

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 15.

Letters were received at the India-House, by an express messenger, dated Constantinople, 17th November, and Vienna, 2d December; the former states that Buonaparte was killed in an action with the combined forces of Egypt, and the Pacha of Acri—the latter, and which is believed to be the authentic account, states, that Buonaparte, and his principal officers, were killed in the Town House in Cairo, whilst he was giving orders for levying a new contribution, and that the army was afterwards dispersed with great slaughter.

These statements, we understand, were communicated to Sir Morton Eden by Baron Thugot at Vienna, to whom they had been sent by the Imperial Minister at Constantinople.

The above intelligence, immediately on its arrival, was communicated to the gentlemen of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

Some new reports prevail on the subject of another counter-revolutionary attempt which has been made in Holland, with more success than that which caused the late arrests; but we have not been able to ascertain through what channel it has been received. The rumour is, that one of the garrisons on the southern frontier has revolted, and hoisted the orange cockade.

Private letters from Belgium received by the late Hamburg mail, state, that the contest between the French and the Insurgents, is carried on with a bitterness that, for the honour of humanity, is not very frequent. The French having had recourse to their old method of the fusillade, or shooting those whom the chance of war threw into their power, the insurgents avenged the murder of 300 of their comrades who had been put to death in this manner, by drawing forth 500 French prisoners, who were shot in retaliation.

There are supposed to be two libraries in the Scraglio; and there is reason to think they contain many Latin, Greek, and Oriental manuscripts. Europe, at different times, has been flattered with the hope of discovering in them the original Gospel of St. Matthew, all the Decades of Livy, and all the books of Diodorus Siculus. It is said that Lewis XIV. offered the Porte 200,000 crowns for leave to examine these libraries, and take from them any books he thought proper. As we are now becoming friends and allies to the Turks, our Ministry might easily obtain leave for some of our men of learning to examine the libraries of the Scraglio: what an acquisition it would prove to literature! and something good might be obtained from war itself.

On Wednesday morning an unwelcome visitor made its appearance, for that time only, on the Tower rampart. It was no less than a Royal Tiger brought home in an Indianan, which having burst open its cage, stalked majestically to the disquietude of the gaping spectators. The alarm was given, and a bullet soon laid low the noble beast. It is said to have been the finest creature of the kind ever seen in this country.

December 19.

It was yesterday strongly rumored, on the authority of a private account, said to have been brought by a ship, arrived within these few days from Embden, that the King of Prussia has finally declared himself a party of the New Coalition forming against France.

It is understood that the insurrection in the Netherlands still rages with considerable violence, as also that disturbances have broken out in Alsace, and in several places in the South.

Monday some dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, from Jersey. Nothing material occurs in that quarter.—The French seem perfectly quiet on the opposite coast, in the district of St. Maloes, &c.

We are informed, by a private letter from Copenhagen, of the 4th inst. that the French schooner privateer called Barras, has carried into Fleckeros, in Norway, several English ships bound from Liverpool to the Baltic; and a French privateer having arrived in the port of Stavanger, the crew came on shore, entered the houses of the inhabitants, and attempted to levy contributions. On the latter refusing to pay them, the French took to arms, and wounded several persons. The inhabitants having joined in sufficient numbers, the captain as well as the crew of the privateer, were ordered by the Governor to be put in irons, and the ship unrigged. His Danish Majesty has not only fully ratified the proceedings, but also ordered the offenders to be tried and punished according to law.

A CROWDED THEATRE!—A few nights ago Drury-Lane pit had, at the rising of the curtain, an audience of nineteen persons; there were however more than double that number at half price!

A Tragedy from a gentleman of the Church named Whalley, one of the early friends of Mrs. Siddons, is expected to be brought forward at Drury-Lane Theatre. This piece is to be followed by another Tragedy from the pen of Mr. Pratt.

December 20.

By the information of a person who came over in the last cartel from France we learn, that the account of Buonaparte's death had reached that country, where it was generally believed; though the Directory were at great pains to suppress the intelligence, or to cause it to be discredited.

Crim. Can.—Yesterday a cause which has lately much interested the fashionable world, came on (by default) before the Sheriff's Court, when a verdict was pronounced against Capt. C— for 10,000l. damages. These are the largest damages that ever were given in a similar case in this court. The duke of Leeds, Lord Mulgrave, and several other respectable witnesses attended to prove the *apparent domestic harmony* between the parties.

There is no truth whatever in the report of Mr. Timney having got an appointment in India.

It has become the practice of the Opposition Papers to give the names of those who divide against the Income Bill. There is one satisfaction—the list takes up very little room.

The statement that Count Zenoib had been permitted to return to England is very incorrect. The fact is, that the count having made application through some very respectable channels to pass through England for the purpose of embarking at Falmouth on his way to Lisbon, he was permitted to do so, only on the express condition that he should repair to Falmouth from Yarmouth where he landed, with as little delay as possible. He was not even permitted to pass through London.

It is not a little curious that any of the remains of opposition should attempt to prevent a bill from taking place which is intended only to permit the executive power to avail itself of voluntary offers of military assistance. If the bill were compulsory, objections would be reasonable and constitutional; but, as the case stands, to oppose such a measure is to check the ardor of patriotism and to expose the empire to danger.

Charles Fox apologizes for not-attendance in parliament, by alleging that he is represented by a relation who speaks all he thinks.

Every part of Europe is in arms against France, and a general war is now considered as inevitable, or a peace as general; the *Great Nation*, it appears, being now disposed to lure even England back into the coils of negotiation.—[See Extracts.]

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville left town yesterday (and not before) on his mission to the Court of Berlin. Messrs. Shaw and Mason set off this day to take their passage in the packet for Hamburg.

Government, it is said, are in possession of fresh intelligence from Paris, where commotions of the most serious nature are expected. Private accounts from Paris mention, that three of the Directors of France have expressed themselves rather warmly against two of their body, as being somewhat inclined to the revival of monarchy.

That Buonaparte has perished either by sword or pistol, a very general belief obtains in the higher political circles, notwithstanding no mention of the fact is made in the London Gazette. It will be remembered, that though the intelligence of the battle of the Nile was announced correctly by Sir Morton Eden some time before the receipt of Admiral Nelson's dispatches, it was not noticed by government till these arrived.

By letters from Yarmouth, it appears that the Fox cutter has brought intelligence that four sail of Dutch men of war had sailed from Helvoetsluis, and were endeavoring either to join the fleet in the Texel, or to go round to Brest. The fleet in the Texel were also getting into the outer roads. There was such a heavy sea on Thursday at Yarmouth, that the English fleet could not get out.

Letters from Corfu state, that when the *Leander* struck to La Genuerux, upwards of 180 of the officers and seamen were wounded. The surgeon of the *Leander* and his mates took too much pains, that every wound of those men who were obliged to undergo amputations, was perfectly granulated and healthy; yet when they came to Corfu, the French captain would not suffer the British surgeon and mates to attend them, in consequence of which several brave seamen died of mortifications in their limbs.

Report now says, that the notorious Jean Bon St. Andre, whom our readers will recollect as having been the commissioner of Robespierre on board the fleet which engaged Lord Howe, on the glorious 1st of June, and who, on his return to Paris, congratulated the committee of public safety on the triumph of that day, having behaved with great violence in his captivity, the Turkish government ordered him to receive the bastinado, and has sent him to keep company with the galley slaves.

Six very large gun boats, on an improved principle, are just finished in the river; from whence they are, as soon as possible to be completed and navigated down to the Nore, to wait further orders as to their future destination. Two new bombs are also in a state of readiness to join the fleet at the Nore, or North Sea, as occasion may require.

PLYMOUTH, December 17.

Arrived a Spanish schooner privateer, of six guns, captured by the *St. Florensce* frigate, of 38 guns, capt. Sir H. Neale, Barr. who put a midshipman (a lad of about 16 years of age, on board as prize-master) with a sufficient number of men to navigate the vessel to port; on her passage off Ullant, she gave chase to and came up with a French cutter privateer, at which she fired two shots, and the latter hauled down her colors, but not having men sufficient on board the schooner to man both vessels, the midshipman ordered the cutter to keep within gun shot, and steer the same course with him, which she did, and arrived here with the schooner. This circumstance which reflects much credit on the midshipman, is hoped will not pass without being rewarded.

DUBLIN, December 9.

INSURRECTION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

We have before had occasion to lament, that the brave people of Brabant, struggling for the recovery of their ancient liberties, should, like the Swiss, in the defence of theirs, remain unsupported by those whose interests is so intimately connected with their success.—Without assistance, it would be vain to expect that peasants without arms and knowledge of war, should conquer troops of the line, completely armed and inured to all the dangers of war, and hardened against every sentiment of humanity. Placed between two chains of fortresses, sequestered from the whole world by the sea and the Rhine, divided by the Meuse into two distinct parts, and unable to combine their operations, we fear that the inhabitants of the Netherlands will not long keep the field, unless they are supported by foreign assistance.

They are without artillery, as well as without a chief, and have no fortresses to retire into after a defeat; while the enemy have every where strong places to receive them in case of a disaster.

The example of La Vendee is by no means conclusive in regard to Belgium. The war in La Vendee was a civil war, and the Vendeeans had numerous partizans among the troops sent against them. But the insurrection in Belgium is the revolt of a conquered country against the conquering nation; it is the struggle of despair against the pride of foreign soldiers, anxious to assert the splendor of their triumphs. Had a similar insurrection broken out in any part of the ancient possessions of France, most of the troops would have refused to fight, and the revolt, originating from a general cause, would have spread all over France.

There is only one power able to give the insurgents in the Netherlands an efficacious assistance, and to strike a decisive blow against the Directory. If 6000 foot, 2000 horse, arms, and artillery were to penetrate from the side of Wezel in the heart of the revolted provinces, the whole country extending from the Rhine to the sea, between ancient France and Holland would rise upon the French, and the sovereignty over Belgium would perhaps become the reward of its deliverer.—The power to which we allude is obviously the king of Prussia; but here a question must arise, whether the emperor, the former sovereign of Belgium, could look upon such a movement with indifference; and it is perhaps in this mutual jealousy, existing between the Houses of Austria and Brandenburg, that the fatal delay of which we complain, originates, and which, if not speedily superseded by a more liberal policy, it will be in vain to attempt the DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE.

Extract of a letter from Balinglass, December 13.

"Saturday last being the Fair-day of this town, proved a melancholy one indeed. As several of the loyal inhabitants of this neighbourhood were at Strohan, between this town and Stratford, on their return home they were pursued by a party of the rebels, who taking advantage of the eighty-ninth regiment being under orders to march the following morning, attacked, and I am sorry to say, killed seven of them; one a gallant lad named Maginnes, a member of capt. Saunders's corps, was pursued by them to his father's house, and most barbarously murdered in his mother's arms. Two soldiers of the 89th, who had walk'd a little way out of the town, were way-laid and shot in a most inhuman manner; they and the other victims were this day buried with military honors. All this happened so early as three or four o'clock in the evening. The night proved nearly as melancholy as the day, save that I have not yet heard of any more murders, though the worst is to be expected. The rebels then went to the house of Mr. Wilson, who is sergeant in Mr. Saunders's corps, destroyed every thing of value in his house, and in the wantonness of mischief, cut the throats of all his fowl, scattered about all his flour, tea and sugar on the floor, mixed it with glass, and trampled it under their feet, to prevent it from being of any use. Last night they went to Stephen Wilson's, of Baronsfown, burnt his house to the ground, and destroyed his haggart, which was worth upwards of 400l. and were then proceeding to his brother's, when a party of the dragoons quartered at Timlin came on them and obliged them to retreat. Capt. Rives, Gen. Dundas's aid-de-camp, was yesterday fired at from behind an hedge. Capt. Saunders and two other gentlemen riding near the Glen of Imail, were some days ago fired on from behind an hedge, but very fortunately received no damage. In short, there is scarcely a day or night passes that we do not hear of some murder or robbery being committed, and unless something is immediately done for this unhappy country, I know not where it may end. Surely the system of forbearance has been tried long enough!"

INDIA SALES.

SALES BY AUCTION,
By ISAAC MOSES, & SONS.
The CARGO of the ship SANSON, Samuel Hubbard, from CALCUTTA & MADRAS, entitled to drawback, for approved indorser notes at 2 and 4 months.
CONSISTING OF A very valuable and well chosen assortment of BENGAL & MADRAS } piece GOODS,
UGAR and }
PEPPER, } of superior kinds and qualities.

Days of Sale will be as follow,
Monday, The SUGAR, consisting of 1300 bags
March 15, and PEPPER 200 bags.

The ship SANSON, As arrived from Sea, burthen 310 tons, and coppered, with 16 guns, equipped in the best and most warlike manner—a swift sailer, is in the completest order and can be immediately sent to sea. Inventory at the Auction Room.

Tuesday, The DRY GODS, consisting of 650
April 2, bales of the most reasonable and best assortment.

N. B. The particulars of the above will be given in a few days.
New York, March 15, 18 18 5

Wanted a House Servant, well recommended; one who can dress hair will be preferred. Apply to the printer.
March 18 dtw

FOR SALE,
Creas à la Morlaix, Dowlais, whole pieces, } Entitled to drawback.
Ditto, half pieces, }
Brown Platillas, Holland Glass-ware, Brandy, 4th proof. Rice. Ruffian horse hair, curled and uncurled, Ditto deck nail rods.
ISAAC HAZLEMURST & SON,
March 16. dtw

United States, Pennsylvania District.
In pursuance of a Decree of the Hon Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale, at Latimer's wharf and stores, in Pine Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE BRIGANTINE called the **EXPRESS,** With 20 and singular her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as the same now are.
44 Hhds.
127 Barrels } COFFEE.
16 Half Barrels }
100 Hogsheads } SUGAR.
1 Tierce }
6 Barrels }
6 Tons, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs.—LOGWOOD.

The same having been libelled and sold, prosecuted and condemned, as forfeited in the said court.
WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, }
19th March, 1799. } march 20. dtw

For Charleston, (S. C.)
THE SHIP **JOSEPHUS,**
H. Kennedy, master.
Now lying at Mr. Ros' wharf. She will sail on Monday next, and any freight offered immediately will be taken on reasonable terms. A few passengers can be accommodated.
Enquire of **JOHN CRAIG,**
march 20. dtw

This Day will be Landed,
At CUTHBERT'S WHARF,
From on board the ship *Towford*, capt. Lovering from ST. KITTS,
124 Puncheons Rum,
24 ditto Molasses,
1200 Bushels Salt,
FOR SALE, BY **Jebu Hollingsworth & Co.**
No. 47, Penn-street.

SAID SHIP **JOSEPHUS,**
FOR SALE.
Apply as above.
march 20 dtw

East India Company of N. America.
THE Company are desirous of purchasing immediately, a substantial well built fast sailing vessel, completely fitted for sea, a ship already coppered will be preferred; her burthen to be not less than Three Hundred Tons. Any person having such vessel to dispose of, will be pleased to forward their proposals on or before the 15th inst. with a particular description of the vessel, the timber of which she is built, the number of guns she is calculated to carry, and her dimensions, to the secretary of the board of agents, who will receive the same for their consideration.
Per order of the board,
S. BLODGET, Secretary p. t.
march 5. dtw

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ship *Josephus*, H. Kennedy, master, at Ros's wharf, from the Havana, and for Sale by the subscriber,
91 hogsheads of prime Molasses,
34 tierces of Coffee,
77 quintals of Logwood.
Who has also for sale,
Bill Madeira WINE
of 6 years old, in pipes, hogsheads & quarter casks; a box of low-priced Irish Linens, Window Glass, Clover Seed, &c. &c.

SAID SHIP **JOSEPHUS,**
FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
JOHN CRAIG.
march 11. dtw

IMPORTED,
In the British ship *Douglas*, capt. Walker, from London, just arrived,
Cannon—Woolwich proof 9lb talher, bored from the solid weighing 16cwt. 2qrs. and 10cwt. each
Ditto of 6lb caliber, wt. 11cwt. 2 qrs. each,
Ditto Swivel, mount d
Cannon shot, viz. Cannoner, cross bar and round 30 calibers ship muckets, fowling pieces and muckets—
Ship Store, Hornmen's and Saddle Pistols,
A large assortment of Flint,
250 calib Porter, Brown-Stein in Bottles,
Famchon Stoves assorted from 20 to 40 inches diameter
40 Casks Shot, No. 1, to 6,
500 Bushels Coals,
250 Crates Window Glass
100 Crates and 10 hds. Queens ware adapted to the West India Market,
6 bales Whitney blankets 8-4 and 10-4
For sale by **THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND,**
Walnut Street Wharf.
March 16. dtw

Who have also on hand,
Claret in cases, first quality,
Old Port Wine,
Horsemen's Swords, hangers, &c.
Dry White Lead,
Ironmongery and webbing by the package,
Bolton Beef,
A case of bell rof amotta,
Painted floor cloths,
English quarr bottles in crates of 12 dozen each,
Ruffia bar iron, Hemp and cordage,
Cables from 7 to 16 inches,
Platillas and Brigantes,
A few trunks best kid and morocco skins,
Basket salt in hhd's.

Boarding & Lodging.
THREE or four Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodgings, in a small family, and upon reasonable terms, by applying at No. 12, Pear Street.
march 15. 6

A genteel House to Rent,
Situate in Spruce, between 4th & 5th streets. It is accommodated with extensive back buildings, three stories in height, two pumps in the yard—one of excellent water and the other in a Rain Cistern. Apply at No. 129, Spruce street.
march 16 dtw

All Persons
Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.
GIDEON H. WELLS,
Agent to the Ex-
no. 125, Market Street
Philadelphia dec. 4, 1798. cut

NOTICE.
THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed, to wit: 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No. 4185, 5 shares No. 4186, and 3 shares No. 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No. 2058, which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadthoff & Son, of Amsterdam, No. 1796, which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
CLEMENT BIDDLE,
march 12 dtw

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT by an act of Congress, passed the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, intitled, "An act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I. The Stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading are to cease and determine from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.
II. The several stamp duties heretofore enumerated will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine. For every skin, or piece of vellum or parchment or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit.

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country,
Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported—-if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state,
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,
And the said Duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

III. Bonds required in any case by the Laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty are exempt from the payment of Stamp Duties. Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
march 7 Secretary of the Treasury. dtm

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the act of Congress, passed on the 15th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen," and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—to wit:

I. THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tulaeoras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that parts and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV. The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each, shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Sec. of the Treasury.

NOTICE.
THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed, to wit: 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No. 4185, 5 shares No. 4186, and 3 shares No. 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No. 2058, which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadthoff & Son, of Amsterdam, No. 1796, which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
CLEMENT BIDDLE,
march 12 dtw