

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

It was generally expected that the late destruction of the French squadrons off the Coast of Egypt and Ireland, would produce a violent explosion in the interior of France, against the present rulers; or that the latter, to prevent this explosion would break off the negotiations at Rastadt, and make a sudden irruption both into Germany and Italy, to weaken by some important success on the continent, the impression naturally produced by their late misfortunes at sea.

That no explosion has taken place in the interior, is to be ascribed to a want of energy on the part of the malcontents, who have no rallying point to go to, nor any foreign support to depend on. The French government has not broken off the negotiations at Rastadt, probably from a dread lest some disastrous occurrence on the continent should complete its own disrepute, and drive its enemies to despair. It is conscious that the public opinion, to which it is in a great measure indebted for its success, especially in Italy, is now turned against it, in consequence of the numberless vexations imposed on the people, whose hopes have been cruelly blighted, and who, instead of being delivered from oppression, have become the victims of the most shameful perfidy. The Directory is fearful lest the smallest check should produce a renewal of the *Stilian Vespers*; and this fear must have been increased by the enthusiastic joy displayed by all the powers on the continent, on the occasion of the late victory obtained by Lord Nelson.

The ridiculous system of notes and counter-notes, has therefore resumed its usual course at the Congress of Rastadt, and will probably be pursued during the whole winter. The last demands preferred on each side, will furnish ample matter for new discussions. Under favor of the protracted negotiations, the impressions made by our triumph will be weakened; the *Propagandists* and other French emissaries will continue their exertions, they will endeavor above all to form a party in the country of the *Grisons*; and we should not wonder at the directorial armies making themselves next spring masters of that country; having possession of which, they would find it an easy task to over-awe the numerous malcontents in Switzerland, and to penetrate into the Tyrol, which would then be exposed to the French armies.

It is hoped, however, that these circumstances, which cannot be unknown to the court of Vienna, will induce it to adopt the necessary measures for disconcerting the Directorial projects. The court of Naples, which perseveres in a warlike attitude, in spite of the threats of the Directory, seems to rely on the support of the Austrian Cabinet over which the Queen of Naples possesses a decisive influence. By the late accounts from Berlin, it appears that the Prussian court is more favorably disposed for the coalition of the North. The march of the Russian troops will probably fix the irresolution of the cabinet of Vienna, whose final determination is expected by the return of the Courier dispatched thither last week, and whose answer is likely to prove favorable. We cannot at present say more on this important subject.

An alarming riot lately happened at Brest, occasioned by the following circumstance:—The Managers of the last requisition for the *Army of England* in that district, came to the house of a man who worked in the dock yard there, and were received by his son whom they wanted for the lists. He being unwilling to go, hard words and a scuffle ensued, which ended in the young man's being carried off.

As they were proceeding, the father met them on his return from work, and remonstrated, but in vain for the release of his son. This meeting soon drew a large crowd together, by whom the officers of government were violently abused. The old Shipwright harangued them, and having said with great warmth, "that he saw no occasion for an *Army of England*, while all the labor of Brest went to serve the *Navy of England*," he was knocked down by one of the officers. The mob hereupon became outrageous, the officers were severely wounded, and hardly able to escape from their fury to the arsenal. Here the soldiers were called out, but shewed so little disposition to interfere, that the whole town was soon under the direction of the mob; in which state it was left, when this account was sent away.

Since the banishment of Carnot, the French affairs have been going backwards; and yet this man, to whom the Republic owes so much, is now a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth—perhaps knocking at the door of some German Prince to beg an asylum.

Lewins, the ambassador of the United Irishmen at Paris, it seems, is taken among others on board the *Hocle*. This gentleman probably will find that he wants one great quality of Ambassadors, *inviolability*.

The *golden anchor*, now worn by the ladies, and suspended from the neck by a chain on the bosom, must be considered as a very encouraging compliment to the unexampled gallantry of our naval defenders. It not only bids them *dépense*, but points out the scene of bliss.

The "establishment" of Buonaparte in Egypt, as he modestly observes in his letter to the Directory, reminds one of the pleasant origin of the phrase—"catching a Tartar."

In one of the wars between Austria and the Porte, an Irish soldier in the service of the former, in the attack of a Squadron of confederate Tartars, exclaims—"By J—s. I've caught a Tartar."—"Bring him here, then," replies his comrade;—"I can't," rejoins Paddy;—"Why, then bring yourself;"—"He won't let me," again cries Paddy; for, in fact, poor Paddy was himself the Tartar's prisoner!

The generals Buonaparte and Holt seem readily to have acquired the same Hibernian demonstrative logic.

If the enemy's squadrons do venture out, it must be considered that they do not run much hazard of the perils of the sea. They seldom remain long out of port!

The army of Egypt has subsisted for 17 days on lemons and water-melons alone, which seem to be the *happiest fruits* of Buonaparte's expedition.

Sir William Scott, the new judge, is to have his salary increased to nearly the amount of what a *Puisne* judge receives in the other courts.

It is a memorable fact, that the French have lost within the last two months, 50,000 soldiers and sailors, near 300 transports, 14 men of war, 14 frigates, and a considerable number of smaller armed vessels, without gaining any one single advantage.

Sir James Marriot has resigned his seat at the admiralty court. Sir William Scott succeeds him.

A late address of the *French Proconsul* at Rome, on the removal of the five Directors, concludes with these emphatical words, "The Great Nation wills it, and its will must be obeyed." This is giving FREEDOM with a vengeance—but after all, this Great Nation has neither freedom nor will of its own.

The French Directory denounces all governments that are friendly to the English, not forgetting *Divine Providence itself*.

An Apian Society, for encouraging the increase of Bees, is established at Exeter; and they have offered premiums for the best method of uniting swarms; for the greatest quantity of honey taken without destroying the bees; for the best constructed bee-hive, and for destroying wasps and hornet's nests.

Mr. Turquand, first lieutenant of the *Canada*, is promoted to the rank of Master and Commander. We have understood that he is among the best officers in his majesty's service.

The *Peshwa* has lately transmitted to the Directors of the East India Company, two chests, containing a variety of jewellery, forming a complete collection of the ornaments appertaining to the Indian dresses. There are among them some beautiful pearls. They are to be placed in the Oriental Museum, preparing in the New Buildings of the India House.

The Public are highly indebted to Sir J. B. Warren for breaking through the etiquette which is always observed on similar occasions, that of not opening instructions addressed to another Officer. When Sir John fell in with the Kangaroo sloop of war, off the coast of Ireland, her Captain told him he was in search of Commodore Home, with sealed instructions from Admiral Kingmill; concluded that the letter contained information about the French fleet, he ventured to open it, and accordingly had such full information as enabled him most fortunately to come up with the *Brest* Squadron.

Among the British Officers who are going to Turkey, for the purpose of organizing the Ottoman Army, is Captain Franklin, son of the late Dr. Franklin, translator of *Sophocles*.

November 19.
Saturday *Thomas Stretch* was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house charged by Mr. West, of the Poultry Counter, he being the prisoner who cut the iron bar of the window, and made his escape from that prison on the 31st of December, 1796; and for the apprehending of whom a reward of 50l. was offered. *Stretch* was porter to Mr. Watson, a capital merchant in Mark-lane, whom he had robbed at different times, to a considerable amount, and was committed for the same when he made his escape. He was discovered to be a man possessed of houses, and 250l. in Bank Funds, all of which was pretty strictly looked after, though they never could find him till Friday last, when notice was given to Mr. West, that 50l. of the stock was transferred that day to a Publican in Gold-bath Fields, at whose house the Prisoner was taken, when he went to receive his money.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 25.
The French Admiral *Serie*, who commands in the Indian Seas, has, according to accounts from Colombo, augmented his Squadron from five to nine ships of war, but whether by captures or from France, is not expressed. He has repeatedly appeared off Point de Galle Cape Comorin, and Colombo: while in the neighbourhood of the latter place, he is stated to have sent a letter on shore, announcing himself, and stating his object to be to reconnoitre Colombo.

A Russian ship of 74 guns, on her passage from the Baltic to join the North Sea fleet, has been lost on the Norwegian coast; the crew were saved.

The capture of the *Waaksamhey* and *Furie* frigates by the *Sirius*, has excited great sensation throughout the Batavian Republic. *Nierup*, who commanded them, is, on his return, to be tried by a Court Martial.

An Amsterdam paper of the 13th states, Citizen *Bergheys*, in two gun-boats, mounting two guns each, to have beaten off an English cutter of twelve guns.

DUBLIN, November 1.
Letters from Rathangan, relate an outrage committed near that place, scarcely paralleled even in the atrocities of the present rebellion: The house of a respectable clergyman in that neighborhood was broken into on Tuesday night last, by a gang of Kildare rebels; his two daughters, lovely and accomplished young women, brutally outraged before his face; his house riddled and himself murdered! The diabolical villains who had perpetrated these horrors were soon pursued, and some of them overtaken by a party of gallant yeomen, who, in their honest indignation, sacrificed three of them on the spot. One of the rebels killed was their leader, a fellow named Hamilton, on whose person were found no less than nine gold watches, besides a quantity of diamonds and valuable trinkets, the spoils of his former expeditions.

On Saturday night last the house of *Thomas Fisher*, Esq. near Donard (County of Wicklow) was attacked by a large gang of rebels; three of the *Dunlarvin* Yeomanry, who were returning home after having carried an express, hearing the tumult from the road, gallantly rode up to the house, and attacked the assailants, two of whom they killed and put the rest to flight. The shots being heard in Donard, a party of the 80th regiment quartered there, immediately set out for the place, and met the flying rebels, several of whom they killed, and took some prisoners. The killed, upon an examination of their bodies, proved to be persons of the neighborhood who had obtained protections, and were living apparently in perfect quiet in the country; they were, however, armed with pikes at the time of their being shot.

Last Monday night three private soldiers of the Worcester militia, quartered in a house between Mullingar and Port Lemon, were murdered in their beds with shocking aggravations of wanton cruelty, by an armed gang of rebels. A party of the neighboring yeomanry hastily assembled, and pursued the murderers nearly fifteen miles, into the King's county, where unfortunately they could overtake only four of the villains, two of whom they killed on the spot, and brought the other two, wounded and prisoners, into Mullingar on Tuesday evening. One of them has long been well known to be an active rebel, and so deeply involved in the treason of the Irish Union, as to render it very probable that the discoveries which he has offered to make will prove of the highest importance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.
By the intelligence received here from Egypt, something decisive must soon take place on the banks of the Nile. The engagements between the Mamelukes and Arabs, and the French troops, continue on both sides to be maintained with great obstinacy and cost a great deal of bloodshed. The French soldiers were not perfectly satisfied with their situation, but they adhere very stedfastly to their hero Buonaparte. It is reported in the French army, that a few expeditions of between five and six hundred men, with 60,000 land forces, with a quantity of stores and provisions, will speedily arrive. Every expedient is employed to keep up the spirits of the soldiers.

Buonaparte was still at Cairo, and his army was advantageously encamped on the neighbouring heights, which were surrounded by a numerous body of Arabs and Mamelukes. The General never left the town to visit the camp without a strong escort.

The French army suffers particularly from the want of medicines. Hitherto Buonaparte has received supplies by the Nile. These, however, will soon be cut off and he will be totally cut off from the gar-risons which he has in Alexandria and Rosetta.

A number of Russian vessels with stores, &c. have passed through the Channel, and many more are expected.

Letters from Leghorn, dated 29th October, received this day, state that one of the Tuscan ships which had been pressed from Civita Vecchia, to carry French troops, has returned from Alexandria. By order of Government, the Captain of this vessel has been prohibited from giving any intelligence because he is previously to be examined by the Government. The sailors, however, state, that the neutral transport ships at Alexandria have been allowed by the French to sail, and that the English had allowed them to proceed home undisturbed. At that time preparations were making by the English to burn the remaining transports.

This day is Published,
In one volume 8vo. neatly bound and lettered, (Price Two Dollars)
And for sale at No. 41 Chesnut-street, by J. ORMDROD,
SERMONS,
On a variety of interesting subjects,
By SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, D. D.
President of the College of New-Jersey.
Nothing, from the publisher, can possibly add to the high reputation of the learned author of the present work. In the perusal of its readers of every class will be gratified. It will be a valuable companion for the aged and the young, in the parlor, the closet, the couch, or the study.
Subscribers are requested to send for their volumes.
Feb. 22. d3t

Iron Works, Mills, & Valuable Lands FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the well known Malbro' Iron Works, situate in Frederick county, State of Virginia, adjacent to which are 8,500 acres of Land which he will also sell with or without the works. The said Mills and Iron Works are situated on Cedar Creek a large and never failing stream which is applied to working the Forge, The Furnace, Merchant, Grind and Saw Mills are worked by the water of the big spring which arises at the distance of about 1-4 of a mile from the Mills and Furnace and is more than sufficient for the aforesaid purposes. The command of water from these two streams is so advantageous and abundant as to admit of the erection of any other branches of manufactory which may be thought eligible. On a part of the lands is an inexhaustible bank of Iron ore, equal or superior in quality to any on the continent. The Iron Works are at present out of repair but might in a short time and at small expense be put in blast. The Manufacturing Grind and Saw Mills are lately repaired, and are now in complete order for business. The times of sale will be made known and documents authenticating the title to the property with a plot of the lands and certificates of the quality of the ore will be shewn on application to Joseph Watson, jun. No. 43 North Third-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Alexandria.

JOSEPH WATSON. d6t.
Feb. 22.

WAS FOUND,
On FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
Below SOUTH-STREET, in Front-Street,
A SILVER WATCH,
With a STEEL CHAIN.
The Owner on proving his property and paying charges may have the same, by applying to No. 188, South Front-street.
Feb. 23. wf&w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 22

Six Per Cent.	11/8 to 9
Three Per Cent.	9/8 to 9
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	1/4
BANK United States,	23 percent.
— Pennsylvania,	20 to 21
— North America,	46 ditto
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	3 7/8 Dividend off
— Pennsylvania, shares,	35 1/2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On Hamburg 33 1/2 cents per Mark Banco.	
— London, at 60 days	56 1-2
— at 90 days	54
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guild.	36 to 37 1-2 cents

In Senate, the message of the President on the subject of negotiation with France, and the nomination of Mr. Vans Murray, has been committed to a committee consisting of Messrs. Reed, Ross, Stockton, Tracy and Sedgwick.

The failure of the Bank at Paris, of which Monneron was the head, has, we learn by letters, from Paris, occasioned more longitudinal phiz-as at the Luxembourg than the deft action of the T. ulsa fleet by Lord Nelson. It is a shock which will be felt to the extremities of the Republic.

[Columbian Centinel.

New York, February 21.

We are indebted to Capt. Waddle, of the brig *Apollo*, from Cadiz, which place he left the 31st of December last, for the following sketch.

Lord St. Vincent's fleet had disappeared off Cadiz some time previous to her sailing, in consequence of which seven sail of Spanish ships of war, with several regiments of troops, and a French frigate, which had been laying two years in that port, availed themselves of the opportunity and proceeded to sea. It was said they were bound to Surinam.

The English fleet were seen from the Spanish towers to enter the Straights— They were supported from the badnels of the weather to be going to Gibraltar to rendezvous, from whence, in a short time they would return to their former station.

There were several small French privateer boats in the harbour of Cadiz. The fear of being taken by the English cruisers prevented their molesting the outward bound American vessels, from that port, but they still continue their depredations from the neighbouring Spanish ports, Algeiras, Ceuta, &c.

About 5 leagues from Cadiz, captain Waddell lay two 74's laying too.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday February 21.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the philosophical society of this city inviting the speaker and members to attend an oration by Dr. Barton, on Saturday.

Mr. Goodrich from the committee to whom was referred the several petitions which have been presented during the session for the repeal of the alien and sedition laws, made a long report on this subject, shewing the constitutionality of these laws, and the propriety of continuing them in force. The report concludes with three resolutions, declaring it inexpedient to repeal the alien law, sedition law, or any of the laws relative to the military or naval establishments of the United States. The report was committed for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nicholas from the committee to whom was referred the resolution proposing an edition of the constitution as amended, with instructions to enquire how far the law for the more effectual promulgation of the laws had been carried into effect, made a report, which was committed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pinckney from the committee appointed to consider whether any and what amendments are necessary in the law for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, reported a bill to amend the present law, which was committed.

Mr. Gallatin from the committee appointed to consider what alterations are necessary in the law appropriating lands for military services, reported a bill to amend this law, which was committed.

Mr. Gallatin presented a petition from 755 inhabitants of the county of Chester, and another from 73 inhabitants of Washington county, both in the state of Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of the alien and sedition laws.

Mr. Brown presented petitions and remonstrances of the same nature, from 1940 inhabitants of Montgomery county, and from 1100 inhabitants of Northampton county, both in the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McClenachan presented a petition of the same kind, from 587 inhabitants of the Northern Liberties of this city.

These petitions were referred to the committee of the whole to whom was this morning referred the report of a select committee on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Josiah Parker, the house took up the amendments of the senate to the bill authorizing the purchase of timber for naval purposes. The amendments proposed to strike out the appropriation of 100,000 dollars, and to insert 200,000 dollars in its place, authorizing also the money to be laid out on land upon which timber is growing, as well as upon timber.

After some debate, in which these amendments were supported by Mr. J. Parker and Mr. Pinckney, and opposed by Messrs. Ni-

cholas, J. Williams, Gallatin and M. Dwell, the amendments were concurred in 20 to 37.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made a favorable report on the petition of John Vaughan, respecting losses sustained by him in a re-coining of silver at the mint, which was committed.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of commerce; reported a bill for the relief of Thomas Arnold, and a bill to authorize the erection of a beacon on Boon Island, which were committed.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to grant additional compensation for the year 1799, to certain officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and the bill having been agreed to, the committee rose, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Varnum laid a resolution upon the table to the following effect:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized and empowered to call upon the Executive of the several states to take effectual measures, as soon as may be, to organize and hold in readiness to march, on the shortest notice, 80,000 militia, including officers, to be apportioned according to the number of white male inhabitants in each state respectively; which detachment of militia shall be officered out of the present militia officers."

Mr. V. said, that at the extraordinary session, a law was passed, directing 80,000 militia, to be held in readiness, which law expires at the close of the present session. These 80,000 men, Mr. V. said, had been the only effective force of any consequence, which we have possessed during that time; for though laws have been passed for augmenting our army, the object has not been effected; and as he had great confidence in the defence of the militia of the country, he should wish this number of men to be held in readiness, until our disputes with France are completely settled. He should not think it safe, in our present situation, to relinquish this force.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Harper proposed a resolution authorizing the clerk to employ additional engraving clerks during the remainder of the session, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1799; and, after going through the same, the house took up the amendments and agreed to them. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill respecting quarantines and health-laws, which were concurred in. They provided that the Judge of any District Court, in case of any contagious sickness, which may endanger the lives of persons confined in prison, to direct the marshal to remove the prisoners to the next adjacent prison, where such disease does not prevail; that in case of such disease prevailing at the seat of government, it shall be lawful for the President to permit and direct the removal of any or all the public offices, to such other place or places, as, in his discretion, shall be deemed most safe and convenient for conducting the public business; and also a power to Judges to adjourn any Court which may be held in any place where contagion exists, to a place of safety.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the house went into committees of the whole on the two following bills, which were agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, viz.

A bill allowing James Mathers a compensation for services done to the United States, and for expenses attending the same; and

A bill making appropriations for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect certain treaties between the United States and several tribes or nations of Indians.

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 22,

By DESIRE.

Poetic Recitations,

Accompanied by Music vocal and instrumental, IN HONOR OF THE DAY.

The vocal parts by Mr. Darley and Mrs. Warren.

After which will be presented a COMEDY,

(in two acts) called

BON TON;

Or, High Life below Stairs.

To which will be added (and for that night only) an historical PLAY, called

COLUMBUS;

Or, A World Discover'd.

With new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations. The music composed by Mr.

Reinagle; the profection and pageant by Mr. Byrne.

To conclude with a new additional scene, (written by a member of the Legislature of the United States.) With a Roundelay & Chorus. The principal parts by Mr. Marshall, Mr. Darley, &c.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the Curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

* * * Places in the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Wells at the office of the Theatre, from ten till one, and on the days of performance, from ten till four.

* * * On Saturday, THE HEIR AT LAW; after which evening, it will be laid aside for some time—With The Grand Serious Pantomime of the Death of General Wolfe.

* * * On Monday (for the first time) a Comedy, called CHEAP LIVING, with entertainments.

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