

28, in answer to the note of the deputation of the empire; that the revictualing of Ehrenbreitstein did not belong to them but to the military department. This point is no more of a nature purely military than the demolition of that fortress, which, however, was treated of at Raftadt. The French ministers, as negotiators for peace, could treat of every thing which concerns the state of possession, and the relations between the two contracting powers. The blockade of Ehrenbreitstein is directly repugnant to the armistice which was agreed upon. It might almost be considered as an act of hostility, and even special conventions oppose it still more expressly. This blockade too is quite superfluous, since the deputation of the empire have agreed to the demolition of that fortress from a love to peace. The French plenipotentiaries, too, must recollect the friendly, the amicable representations which they presented to his Prussian majesty on the subject, stating, that the French government had totally renounced all views upon this place. Were it to fall into other hands, the north of Germany would be more exposed, and an important difference would arise on its means of defence, and consequently the interests of the king would be directly affected. The army of neutrality would then be no longer adequate to its object, it would be necessary to increase it and to take other measures. In a word, the ministers of his Prussian majesty, expressly state their request that the matter should be referred to the French government, and that the blockade of the fortress be given up, and its revictualing permitted.

PARIS, November 11.
Letters from Brussels of the 9th instant, are filled with an account of dreadful engagements between the republican troops and the rebels; of the whole of the rich and beautiful commune of Bornheim, there are now only a few empty houses remaining.

November 12.
The Ottoman ambassador at Paris, has demanded passports in order to return to Constantinople, but he has not yet obtained them.

November 15.
They write from Milan, that an extraordinary courier had passed through that place on his route to Paris. He brought intelligence that Buonaparte writes word he has lost but 900 men in all his engagements with the Mamelukes, and has driven the army of the Beys to the frontiers of Abyssinia. Half his army are marching towards the Persian Gulph, while the other half proceeded to Suez, where they intended to embark.—Buonaparte found admiral Richery at Suez, with 7 French sail of the line, and 4 Spanish ships, bound from Manila. He only now waits for the monsoons to embark at Suez.

HAGUE, November 15.
The insurrection in the Low Countries is stated to have assumed a most formidable appearance; the insurgents are appointed with flying and other artillery, and are commanded by officers formerly in the service of the Prince of Orange. They style themselves the Imperial Catholic army.

The department of Brussels, Dyle, Forch, Lys, Scheldt, and Nether, have been declared in a state of siege. This order, however is to be limited to the places where the tree of liberty has been cut down, and the tockin founded; the villages of Capille and Wellebroke have been destroyed by the military in their combats with the peasantry; at the latter place the regulars were repulsed, but returning the following day with reinforcements, after committing great slaughter, obliged the insurgents to fly to the woods.

On the 17th inst. nineteen waggons, with wounded French soldiers, arrived at Breda; they have lost in the several encounters upwards of two thousand men. The loss of the rebels is estimated at six thousand men. The Batavian government regarded these movements with particular solicitude, and has formed a corps of national troops on the frontiers for its protection, and to repress a spirit of revolt prevalent throughout that republic, as well as the whole district of the Rhine.

The garrison of Thionville and Metz have attacked a large body of insurgents collected in the neighbourhood of Arlon, killed 600, and made 1000 prisoners; and it appears that all those parts of the French dominions, from which accurate intelligence can be received, are in a state of the greatest possible ferment.

ITALY, November 4.
Letters from Smyrna state that the combined Russian and Turkish fleet, consisting of 50 sail, of different sizes, were cruising at the beginning of October, off the island of Scio; likewise that Buonaparte had taken a position before Cairo with 25,000 men, and was threatened by an army of Turks and Moors, consisting of 300,000. On the contrary, the official Journal printed at Rome under the head "News of the army of Asia" contains the following article: "Letters from Cephalonia and Messina, concur in stating that General Buonaparte, so far from having sustained any reverse, has gained a complete victory over Pacha Achmet, near St. John d'Acre, and taken possession of this place, of Aleppo and the principal towns of Syria. Nothing can withstand his undaunted courage and the excellence of his plans." A gazette published at Rome, however, states that the captain of an English vessel arrived at Neapolis, had announced, that in his voyage from Alexandria, in the latitude of Cyprus, he had seen a French convoy of 25 sail and three frigates, in the course to Alexandria, where probably they have arrived, as when he left that place there were only two English frigates cruising before it. The late Neapolitan minister at war has been removed on account of misconduct.—At Naples many persons have been arrested on account of the revolutionary opinions. * The Hamburg editor justly remarks that as this intelligence has no date, and is not official, it requires confirmation.

LONDON, November 13.
A letter from the headquarters of the army of Italy, dated October 22, states, that the French army, consisting of 180,000 effective men, without including the Cisalpine Legions, is in full march.—This formidable army is divided into three columns. One of them, a very strong one, directs its march towards the Neapolitan States. The Sarveillant frigate, the only ship of the Brest Squadron not accounted for before, is arrived at L'Orient. According to the overland dispatches received from Mr. Todd, at Aleppo, by the last Hamburg mail, it appears that General Buonaparte has established a camp about four miles from Cairo, where he is with his army. General Berthier has been sent on towards the confines of Syria, for the purpose of entrenching himself in a favorable position, to repel the projected attacks of the Porte and the Mamelukes, who are assembling a large force in that quarter. Nothing very material has recently happened; but the French are exposed to the constant attacks of the Arabs, who are sure to murder every man who incautiously strays only a little distance from the grand army.

November 22.
Letters were this morning received by the admiralty from Lord Nelson. This day at three o'clock the speaker of the house of Commons, attended by the members, went to St. James's to present their address of thanks to his majesty, for his most gracious speech from the throne. By letters from Cologne it appears, that the insurgents in Brabant have begun to retaliate upon the French army by shooting all the republicans that fall into their hands. A council of war has been held at Aix la Chapelle by the French generals, &c. upon this subject; from which fact it appears that the insurrection extends towards the Rhine. Accounts from the Hague, of the 6th, further say, that the insurrection in Brabant not being quelled, by way of precaution, the guards at Amsterdam had been doubled. The post however was once more free.

Another article from Amsterdam says, the insurgents are still in great force upon the canal of Brussels between that place and Antwerp. At Thyselt there are 3,000 of them divided into companies, where they have appointed a military commission. The French general Collaud is marching against them with 15,000 men. All the municipalities are declared permanent, and the bells taken from the steeples to prevent the sounding of an alarm. Letters from Brussels of the date of November 5, say—

"The revolt is quelled at Dieft, Louvain, Aeschot, and the environs of Hal and Enghelm; but on the banks of the Scheldt, and in the country of Vaes, it still rages in all its horrors. Several bloody actions have taken place near St. Amand, and they have cannon and chiefs.—Those of Menin, Furnes, and Ypres wear black cockades, and bear the Austrian colors. On the canal of Antwerp they are also in force.

"General Mourad has put the city of Luxembourg in a state of siege. Secret correspondence was kept up between the inhabitants and rebels; and the general in his letter to the commander of 25th military division, says the minds of the people in Luxembourg are become extremely vitiated since the revolt took place."

It is reported that letters have been received in Leadenhall street from the East India company's agent in Egypt, stating that a large body of Arabs had joined the army of Buonaparte, under pretence of friend ship to his troops, on their way into Syria, when suddenly the Arabs turned upon the French, and drove them back to Cairo with great loss.

This statement is probable, from what is said of the leading characteristics of the Arabians by all travellers, that they have the art of covering their treachery with more appearance of sincerity than any nation upon the face of the earth.—It will be remembered, that in one of the French letters from Egypt, it is stated that a distinguished leader of the rebels, who had sworn by his "turban and his beard," to support with all his influence the cause of the French, was next day detected as the primus mobile of a conspiracy which had for its object the assassination of the very French party with whom he had entered into treaty.

STATE PAPER.
Convention between the imperial general and the Grison council of war.
Since his imperial and apostolic majesty has been pleased to repeat the most gracious assurances of his determination to support and protect the free estates of the Grison league, the council of war for the three cantons, here assembled, have resolved to accept his imperial majesty's proposals, to send a number of troops for the security and defence of our menaced country, our frontiers and desiles. It is therefore agreed that all the passes and desiles, shall, immediately and without delay, be put into the possession of such a number of imperial troops, as shall be deemed sufficient for the defence of the same, or the support of the troops of the country, in consideration of the danger and exigencies of existing circumstances. The imperial generals Bellego de and Aussenberg have given the most solemn assurances, that the imperial troops shall not be burdensome in the least degree to the inhabitants; and that quarters shall be provided for them without any care or contribution on the part of the country. Further, if circumstances should require a greater or lesser quantity of hay, forage, &c. the same being furnished by the estates shall be paid for at the current price of such articles. The generals will also exert themselves to render the quartering of the troops as little burthenome as possible, convinced that the inhabitants will behave with a friendship towards the troops, consistent with the consideration of their being the defend-

ers of their liberty and their ancient constitution. The liberty, independence, and ancient constitution of the Grison league, shall according to the convention, be defended and protected against attacks from all quarters. The imperial troops are bound to observe the strictest discipline, and to defend the property of every individual of the country upon whom they may be quartered. The above troops and officers shall in no wise interfere or concern themselves with the internal government of this free country, rights, privileges and immunities, free and unmolested. The imperial troops shall be quartered at those places where the safety and preservation of the peace of this interior may most require such a disposition. The illustrious house of Austria, and the free estate of the three leagues, are pledged to the most sacred observance of this convention, under whatever circumstances may occur. Signed The heads of the league, and the members of the council of war. His imperial and apostolic majesty's major-general and commander of the troops ordered for the support of the Grison league. AUFFENBERG. Chur, October 17, 1798.

November 24.
We this day resume our extracts from the French papers, which came to our hands yesterday. The intelligence from Naples, of the defeat of the pacha of Syria by Buonaparte, near St. John d'Acre, was first brought by the French papers which arrived 9 days ago, in an article from Rome of the 24th ultimo. The authority on which it was stated at Rome, was that of letters from Cephalonia and Messina. This account does not appear to have been credited even at Paris, and the Propagateur makes the following observation 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 the 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 are 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 of October, thought 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 tell than its improbability. A vessel carrying dispatches from Buonaparte, had been driven on shore by the Emerald frigate, but some of the crew had been picked up. From these information was collected, that the French army were in Egypt and Syria, for the headquarters of Buonaparte were still at Grand Cairo, while Berthier who 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 this communication.

November 27.
Lord Nelson has now a pension equal to that of either lord St. Vincent or lord Duncan. The two latter have each 2000. on the British and 1000. on the Irish establishment. Lord Nelson had a pension of 1000. per annum, on account of the loss of his arm, previous to the late grant of 2000. which makes his income from the country amount in the whole to 3000 a year.—Should he therefore be also put on the Irish establishment, his pension will exceed that of either lord St. Vincent or lord Duncan, by 1000. per annum.

LONDON, November 23.
Alemene, off Demietta, September 28, 1798.
Sir, I have the honor of informing you that I arrived yesterday off Demietta, and pursuant to your orders, cut out all the vessels that were anchored in that road, being eight in number, loaded with wine and other necessaries for the French army. I am, &c. GEORGE HOPE.

To Samuel Hood, Esquire, captain of his majesty's ship Zealous, &c. &c. &c. Yesterday at noon arrived the Hamburg mail, only then become due. Private letters from Hamburg, dated the 20th, report, that a dangerous insurrection has broken out in South Prussia, to which point several strong columns of troops from Pomerania, &c. were proceeding by forced marches. This revolt is said to implicate some of the first families in the kingdom, and amongst others, prince Radziville, who lately married a Prussian princess, and who is stated to have been arrested at Berlin. Twenty-eight thousand Bohemian troops are on their march from Bohemia towards the Rhine. The Austrian troops in Sardinia and Franconia are generally in motion, and are engaged in fortifying Ulm and Wirtzbur.

Accounts from Frankfurt, of the 13th, state, that all the French generals of the army of the Rhine, 17 in number, had assembled at Metz, and there received their instructions for a new campaign. Fourteen commands in chief; Ferino has the right, and Bernadotte the left wing; St. Cyr the centre; Lefevre the vanguard; and Massena the rear. General Jourdan is expected to remove to Strasburgh. November 27. This morning Mr. Pitt sent a letter to the bank, stating, that he would be ready next week to treat for a loan. This notice was, as usual, communicated from the bank to the stock exchange, where it occasioned a depression of the funds. When this paper was put to press the three per cent consols were at 52 1/4. The monied men have begun their preparations for the loan, which is expected to be 17 or 18,000,000. Three lists are forming, all by respectable parties, for the occasion. They write from Turin, that orders had been given for the passage of 40,000 French, and 100,000 mulets, through Lombardy. From Balle we learn, that the citadel of Schaffous is furnished with cannon, brought from the arsenal of that city, and that the artillery men are very actively employed. From Stuttgart there are accounts, that through Immerstadt and Kempton, Imperial troops are constantly marching from the Tyrol to the neighborhood of Constance, with an immense quantity of artillery and ammunition.

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6. The ci-devant Venetian islands, Zante, Corfu, Cephalonia, Cerigo, &c. with all the French shipping, have been taken by the combined Russian and Turkish squadrons. The Isles of France and Bourbon have been surrendered to the British Captain LOSACK. Abraham Baldwin is elected Senator of the United States for the State of Georgia, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, vice Josiah Tattnall whose time then expires. He had a majority of only 5 votes. For the information of Shippers of Tobacco and Logwood to Hamburg. It is necessary to specify in the Bills of Lading the word Leaf Tobacco, but unnecessary to mention the weight:—and for Logwood, &c. it is necessary to specify the weight, otherwise these articles are subject to a very heavy river duty. At an election held on Monday last for Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the following gentlemen were chosen: Robert Ralston, Godfrey Hays, Joseph Parker Norris, George Plumstead, Thomas Norton, John C. Stoecker, William Sanborn, Benjamin Wistar Morris, Philip Nicklin, George Pennock, Alexander Henry, James Smith, Junr., Michael Keppeler, John Brown, Alexander Addison, Washington county, Jonas Preston, Delaware county, Thomas Dundas, Reading, William Montgomery, Lancaster, Jehu Hollingworth. At a meeting of the Directors last evening, SAMUEL M. FOX, Esq. was unanimously elected President. February 6, 1799. MARRIED]—Yesterday Mr SIMON WALKER, Esq. of Birmingham, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, to Miss ASHLEY, daughter of John Ashley, Esq. late of London. Feb. 5. Gazette Marine List. CLEARED, Ship Nancy, Burton, Lisbon Ariel, Coates, Canton Barque Mars, Torbet, Dublin Scht. Maximilian, White, La Guira The brig reported to ashore on Hereford Bar, proves to be the Polly, Snakey, from New-York to this port.—She has since got over the bar into the inlet with trifling damage. A Farmer Wanted. WANTED a married Man capable of managing a Farm (of 60 acres within 10 miles of the city) having some knowledge of gardening, and whose wife would undertake the charge of a Dairy, &c.—Such persons, on producing sufficient recommendations of their honesty, industry and sobriety, will meet with liberal encouragement; for particulars apply to the printer. feb. 6. saw 11 Pasture Lot. TO be rented for one or more years, a Pasture Lot in Fourth Street, continued, about half a mile above the city—it is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, contains THREE ACRES, and has the benefit of a run of water passing through it—apply to the printer. feb. 6. saw 11 TO BE RENTED, And immediate possession given, A pleasant and convenient Two story Brick House, in Dock-street, fronting the river Delaware. Apply at No. 155, South Second-street. feb. 6. d5t

NEW THEATRE. THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, WILL BE PRESENTED, (For the second time here,) A celebrated COMEDY, called, Secrets Worth Knowing; Written by Mr. Morton, author of Columbus, Way to get Married, Cure for the Heart-Ache, &c. &c. and performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, and the Theatres of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, with unbounded applause. End of the Comedy. MINUET DE LA COUR, By Mr. and Mrs. Byrne. To which will be added, a favorite Comic Opera, in two acts, called, ROSINA. BOX, One Dollar.—PIT, Three-quarters of a Dollar.—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar. * * * Future days of performance will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, until further notice. The Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the Curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely. Valuable Real Estate, For Sale.

By virtue of an order of the ORPHANS' COURT for the County of NEW-CASTLE, in the State of DELAWARE, WILL BESOLD, The Real Estate of SOLOMON MAXWELL, Esq. Late of the said county, deceased. No. 1. ALL the one undivided third part of Seventeen hundred and fifty acres of Land and Marsh: About three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being upland of a superior quality; the remaining fourteen hundred acres being marsh of the first quality in the state of Delaware, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder can be put in complete order at a very small expense. On the premises are erected, Three Dwellings, with a number of out-houses, &c. Also the same proportion of about one hundred cattle, and about one hundred and fifty head of sheep, the unexpired time of servitude of a number of stout, healthy Negro men, a large quantity of hay, a number of horses, and swine, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. No. 2. A commodious Brick-Messuage and Lot of Land, situate in the village of St. Georges now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel M'Gloughlin and occupied as a tavern, for many years, to advantage. No. 3. A Lot of Marsh, containing about thirty acres, more or less, situate near the said village of St. Georges. No. 4. Four Lots of Land, situate near Christiana Bridge, on the South side of Christiana Creek. No. 5. A Lot, Wharf, and Frame Store-House, on the South side of Christiana Creek at Christiana Bridge. No. 6. A Lot of Wood-Land, containing ten acres, more or less, situate about two miles from Christiana Bridge. No. 7. A Lot of Land, with a commodious Two story Brick Messuage thereon erected, 38 feet front and 28 feet deep, one large room of which has been occupied as a dry goods store for a number of years; with a cellar under the whole—Also a Brick Building of 25 feet by 23 feet which has been occupied as a granary and salt house, with a brick kitchen, (smoke-house, and other out-houses, barn, outhouse, carriage-house, &c.—This stand is considered superior for a Merchant to any in the village of Christiana Bridge. No. 8. The unexpired lease of a Still House for about eight years, within half a mile of Christiana Bridge, with three stills and a boiler, and every other convenience for carrying on the distilling business.—The house and situation have been viewed by gentlemen from Lancaster county, who carry on the said business, and are allowed to be equal to any in the United States. The property contained in No. 1, will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Foreman on the premises, beginning on Tuesday the 19th day of February next, at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. No. 2 & 3, at the house of Samuel M'Gloughlin in the village of St. Georges, on Tuesday the 21st of said month, beginning at ten o'clock on said day. No. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, at the house of William Shannon at Christiana Bridge, on Tuesday the 26th day of said month, beginning at 10 o'clock on said day. As it is presumed that no person will purchase the above described property without viewing the same, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description thereof. That part, therefore, contained in No. 1, may be viewed by applying to Mr. Anthony Dufane on the said premises. That part contained in No. 2 & 3, by applying to Mr. Samuel M'Gloughlin at St. Georges. And the part mentioned in No. 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8, by applying to the subscribers at Christiana Bridge.—The terms will be made as easy as the nature of the business will admit of, and be made known at the times and places of sale, by ELIZABETH MAXWELL, Adm'x JAMES COUPER, DAVID NIVIN, ROBERT EAKIN, } Admin'rs. February 6. 31aw 19 F

* For the last time, NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the Estate of Solomon Maxwell, Esq. deceased, who do not immediately settle their respective accounts, by coming forward and giving their obligations, or discharging the same by making payment, must expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, for settlement. ELIZABETH MAXWELL, adm'x. JAMES COUPER, DAVID NIVIN, ROBERT EAKIN, } administrators. N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of Maxwell and Nivin are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts with the Subscriber without delay; those who have it not in their power to make payment, by giving their obligations, will meet with all the indulgence the nature of the case will admit of; and they, who do not attend to this last notice, may be assured, however disagreeable to the subscriber, that they will be dealt with according to law. DAVID NIVIN, Surviving Partner of MAXWELL & NIVIN.

All persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, Esq. of the city of Charleston, and formerly of the city, married, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands, against said Estate, will please exhibit them to ROBERT HEYSHAM, Adm'r. Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1799. d5t