applied to be heard as Counsel in behalf of the defendant, and that leave has been given them to attend in that capacity. I shall proceed to read the articles of impeachment exhibited against the defendant. [The President here read the articles of impeachment.] A copy of these articles (continued the President) together with a summons for his appearance before the bar of the Senate on the third Monday in this present month, was served upon the defendant by the Sergeant at Arms, and a due return made thereof [which was also read]. Notwithstanding this, the said William Blount has not appeared before the Senate as required. The Court are, however, now ready to hear the Managers of the House of Representatives on this trial."

Mr. Harper (as Chairman of the Managers of the House of Representatives in the absence of Mr. Bayard) then addressed the Court to the following effect:

"May it please this Honorable Court, "I am directed by the Managers of the House of Representatives for conducting the impeachment against William Blount, and also by the House of Representatives, to state the motives which have induced the House of Representatives to apply for the appointment of a future day, on which to be heard on the subject of their impeachment against William Blount. The time being so short between the receipt of the message from the Honorable Senate, and the hour fixed for receiving the Managers before this Honorable Court, it did not allow them an opportunity to receive directions from the House of Representatives with respect to their future proceedings on this trial.

"May it please this Honorable Court, "The Committee of Managers conceive, that in consequence of the message received from the Honorable Senate, a very important preliminary question will arise in this business, and upon which the Managers of this impeachment cannot presume to act until they have been instructed by the House of Representatives. This question is, "Whether this Honorable Court can proceed to the trial of William Blount, without his personal appearance before them." Conceiving this point to be of considerable magnitude, the Managers of this impeachment reported it as their opinion to the House of Representatives, that it would be proper for them to appear before your Honorable Court at the time appointed, for the purpose of requesting that a further day may be assigned for hearing them in behalf of the House of Representatives on this trial. The Managers (continued Mr. H.) do now, therefore, appear before this Honorable Court to request the assignment of a future day on which they may be heard on this important question."

Mr. Read wished the Chairman of the Managers would name a day to which he would wish the further proceedings on this trial to be postponed.

Mr. Harper hoped the Managers of this impeachment would be able to receive the instructions of the House of Representatives, as to appear and proceed in this business before the Senate on Monday next. The President was about to put the question on a postponement; when

Mr. Dallas wished to know whether any record had been made of the non appearance of Mr. Blount. This, he conceived, ought not to be done, as he and Mr. Ingeroll appeared as Counsel in his behalf.

The President answered that Mr. Blount's name had yesterday been called, and his absence barely noted.

Mr. Ingeroll stated, that he had applied to the Clerk of the Senate at the commencement of the Session, and informed him that Mr. Blount had appointed himself and Mr. Dallas his Counsel, and requested he would inform him when any steps were taken in the Senate relative to the impeachment. That they had taken the further step of addressing a letter to the Senate on the subject and as they had been always ready to enter upon the business, he trusted their client would not suffer on account of his absence.

The President said the Senate had been informed by the Clerk of Counsel being appointed, but had not acted upon the business till this day.

The President was about to take the question on a postponement in the usual way of taking questions in the Senate; when

Mr. Read hoped the question on this, and all other subjects which might come before the Court, might be decided by each Member being asked his opinion separately, as was the custom in all other Courts of Justice.

The President said, as no order had been made to the contrary, he should proceed to take this question according to the usual mode of taking questions in the Senate.

The question for postponement was then put and carried nem. con.

The President then informed the Managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives, that this Court will be ready to receive them on Monday next at twelve o'clock.

The Managers then withdrew; when Mr. Read rose, and said the impropriety of taking the sense of the Court on the question which had been decided, must be apparent to all. It was lowering the dignity and solemnity of so high a Court, to proceed in the decision of questions, as if the Senate were in their legislative capacity. It was usual, in Courts of Justice of every description, for the Judges to be applied to separately for their opinions; and that in all future proceedings this mode might be adopted, he made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Bingham thought, if any regulations were necessary on this subject, it would be much more proper to make them in their legislative capacity, than in their capacity as Judges. He did not think it very dignified for Judges to be arguing a question of this kind. Mr. B. said, that the mode adopted had been that which he had heretofore seen practised on a similar occasion.

The motion not being seconded, the court adjourned to Monday next.

The Legislature of Virginia have re-elected James Wood Esq. Governor of that state for the ensuing year.

Part of the cargo of the New Jersey has been discharged into shallops and sent to Port Penn, it is supposed the ship would get off on Monday last.

Brig Molly, Churnside, of this port from La Guira to New York, is taken by the St. Albans, British man of war and sent into Bermuda.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives of the United States this day, the blank in the resolution laid on the table by Mr. W. C. Claiborne, for printing an edition of the Federal Constitution, was filled with 40,000.—On motion of Mr. Harper, the resolution was then referred to a select committee.

In Senate, the hon. Mr. Davenport from the state of New Jersey, appeared and took his seat.

Salem, December 11.

Our government is under a moral obligation formally to DECLARE WAR against France—or the principles upon which their late measures respecting her have been founded, must be abandoned as false. It is true those measures would have been sufficient to have roused any nation, possessing one spark of national honor or self-respect, or feeling any energy in her resources, either to propose an honorable accommodation, or to declare an open and honorable war. But this last act is left for our government. It is true this formality will not much alter our relations to France, but it will very materially affect our internal situation; for until that is done, France will not abandon her hopes here; her secret agents will be more industriously employed than ever; and divisions will be constantly excited and fomented by them. But that act would take us at once out of our present amphibious situation, and crush the French party in this country. At the same time it would not create an enemy, but only put us in a situation to act with more energy against the enemy that has already attacked us.—Every measure yet taken by government against France, has been opposed by men who have afterwards been convinced that it ought to have been taken before; and this will undoubtedly share the fate of the rest.

Nicklin & Griffith,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Sail Cloth by the bale or piece,

(No. 1 & 2)

One bale of Seaming-twine

Copper in sheets, from 24 by 48 to 48 by 60 inches

Two tubs raised copper still bottoms

Queen's ware, assorted in crates

London porter in bottles, contained in cases

Empty port-wine bottles

Yellow ochre in casks

Cochineal in ferret

Judges in do. & cases

35 cases and trunks of muslins, gingham, dimities, mullinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in small assorted packages, calculated for the West India market;

14 trunks printed calicoes

4 bales sail-cloth, assorted

1 do. coarse woollens

Old Madeira wine

Shathing paper

English nails in casks, assorted,

The Brig

AMAZON,

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

December 19. m.w.&S.A.F.

IRISH LINENS,

4-4 and 7-8th White Linens well

also sold

3-4 Brown ditto ditto

3-4 Irish Cheques suitable for tie

West India Market. } Entered to the Drawback

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms—by the Box or Bale,

By GAMBLE & HELMUTH,

No. 128, South Second-street,

dec 19 31wtt

No. 128,

The south-east corner of Market and Tenth

streets,

JACOB COX.

HAS just received by the late arrivals from

Europe, a large, general and elegant assortment of the most

Fashionable Merchandize,

(in the gentlemen's line)—The whole of which will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.

dec 19 23wtt

To be sold,

The time of a stout healthy Negro Lad, aged

about 17 years, and bound to serve until 21;

he is honest, understands the usual business of a family, and has been accustomed to wait on

table—Apply to

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,

No. 41, Arch street.

december 19 dt

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

By WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Chestnut and Second-streets,

JOAN OF ARC,

AN EPIC POEM,

By Robert Southey; with notes.

"We do not hesitate to declare our opinion,

that the poetical powers displayed in it are of a very superior kind—Conceptions more lofty and daring, sentiments more commanding, and language more energetic, will not easily be found—nor does (scarcely any part of it sink into languor, as the glow of feelings and genius animates the whole. The language is, for the most part, modelled on that of Milton; and not unfrequently, it has a strong resemblance of Shakspeare."

Monthly Review, vol. 19, p. 361.

A HISTORY,

OR ANECDOTES OF THE

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA,

IN THE YEAR 1762.

Translated from the French of M. de Rulhiere;

With an elegant Head of the late Emperors.

[The second edition, price 75 cents.]

"The grounds of M. de Rulhiere's information seem in (suppliable, and his reader appear to have every reason to be satisfied with his discernment, in unfolding the motives and circumstances that concurred in bringing about this striking event."

"We shall only add, that we have seldom met with more interesting original anecdotes, than those that are contained in the little work which we have now reviewed."

Appendix Monthly Review, vol. 22.

dec 19 wilmim

THE CREDITORS,

OF JOHN McDONALD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARE hereby notified, that application to the

Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Philadelphia—for the benefit of the A3 of the

General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing that the person of a Debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, &c.—passed the 4th day of April, anno domini, 1798; and that the Judges of said Court have appointed Wednesday, the second day of January next for a hearing of said John McDonald and his Creditors, where you may attend.

JOHN McDONALD

dec 19 wed 31

FLOUR, FOR SALE,

DELIVERABLE at New-Castle or Port

Penn, by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

dec 19 daw

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the

Election for President and Managers, for the

ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office,

on the first Monday-day in January next, at ten

o'clock in the forenoon.

A. M.

Susquehanna & Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the

Election for President and Managers, for the en-

su- ing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on

the first second-day in January next at ten o'clock

A. M.

GEO. WORRALL, Sec'y

to Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company.

dec 19 dt

Bank of the United States.

November 14, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made at the 1 re-

gistry of the United States for the renewal

of a Certificate of Six per Cent Funded Debt,

No. 15,548, for 18,782 dollars, 33 cents, dated

Register's Office, January 8th, 1798, issued in

the names of William Willink, Jan Willink,

Nicholas & Jacob Van Steepbush & Hubert A.

Trustees for sundry money lenders in Amster-

dam; which was forwarded the 11th of Janu-

ary, 1798, under cover to Nicholas Obbo, esq.

and by the capture of the ship Columbus,

captain Skinner, from New-York for Amsterdam

G. Simpson, esq'r.

nov 14 12ctw

An excellent Horse & Charr,

TO be sold on reasonable terms at the Livery

Stable No. 28 North Third-street,