

# Late Foreign Articles

Received by His Britannic Majesty's Packet, which arrived at New-York on Monday afternoon.

LONDON, November 20.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

This day at 3 o'clock, his Majesty came down to the house of peers in the usual state, and being seated in his royal robes on the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, barr. gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent to order the attendance of the commons; that house forthwith appeared at the bar, when his Majesty was pleased to open the session of Parliament with the following most gracious

### S P E E C H

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
The events which have taken place in the course of the present year, and the signal success which by the blessing of providence, has attended my arms, have been productive of the happiest consequences, and have essentially promoted the prosperity and glory of our country.

The unexampled series of our naval triumphs has received fresh splendor from the memorable and decisive action, in which a detachment of my fleet, under the command of rear admiral lord Nelson, attacked and almost totally destroyed a superior force of the enemy, strengthened by every advantage of situation.

By this great and brilliant victory, an enterprise, of which the injustice, perfidy, and extravagance had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable interests of the British empire, has in the first instance been turned to the confusion of its authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France, has afforded an opening which, if improved by suitable exertions on the part of other powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

The wisdom and magnanimity displayed at this juncture by the Emperor of Russia, and the decision and vigour of the Ottoman Porte have shewn, that those powers are impressed with a just sense of the present crisis; and their example, joined to the disposition manifested almost universally in the different countries struggling under the yoke of France, must be a powerful encouragement to the other states, to adopt that vigorous line of conduct, which experience has proved to be alone consistent with security or honor.

The extent of our preparations at home and the demonstrations of zeal and spirit among all ranks of my subjects, have deterred the enemy from executing their vain threat of invading the coasts of this kingdom.

In Ireland, the rebellion which they had instigated has been curbed and repressed, the troops which they landed for its support, have been compelled to surrender; and the armaments since destined for the same purpose have, by the vigilance and activity of my squadrons, been captured or dispersed. The views and principles of those, who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, have long planned the subversion of our constitution, have been fully detected and exposed, and their treasuries made manifest to the world. Those whom they had misled or seduced, must now be awakened to their duty; and a just sense of the miseries and horrors which these traitorous designs have produced, must impress on the minds of all my faithful subjects, the necessity of continuing to repel with firmness every attack on the laws and established government of their country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
Under the unavoidable pressure of protracted war, it is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that the produce of the public revenue has proved fully adequate to the increase of our permanent expenditure; that the national credit has been maintained and improved; and that the commerce and industry of my subjects have continued to flourish in a degree hitherto unknown.

The situation in which we are placed, unhappily renders the continuance of heavy expences indispensable to the public safety; but the state of our resources, and the good sense and public spirit which prevail through every part of my kingdom, will, I trust, enable you to provide the necessary supplies without essential inconvenience to my people, and with as little addition as possible to the permanent burdens of the state. The progress made toward such a system, by the measures adopted in the last session, and the aid given to public credit by the plan for the redemption of the land tax, have been attended with the most beneficial effects, which you will, I am persuaded, omit no opportunity to confirm and improve.

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions, to enable me ultimately to conduct the great contest in which we are engaged, to a safe and honorable conclusion.

We have surmounted many and great difficulties—our perseverance in a just cause has been rewarded with distinguished success, and our present situation, compared with that of other countries, sufficiently proves how much, in a period of general danger and calamity, the security and happiness of the British nation have depended (under the blessing of Providence) on its own constancy, its energy, and its virtue.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ADDRESS.

Lord Grenville Levison said, he rose pursuant to the task which he had undertaken, of moving an address in reply to the gracious speech which they had just heard read. No talents that he possessed were sufficient to do justice to the topics there touched upon; it required those splendid powers of eloquence so often heard from others within those

walls, to do it with due honor; and those objects then alluded to; but at the same time, he felt inexpressible satisfaction, that at the moment when he must acknowledge how inadequate his utmost exertion of ability was to express those sentiments imprinted in his mind, that the causes which gave birth to those feelings were so great, so marked, and so strong, that they required no aid from eloquence; they wanted not the recommendation of words, but being only contemplated they must impress the same deep conviction in the breast of all, and by their native force alone demand the concurrent opinion and unanimity of the whole house.

The circumstances of the country, he conceived now to be such, that whatever differences of opinion had hitherto existed, they must now be entirely done away, and that there could remain but one opinion respecting the line of conduct which at the present crisis we ought to pursue, namely, that we ought to persevere with vigor until we could obtain a peace with probable security and upon honorable terms. He begged leave to call the attention of the house to the arguments and reasonings upon the late negotiation. The revolution of things in France had at length produced such a state, that it was presumed a dawn of rational liberty began to prevail in that unhappy and long distracted country: it was believed that a sincere desire of peace operated upon the rulers of France; and it was hoped that peace might at length be obtained upon fair, honorable, and secure terms—His Majesty's ministers, anxious to avail themselves of this disposition, entered into a negotiation for peace; but the circumstances of that negotiation proved our mistake—it shewed the fallacy of our hopes, and exposed to open day the gigantic and inordinate ambition of our enemies. There were not wanting those who argued only from our difficulties, and did not hesitate to assert that we ought to contemplate the question in that point of view only, and that peace, upon any terms, was to be preferred to a continuance of the war. He did not mean to deny, that, in the compass of possibilities, such an order of things might have place as to render peace absolutely necessary to a country, however just and necessary the war might be in which they might be engaged. He had now no occasion to enter into that discussion. True it was, at one time public credit seemed to be shaken—many feared or contemplated in silent apathy the total ruin of our funded system, while others believed there was no other alternative but in a peace or national bankruptcy. Although, ultimately, the voice of the people always guided the conduct of the government, yet government was too wise to turn with every popular gale. It was the marked and distinguished character of the British government not to be hastily swayed with halves or false impressions, but to wait until truth and fact had fixed the lasting stamp of conviction—But even at that time it was not necessary for government to state, that peace could not be obtained on adequate and honorable terms—it was not necessary for them to tell the people, that not to act with energy and resolution would be to involve themselves in ruin; fortunately the idea of humbling ourselves at the foot of the directorial throne was universally rejected by the whole of the British people with indignation and disdain—The spirit of the people supported the resolutions which were adopted; and by a new and judicious scheme of finance, we saw our public credit again rear its head and maintain its accustomed respectability. No sooner did the people perceive that their safety depended upon vigorous exertions, than the burthens imposed upon them, though large, were most cheerfully borne; and the voluntary contributions, in addition to the heavy taxes already imposed far exceeded even our most sanguine expectations. Nor did they stop here; for from being a nation unused to arms, on a sudden they became a nation of soldiers. By this conduct equally prompt and vigorous, our enemies were appalled and intimidated from pursuing their intended invasion on our coasts; they shrunk from their lofty pretensions, and quietly abandoned the schemes of plunder and confiscation they meditated, and with which they had so imperiously threatened us.

Under whatever point of view we considered his Majesty's speech, every part of it afforded matter for consolation, and even of triumph for us, and of disgrace and shame to our enemies, who formed a government more wicked in its objects, and terrible in its aspects, than any that has hitherto disgraced the civilized world.—With respect to Ireland, the few troops which they had landed there to support the rebellion previously formed by themselves, were soon crushed by the able exertions of the noble lord who commanded in that country; while the successes against the Dutch in the Texel, where preparation was making for the same object, demanded equal praise to be bestowed upon those who conducted our naval department. And now it was with feelings of the greatest satisfaction he must allude to a naval victory, the most glorious in its achievements, and the most important in its consequences; and the most complete in its effect that ever was recorded in the annals of this, or any other country. It told to all the world, that no superiority of force could baffle the skill, or damp the courage of a British sailor. Whatever danger might be supposed to attend our East India possessions, they were now no more to be dreaded. The consequences of this victory, also, were of the most important nature; and here we could not but stop to remark, that though we might have suffered from the painful suspense, while Lord Nelson returned unsuccessful to Syracuse, unable to meet our enemies, yet that delay had been in the event the most fortunate; for had the expedition been defeated in the outset, its destination would have remained unknown, and the French probably would have succeeded in cajoling the Ottoman Porte, that it was not designed against any of their provinces. This they probably would have attempted with a power whom they might suppose too dull to apprehend, or too

impotent to revenge. But now this no longer applied: the defeat at Aboukir had infused spirit into the councils of the Porte; it was our victory at Aboukir that roused the continental powers from their torpor; and since that time the deputies of the congress at Rastadt had with vigor repelled the arrogant demands of the French. Another advantage of this victory was, the relief afforded to the King of Naples, who would be able to annihilate the infant republics formed in Italy, under the influence or controul of the French. The lending of naval reinforcements to that part was also another proof of the able manner in which our naval affairs were conducted.—Another proof of the spirit of the country was, the extent of the commerce, and the consequent amelioration of the funds. It was with satisfaction he could state, that the permanent revenue exceeded this year by half a million the former years, and equalled the most prosperous years of profound peace. Perhaps some might be found, who, from this circumstance, would argue, that we ought to endeavor at peace. It is true, that no form of government ought to be an obstacle to this desired end; no personal character of the individuals exercising government should impede its progress; but we must form an idea of the character of a government from a contemplation of its actions. Look at the conduct of France with respect to America; look at it as relating to Switzerland; and it would immediately appear, that this was not the moment of peace. Switzerland was amenable until resistance became too late; and if we had no hopes of peace, we ought to avail ourselves of our successes.—Friendship had taken place between us and the Russians. The Emperor was actuated by no narrow motives, but acted openly and with decision. We should not by any fruitless attempts at peace damp the spirit of those insurgents who had risen against the power of France, and were endeavoring to throw off her yoke; we should not palliate the efforts of the British people, by holding out terms of peace, when none were likely to be obtained; but we should hold out to every government the best hopes of success, in an united attempt against a common enemy.

In fact, he saw no part of the king's speech which did not call for unanimity from all quarters, whether it related to the victory of the first of August—to the suppression of rebellion—to the detection of traitors—to the flourishing state of our commerce—or to the spirit of the people, they were subjects upon which we must all agree. When he contemplated the vigor and unbroken resolution which this nation had displayed in resisting tyranny, and which had raised it to such a proud pre-eminence, he thought the house must agree in the necessity of continuing a contest—until they had brought to a fortunate conclusion the most arduous conflict in which this or any other nation ever stood engaged.

His Majesty then moved the address, which, as usual, was framed in answer to the speech, and was seconded in a most able and animated speech by Sir H. S. Milnes.

November 23.  
The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday arrived yesterday.  
The effect of Lord Nelson's victory, upon the continent, appears very strongly in the proceedings at Rastadt. On all occasions the deputies of the empire, as well as the Austrian ministers in their separate capacities, now adopt a more firm and decisive tone. Under date of the 8th inst. we learn from Rastadt, that an energetic note, on the subject of the French demands, had been delivered by the deputation of the empire to the French plenipotentiaries, in which it protests against the demands, as contrary to the first basis of peace, and as inconsistent with the honour and safety of Germany. This was accompanied by another note, respecting the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein; on which subject the Prussian ministers have also given in a memorial.—In this they treat the objection of the French ministers to enter into the question as futile; and request of the French government that the blockade may be raised, and the fortrefs revisited.

The Brussels article of the 8th inst. states, that in consequence of a general attack having been made on the insurgents by the French general Beguinet, in which he everywhere defeated them, tranquility was restored. This restoration of tranquility appears, however, to be so far from having taken place, that troops are stated in the same article to be daily arriving, in order to quell the revolt; and the department of Dyle had been declared in a state of siege.

The Vienna article of the 7th inst. that General Aullenberg had received instructions to maintain the independence of the Grisons. The Milan article states, that the Austrian troops which had entered the Grison country, had taken possession of all the Grison frontier towns next Italy.

According to the accounts of a Ragusan captain who had arrived at Milan, the harbour of Malta was blockaded up by five English and Portuguese ships of the line, and two frigates.

The last accounts from the British squadron on the coast to Egypt, were dated on the 29th of September.—The French transports in the harbour of Alexandria had not then been destroyed; but as a Turkish and Russian combined fleet of twenty-two sail was every day expected to join the British squadron, there can be little doubt but that this important service has long ago been satisfactorily performed. Lord Nelson was first to proceed to Malta, upon his quitting the port of Naples.

From the latest accounts from France, and such as may be confidently relied upon, the Reign of Terror in that unhappy country is not less strong than it was in the time of the ferocious Robespierre. In the provinces, indeed apprehensions more forcibly prevail than even in the time of that Despot; as a single mind could hardly be so

posed capable of such complicated subtlety and mischief, as is to be feared from the confederation of five execrable tyrants.

## DUBLIN, November 23.

Yesterday morning early, a period was put to the mortal course of the infamous TONS. The inflammation arising from the wound extended itself to the lungs, and is said to have been the immediate cause of his death.

The body of TONS was on Tuesday, delivered to his friends to be buried.

## CRAWFORD, Nov. 3.

The first column of the Russian army employed as Auxiliaries to Austria, has already passed Lublin. It consists of 24,000 men, and is commanded by prince Ferdinand of Wurtemberg, and under him by count Rothenberg. There are Cossacks and Colmacks with it. About the end of this month one column will march by New Sitchin, and the other by Trappan.

The Emperor of Russia has prohibited Berlin Journals in his dominions, because he thinks timid neutrality, which the general interests of society are concerned, is little less degrading than Gallic fraternity.

## LONDON, November 24.

We yesterday received by express, Paris papers to the 20th inst.

These journals contain no authentic account respecting Buonaparte. The Naples article, in the Echo of latest date, contains the fame account of the defeat of the Pacha of Syria, near St. John d'Acree, which was brought by the last French papers we received, in an article from Rome of the 24th ult. The authority on which it was stated at Rome, was that of letters from Cephalaria and Messina. This account does not appear to have been credited even at Paris, and the Propagateur makes the following observations on it:

The authors of these letters who make Buonaparte enter Aleppo on the 16th of September, appear to forget that the distance between Cairo and Aleppo is 100 myriameters and that the last official dispatches from Buonaparte were dated at the former city on the 19th August. Even supposing that an army with so many difficulties to overcome could march three myriameters per day, no less than 33 days would be necessary for this journey. Admitting, therefore, which is very improbable, that the army set out on the 20th August, the day following the date of the last dispatches, and that they marched 33 days without stopping, he could not have reached Aleppo until the 22d September. But it was at least six days short of this time that Buonaparte employed on his march, if we were to give credit to the Naples letters. The news appears to us to be premature. The letters may perhaps have mistaken the date, and Buonaparte may have entered Aleppo on the 1st Oct. though it is not to be believed that he did so on the 16th of September.

These observations are alone sufficient to discredit the account: An overland express from India has, we understand, brought intelligence from one of the company's agents, that proves the falsehood of it by a more certain test than its improbability. A vessel carrying dispatches from Buonaparte had been wrecked, but some of the crew had been picked up. From these information was collected, that the French army in Egypt and Syria (for the head quarters of Buonaparte were still at Grand Cairo, while Berthier had advanced into Syria) was in a very desperate situation. Some private letters received by this overland express, even go so far as to assert that Berthier had met with a very considerable check in Syria; but we cannot ascertain that much credit is due to the communication.

The revolt in Flanders appears to be still in a state formidable to the peace of the Directory. The Brussels article of the 14th inst. gives an account of the insurgents being in considerable force, and it appears, from the municipality having required the sedentary National guards to return the arms with which they had been entrusted, and to cease from actual service; that the inhabitants of Brussels are not considered as very firm in their allegiance to their despotic masters.

On Thursday an express, overland from India, was received at the India house, by which the directors are informed that the Earl of Mornington is arrived at Bengal. That every thing is quiet in all parts of our extensive possessions in the east, and that there are no appearances of any extraordinary preparation on the part of Tippoo Saib.

## Downing Street November 20.

A decree having been published by the French Directory, declaring that all persons natives of or originally belonging to neutral countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the King's ships of war, or any other British vessels, shall be considered and treated as pirates; his Majesty has directed it in Great Britain, that if this decree shall in any instance, be carried into effect against any such persons taken in any vessels of the property of his Majesty, or of his Majesty's subjects, and navigated under the British flag, it is his Majesty's determination to exercise the most vigorous retaliation against the subjects of the French Republic, whom the chance of war has now placed, or may hereafter place, at the King's disposal.

## VIENNA Nov. 4.

In case of the renewal of the war, the Emperor will command the army of Italy in person. After several ministerial conferences, the war loan for the campaign about to be opened, has been fixed the same as the present. Fresh contracts have been made with the furnishers of provisions.

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31.

The piece signed "Candor," and dated at Princeton, cannot be published in this Gazette, for reasons which will hereafter appear.

Certain disaffected persons in the township of Bloekley, near this city, a few days ago, erected a liberty-pole, bearing an inflammatory label against the government of the United States. Two or three orderly citizens, justly offended by this daring outrage on the laws and honor of their country, immediately levelled it; for which they were yesterday brought before his honor the Chief Justice, who bound them to their future orderly behaviour, and to make their appearance in court! Sure, if to cut down a pole of this infamous nature deserves such wholesale rigor, what will those who erected it deserve?

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South Carolina, dated the 14th instant.

"I never saw our stores so full of rice, cotton, and tobacco as they are at present; and I never saw, at this season, so few vessels in harbor, twenty stout brigs or ships from the northward, would, very promptly, get freighted on good terms."

The New-York Gazette of yesterday, contains the following article:—"We find nothing new (in the English papers) concerning Buonaparte: but it is said there is an official account in town of his being completely disabled."

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS two Irishmen came last night, drunk, to the house of the subscriber, one of whom held his club over the head of a young man in the office, suspended for an answer to the question if his name was Fenno; the other of whom held in his right hand a paked cut-throat; and whereas the said cowardly ruffians, after bullying the clerk for some time, and threatening vengeance and destruction against me, departed without leaving their names or their business; I hereby offer the above reward, to be paid on conviction. They are both described to me as raw Irishmen, and filthy, dungeoned looking villains. One of them had on a large cocked-hat, rises six feet four inches in height, and proportionally stout—black mane and tail,—had on a blue coat edged with white. This fellow held the cut-throat.

### JOHN WARD FENNO.

N. B. A third, stout centry out-side the door. Curious as this affair appears at present, it would have appeared much more curious and interesting if these ruffians had not made a timely retreat. The souls of all of them would most assuredly have been delivered up to everlasting sleep, or, as Cobbett says, "they would have taken their flight to Hell from my door-way that night!" had they persisted in their intentions. If it were not that the ignorance of these fellows equal to their cowardice, they would not single out my house as the principle object of their attacks. They imagine themselves assaulting a family composed principally of females: one serious experiment will convince them.

I plain that these three fellows were hired by some person or persons, for the purpose of assaulting me. Their whole conduct authorizes this conclusion; and it is very clear, that they did not come on their own account, from the total ignorance they repeatedly displayed of the grounds on which they were proceeding. As they left the house, they threatened to return in an hour; but have not since made their appearance. It is asked, who could have hired them? It is plain enough. The man who publicly advertised a reward of one hundred dollars for such bravoos, is a proper and legal object of suspicion.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have discovered one of the ruffians, and have a prospect of securing the others.

## To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A LOT of ground (in Upper Dublin town) a ship, Montgomery county, 14 miles from Philadelphia) containing fifteen acres, adjoining Jeremiah Warder's country seat. On said Lot is erected a two story stone Houle, a cellar under the whole, 33 1/2 by 24 1/2 feet + two rooms and a Kitchen on the lower floor, with an entry through the Houle, two rooms and an entry on the second floor, and a small Frame Houle near the same, suitable for a Kitchen or Tenant. A good pump with never-failing water near the door and a Frame Barn 36 feet by 12 with a shed at one end of it. All a 1/2 built in 1793 were erected in the year 1793, the title is indisputable—Possession will be given the first day of April next, or if said lot is not sold between this and the first of March next it will be let for a season. For further particulars enquire of Jeremiah Warder, No. 12, North Third street or of the owner, Casper Schtater near the premises.  
Jrn 21  
edgt

## Two Dollars Reward.

ELOPED on the 12th instant, an indentured Black Lad, named James Matthews, between 16 and 17 years old, and has 45 years to serve, his time was lately purchased of Micajah Churchman, of Cecil County, Maryland:—He is about 5 feet 3 inches high, of grum countenance, has a remarkably flat large nose, wide mouth and thick lips; had on a blue coat jacket with a scarlet collar, a drab color waistcoat blue coating trowsers, yarn stockings, a good pair of shoes tied with leather strings, and a round black hat.

It is suspected that he is either harbored by his mother Katharine Sands, a black woman who lives in an alley between 6th and 7th, Cherry and Race streets, or is loitering about WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

The above reward will be given for bringing him before the Mayor of this City, or for securing him in any jail.

Houseteepers, Masters of Vessels and others are forbid harboring or employing him.  
EDWARD DUNN T.  
No. 35, Union-street.

## Country Seats for Sale.

TWO Seats at convenient distances from Philadelphia, each comprising perfect accommodation and conveniences of every kind for a genteel family—For particulars enquire of EDWARD BONSALL & Co. No. 64, Dock-street, 1st mo. 31.