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## Late and Important.

*It is with infinite satisfaction, that I find myself enabled to begin the Year with the exhilarating intelligence subjoined. The weather is cold; but he must be an insensible log who does not glow with warmth on reading such news as this. For my part, it will last me through the winter. Nothing new remains, to end the bloody farce of French republicanism, but for America to follow up these afflictions by her home stroke. It only remains for America to declare war and the French republic is no more. Then shall we need no labored definitions of the crime of treason; then shall we bear no more of opposition to alien and seditious bills. Assuming a decisive tone,—exalting ourselves on higher, stronger, and more honorable ground,—in short, no longer “cauponates bellum, sed belligerantes,” we strike the death-blow at Faction and exalt to endless renown the name of America.*

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

The following very important Intelligence we received yesterday evening from Boston.

Boston, December 25.

On Sunday arrived at Newburyport, ship America, Jenkins, in 56 days from Hamburg. A good friend furnished us with papers to October 27 [principally the Altona Mercury] and Mr. Kahier kindly assisted us last night in making the subsequent translations.

Vienna, October 15.

Yesterday a courier arrived from the Turkish government to their minister, and brought dispatches which were soon afterwards communicated to the British and Prussian Plenipotentiaries. They state that on the 9th of September, the Beys of Egypt, having collected a large army at Cairo, an obstinate battle was fought which continued through the whole of the day; and that in the following night Buonaparte retreated to Rosetta to which place he was soon followed; tho' so reduced was his army as not to consist of more than 10 or 12,000 men. Another attack upon him was preparing, when he consented to capitulate; but he was refused any other terms than a surrender to the discretion of the Beys, as they were all certain of him, it being impossible for him to advance or retreat farther; and in this condition the last correct intelligence left him. The dispatches state in addition, and from the same authority, that admiral Nelson has succeeded in completely destroying the transports and armed ships in Alexandria harbour. He directed some bomb vessels to sustain the fire of the forts which the French had erected on shore, while fire-ships were sent in among the transports. The transports were moored in a line extending from the reefs of the harbor towards the entrance. The wind favoured; and soon after the flames took the first vessel, it spread to the remainder. The whole number of transports destroyed was 366, including several Ragusan and Venetian vessels, particularly two Venetian ships of the line. The Mamelukes by agreement *diverted* the crews on shore; the rest escaped. [Several preceding accounts favour this news and a subsequent account in a Vienna postscript appears to confirm it.]

October 17.

By information from Malta, the rising of the inhabitants against the French is confirmed. They are driven to the cottle of St. Elmo; have asked for terms; but have been refused, and summoned to surrender as prisoners of war. Throughout the whole island the French flag has given place to the Maltese. Buonaparte left 5000 of his troops here; but by desertion and slaughter they have dwindled away. The Ruffians, Turks and English were preparing to attack it, previous to these events, with a strong combined force.]

The British ship Colossus, off Malta, had captured one of the French ships which escaped from the Nile.

Constantinople, Sept. 21.

IMPORTANT DETECTION.

Jean Bon St. Andre, late French resident at Smyrna, was this day with his suite brought here, and lodged in the castle of the Seven

Towers. Among his papers was found a plan for revolutionizing the Ottoman Empire. In consequence of this, 30,000 men are ordered to certain places where French politics have been favored. Thirty seven cannon were found in the Palace Francaise, lately occupied by the French minister at Constantinople, but now converted into a prison, where even the Emigrant French, who have taken an oath of fidelity to the Grand Seigner, are confined.

Hamburg, Oct. 8.

Advices from Florence of Sept. 18th, say that the French have entered the Neopolitan dominions in an hostile manner, though without a formal declaration of war.

We learn from Paris, under date of Sept. that the Turkish Minister was that day arrested and thrown into the Temple.

October 13.

We hear that, besides the aigrette given by the Grand Seignor to Admiral Nelson, he had ordered a rich present to every British officer in the action at the Nile, and 80,000 dollars to be distributed among the sailors.

The confidence of the Grand Seignor is so great in his new friends the Ruffians, that he visited the commander of the fleet before Constantinople on board his ship Incognito. The Ruffians were at first loth to enter the city of Constantinople; but they are now every day seen walking arm in arm with the Turks.

October 18.

The French with 8000 men from Switzerland have entered the Austrian territory, and already committed some excesses. It is said the Emperor considers this as the actual commencement of hostilities.

October 25.

A new paper on the subject of the pending negotiation was presented by the Austrian envoy at Raftadt on the 18th instant. It was short, and does not appear to accelerate peace. In fine, the indications of the commencement of hostilities increase daily.

The deputation of the Empire at the Congress of Raftadt has demanded that Hamburg, Bremen, Lubbeck &c. be exempted from all duties on the Rhine. The French have demanded the reason of the march of a Russian army through the German Territory; and were answered that they were not authorized to make any explanations on that subject. An extraordinary coolness has commenced; each seems to wait the other's striking the first blow, to avoid the odium of the renewal of war.

London, October 19.

BREST FLEET.

Dispatches have been received from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, by the lords of the admiralty, which announce that on the 12th October an engagement took place off Tory Island, on the North of Ireland, which was plainly seen from the shore. The whole number of ships were sixteen. The action commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasted 5 hours. Two vessels were sunk, 1 was dismasted, 1 had her sails and rigging cut to pieces, and 5 were running off, pursued by the remainder under British colours. Warren or Home, from their situations, must have been the commander of the British fleet which engaged. In consequence of this news the stocks rose. [Other articles corroborate this intelligence, and even make the success of the British more complete. It is said 3 frigates, which had separated from this Squadron, attempted to land troops at Donegal, but were prevented by the inhabitants.

The Jason of 30 guns, captain Sterling, in chasing 6 vessels into Brest, got upon a rock and beat to pieces. The captain and crew were made prisoners, except six seamen, who jumped into a boat, and after many difficulties reached England.

Three of Nelson's prizes sunk 15 days after the engagement, from the damage they had sustained. Six had proceeded to England.

Lord St. Vincent has informed government of the destruction of the French transports at the Nile.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A HORSE AND GIG,

Apply at Mulehay's Livery stable, in Whalebone alley.

January 1 d3t

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1.

SOME REFLECTIONS

ON THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1798.

WHEN we call into review the various events of the past year, we behold many things for which we have cause sincerely to congratulate with our fellow-citizens, and many others which we shall long remember with unalloyed regret. Such is the lot of man, and such the chequered order of human affairs.—It has been with pleasure that we have noticed a virtuous indignation, spreading through every part of the United States, against the injuries and insults of France—against her perfidious attempts to separate the people from the government—and against the unblinking impudence with which she has dared to proclaim her intentions.

This noble zeal we have seen manifesting itself by an almost universal approbation of the wise and decided measures of a firm and patriotic Executive; in the prompt and unexpected formation of a maritime force; in the organization of numerous bands of volunteers; in the general spread of a military ardor; in the flight of a plundering enemy from our coasts; in the recovery of our honor as a free and independent nation; and in the humbler tone of a haughty and rapacious Directory.

It must be left to time to strip the veil from the face of hypocrisy, and to stop the mouths of cavillers; but with us there is no doubt at present, that this change of language in our enemies, as well as some late equivocal measures, which their advocates represent as conciliatory, are mere tricks of state;—perfidious arts, which, in their new-fangled vocabulary, they still diplomatic skill. This is the persuasion of every well-informed and virtuous American, and he therefore rejoices that preparations for defence, and (we fain would add) for offence, are prosecuted with undiminished vigour. This spirit, and these efforts, we are well assured, have contributed much to produce the change, if any real change there be in the designs of our enemy; and we are convinced that perseverance in the same noble career can alone give efficacy to the past, or insure final deliverance from his deceptions.

But although we are fully sensible that the martial spirit, excited in America by the injuries and insults of her enemies, has had its effects on her politics, we do not arrogate the whole merit to ourselves. We have long beheld with pleasure a storm gathering round their heads in Europe, that must have alarmed their apprehensions, and that will require all their resources to combat; we have read with delight the authentic news of their disasters on the coast of Egypt, in the complete destruction of the last fleet they are able to equip, and we glory in being defended from the same illustrious shock, as those heroes, who inflicted the blow. The intrepid Lord Nile, and the brave tars of Old England, have given energy to the voice of American indignation: it is to their valour, and to their blood that we, in some measure, owe the high ground we now stand on.—May the nation reap a full and adequate harvest of glory and of profit from a victory so brilliant! which nothing can prevent but a neglect on her part to employ her superior strength at sea, in spreading devastation and terror along the sea coasts of her relentless enemy.

This is a prospect which gladdens every friend of humanity, and, I need not add, is peculiarly grateful to every honest American.—But before we close our survey of the year, we must turn our eyes to another scene of far different aspect, and contemplate the melancholy havoc of a recent and wide extended pestilence.—We behold the shades of a long train of departed friends and relatives passing before us;—we see the wife suddenly snatched from her husband, and the husband torn from his wife by the inexorable messenger;—we behold the parent weeping over the son, or the daughter, who was the hope and the comfort of his age;—the orphan bewailing the death of a virtuous and affectionate parent, who had been the protector of his infancy, and the guide of his youth;—the young, the old, and the middle aged, of all ranks and descriptions, swept, as in an instant, from the “warm precincts of life,” to the gloomy house of clay prepared for all men. “Death came up into our windows, and entered into our palaces, to cut off “the children from without, and the young “men, and the old men from the streets:—“our habitations were forsaken, and our “dwellings cast us out.”

But in this depressing and melancholy scene of mortality, desolation, and terror, it is a comfortable, and, to individuals, an honorable reflection,—the poor were not forsaken or neglected. Those who were too indigent to transport themselves and their families from the sphere of contagion, were removed, and provided with temporary dwellings; were fed, clothed and educated by contributions from the rich and benevolent; and to the honor of the Board of Health, and of other humane and public-spirited individuals, it will long be recorded in the minds of a grateful multitude, the calamity was mitigated, in every respect, as far as clothing, food, and medicine could afford relief.

This pestilence, although it raged with peculiar mortality in our metropolis and its environs, was not confined there: the same malady was communicated, from the same hateful source, to several other sea-ports of the union; and this source, we have no hesitation in declaring, was our commerce with the West-India islands. Maugre all the philosophy of the modern Paracelsus, whose pertinacity and rage for discoveries have become ridiculous, or the obsequious echoes of his pupil Academy, this fact will not admit of a rational doubt. But although we are resolved, as far as we are able, to remove this foul,

paralizing stigma from the metropolis of the United States, we will readily concede that, at a certain season of the year, the atmosphere is prepared to receive and propagate the infection; and we will co-operate with the utmost cheerfulness, we will contribute our full quota, to remove what may be considered as the pabulum of so dreadful a scourge. But to investigate the source of this malady, and to provide against its return, has been transferred to better hands than those of an anonymous scribbler, or even of the Academy of Medicine with Paracelsus at their head; it is under discussion in the General Legislature, as well as that of the State, and we are persuaded it will not be dismissed from either House, until some effectual provision is made. If the means of prevention are happily adopted, it will not only overlet the doctrine of domestic origination, and banish a serious alarm from the minds of the people; but it will reflect lasting honor on the legislators, and command the blessings of thousands of their fellow-citizens.

## Gazette Marine List.

Portsmouth, December 22.

Communication from Captain Charles Treatwell.

Arrived in this town, Chas's Treadwell, master of the ship Carolina, from this port; who was captured Oct. 13th, ten leagues to windward of Martinico, by the French privateer Bon Mare, Enj. Boise, master, of 8 carriage guns, and 50 men. After running the ship on shore, which occasioned the cutting away the main and mizen masts, brought up at Point Petre, Guadalupe, where we were but on board the Le Helecle, (or Hercules) prison ship, and met with a number of American prisoners, the most of whom have sailed for America, by way of St. Croix and St. Thomas. The treatment of American prisoners, by the French Government, was at that time highly mortifying, not only personally, but with respect to provisions. The allowance was no more than three ounces of meat and one pound of bread for the 24 hours, and that very bad. Most of the prisoners have been obliged to sign a patrol of honor, that they will not serve against the French republic, until a declaration of war took place between the two nations. Victor Hughes is sending off all the property he can get to St. Thomas's. (It is computed that he sent off five vessels within twenty days, upon his own account) and about 25 or 30 privateers on different stations. He had one ship of 385 tons, and a brig of 180 tons, loading at the time of our departure; there were also from 12 to 1500000 of private armed merchant vessels getting ready for St. Croix and St. Thomas. The Le Pancy frigate of 44 guns, was ready for sea, and an English prize of 13 of 22 guns, 6, 9, and 12 pounders, destined for the coast of Brazil.

A French cutter lately arrived from France was also ready to sail for St. Thomas. The privateer Deux Amices, (or Two Friends) of 14 guns went into Basseterre with the schooner of 12 guns, from Baltimore, who fought the French privateer two hours.

Yesterday arrived the new Revenue Cutter Scammel Commanded by John Adams, Esq.—We hear the sails remarkably well, and that her sudden return is owing to the severe indisposition of the commander.

We hear that a number of the crew of Herty-June of this port, taken by the French and carried into Guadalupe, have died on board the prison-ships.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

All the merchant and other vessels, that sail from Point Petre, sail from the point early in the morning, run along shore, and anchor at Basseterre or one mile to leeward of that port, and on the following night, if no English cruizers are in sight, they get under way and steer W. S. W. or S. W. 12 or 15 leagues, to avoid or clear the Montserrat channel, then haul up for the east or west end of St. Croix.

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1799.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier, atty.

JOHN MILLER, JUNR.

HAS REMOVING FROM NO. 8, CHERNOY, To the Five Storey Building, in Dock, near Third-Street.

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE, 300 Bales of Bengal Goods;

CONSISTING OF

COSSAS  
Bastas  
Mamoodies  
Humhums  
Taffates  
Striped Dorcas  
Calicoes  
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of Madras Handkerchiefs, of various descriptions.

January 1 d4wf

Just Published, AND IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE BY B. DAVIES,

At No. 68, High-Street, THE AMERICAN REPOSITORY,

AND ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1799;

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments of the General and State Governments.

A great variety of useful Tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union Embellished with a handsome engraved Frontispiece.

Des. 13