

Late Foreign Articles

CONTINUED.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

On Sunday morning about 9 o'clock, a king's messenger arrived at Burlington-House...

The house of lords adjourned at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night; the division being for the address 46, against it 19.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, dated January 13, 10 P. M.

Our house of commons did not break up till near two this day, after sitting from four yesterday.

At 12 o'clock this day they divided for the amendment 105—against it 106—majority one.

The majority consisted of seceders, discontented loyalists, affronted placemen, and men turned out of office, who opposed the union, because the speaker was hostile.

It is reported that Lord Castlereagh has pledged his word to withdraw the measure until the people shall demand it.

The kings and Coles, (lords Kingsborough and Ennis-Kellen) who have had a personal disagreement with lord Cornwallis, made though supposed friends to the measure, a difference of 22 in the division against government.

We have illuminations and bells ringing but no mischief. The chancellor is protected by a guard, for a mob came and threatened to be riotous.

The opposition in the commons are quite proud of their strength; but they would soon fall, if proper measures were taken.

The address in the house of lords was moved by the Earl of Ormond, and seconded by Lord Glendore, Lord Powercourt proposed an amendment, the substance of which was, that the Parliament of Ireland, was not competent to alienate the Independence of Ireland, and that an union would injure the prosperity of the country.

The mail which arrived yesterday from Ireland brought a very interesting report of the leading points urged in the debate, in the two houses of parliament on the opening of the session, which we have given at some length.

From the concluding part of it, it appears that lord Castlereagh, on being pressed by Mr. Ponsonby, to know whether he intended still to adhere to the question of the union, replied, "That with respect to the time at which he should bring it again before the house, he would not at present say any thing—the matter in that being guided by his own discretion—but that feeling the dislike which the house seemed to entertain of the measure, he would not press it speedily."

Be this as it may, we have grounds to hope that though the consideration of the measure may be postponed in Ireland, it will not be abandoned.

Mr. Pitt will, as we stated yesterday, bring forward his resolutions on Thursday in parliament, containing the general outline of the plan of union, which will probably meet the concurrence of the legislature of this kingdom, more particularly when the report of the secret committee, now sitting, is published.

The opinion of the British parliament being once solemnly pronounced, cannot fail to have material influence in Ireland, where we believe the measure is more strongly opposed, because it is not properly understood.

Had more time been allowed to enter into mutual explanations we think there would have been less opposition.

It is probable that the subject will be left for the re-consideration of a future session of parliament.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

[From the Redacteur.]

PARIS, January.

A letter from Rome, dated Dec. 16, says "The French army, after having had several partial actions with the Neapolitan army, consisting of 80,000 men has driven them entirely out of the territory of the Roman republic."

The Neapolitan troops were beaten at Ponto-Fermo, Terni, Civita, Castellana, Monter-Osti, Otticoli, Colvi, Rietti, Civitadel, Irono, Conta-Lupo, and Storta, and had retreated in disorder to the kingdom of Naples.

Gen. Championnet advanced on the 22d Frimaire (Dec. 12) to give battle to the Neapolitans, but the king, and captain gen. Mack, preferred abandoning their army, and flying with precipitation to Naples,

where the agitation of the public mind is to great that a general infurrection is dreaded. This gen. Mack is, however, called a great man. In the present instance he has proved that his infolence is only equalled by his cowardice.

Council of Five Hundred, Jan. 1. The President announced, that he had received a message from the executive directory, containing the happy news of a victory gained by the French army in Italy.

The secretary read the message. "Eighty thousand Neapolitans had inundated the Roman territory. The French army having been attacked without any declaration of war, and unable to retain any other possession than that of St. Angelo, said to the Romans, "in twenty days we will again be within your wall."

seventeen days did not elapse before this promise was performed. Rome is again become free. Porto Ferro, Civita Deltrone, Livita Castellana, Rieti, Storta, Terni and several other cities, have in their turns seen our warriors fight and conquer.

Twelve thousand prisoners, ninety-nine pieces of cannon, twenty-one standards, and flags, three thousand horses and mules, and the baggage and the chests of the flying enemy taken, are the fruit of twenty days campaign.

The Neapolitan army is completely routed. Mack and the king were the first to fly. The French army are on their march against Naples.

New testimonies of joy manifested themselves on the reading of this message, which was ordered to be published.

Echassereaux, the elder, and Poite, in succession, paid the tribute of gratitude to the republicans who had distinguished themselves by new triumphs.

The council ordered their speeches to be printed, and declared, that the French army which had conquered the Neapolitans in the Roman republic had deserved well of their country, January 14.

Gen. Championnet has addressed the following letter to the Roman consuls: Monte Rotondo, 24th Frimaire, Dec. 14.

"Rome is free, but it is not yet worthy to receive the French within its walls. I have demanded that the guilty should be given up to me. Rome, distracted by the spirit of fury and of revenge, ought not to present a spectacle of sorrow to its lawful representatives.

I order you therefore citizens consuls, not to return to that capital, till tranquility shall be re-established, and Rome shall be worthy to receive you.

CHAMPIONNET.

Head-Quarters, Rome, Dec. 16.

"Comrades, "Whilst you were beating the Neapolitans, the army of Italy dethroned the king of Sardinia. The king of Naples also must fall from his throne. To-morrow we shall again advance.

"In every engagement with the enemy, you have constantly beaten him. Another march of six days, and Naples will be conquered, &c. &c.

"The general in chief orders, that every individual employed in the army, subject to the requisition, or the conscription, shall immediately resign his office, and be incorporated in a demi-brigade or in a regiment of cavalry.

The Generals, the Ordonauteur en Chef, and the commanders of corps, are charged with the execution of this order."

Extract of a letter from citizen Hillarian Point, General of Brigade, Aquila, 28th Frimaire, Dec. 18.

"The provinces of Abruzzo are in our possession; and yesterday, at 9 o'clock at night, we entered Aquila, the capital of this province, driving before us the Neapolitan levy, en masse, that is to say, the self named volunteers put in requisition in these provinces.

Lemoine general of division, sent a flag of truce to the commander of the Neapolitan troops, with a declaration, that he should consider him responsible for all the evils that should befall this city. But his answer not being received at the appointed hour, the troops advanced, forced open the gates, and we entered the city.

All the posts were taken possession of, the inhabitants were forbidden to appear at the windows, and the majority of them were surprized, on the next morning, to find that we were masters of the place. The fort surrendered this morning at discretion: we have found a great quantity of ammunition there, and have placed a strong garrison in it.

"The king of Naples did not expect this visit so soon; the high and rugged mountains which encircle Abruzzo, serve as a natural barrier to the country. To reach Aquila, we marched thirty six miles through very difficult passes and defiles, and crossed the highest of the Appenine mountains.

The volunteers of these provinces, however, occupied the heights, and harassed us on our march. We detached in pursuit of them, some companies of sharpshooters, who climbed the heights, and dislodged them, and thus we arrived at Aquila. We are now on the great road to Naples, where we shall doubtless very soon arrive.

"We found posted up in the city of Aquila a proclamation of the king of Naples, particularly addressed to the inhabitants of the provinces of Abruzzo, and dated about five or six days before from the head quarters at Rome. It commands them in the name of their king, their holy religion, and the honour of their wives and daughters, to take up arms, and to rush upon the French, who, it says, in twice twenty four hours, will no longer exist. Among other flattering exhortations,

"brave Samnite's warlike race of heroes, imitate your ancestors; you amount to seven hundred thousand inhabitants—march, and the business is finished. I am master of Rome, from whence I have driven those miserable Frenchmen who dared not to make any resistance, being convinced that they had to do with a numerous and brave army; that towards only would suffer themselves to be beaten, and that we had only to march against them."

"Had they been as courageous as they were numerous, they might have given us a good deal of trouble; but thisen masse did not long continue to resist us.

"We have enlarged several patriots who were confined in the citadel of this place on account of their democratic opinions, among whom was one Jourdan who has been four years in prison, on an accusation of having presided in a certain club in Naples. He is a young man of talents, and a great mathematician."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army of Rome, addressed, 3d Nivose, (Dec. 23) to one of his friends at Paris.

"General Kellerman being sent by the general in chief of the Army of Rome against Viterbo, to punish the vile inhabitants for the cruelties exercised by them on our sick, found his march stopped by the Neapolitan general Dawas, who with a great body of troops composed of runaways, fortuitously rallied, was making his retreat slowly, and in good order—Kellerman, overtook him at Mount-Alto, and attacked him. Dawas, formerly a colonel in the French service, is the bravest officer in the Neapolitan army; he has displayed, amongst the enemies of his country to whom he has sold himself, the French courage. His defence was a fine one, and covered with glory; his conqueror Kellerman, who tired of the extraordinary resistance, threw himself, at the head of his soldiers, into the ranks of the enemy, where he spread death and terror, made a whole battalion prisoners, took all the artillery which remained in the hands of the fugitives, and drove them in disorder to Orbitello, from whence Dawas fled, leaving part of his jaws behind him, which had been carried away by a shot.

"Kellerman, triumphant, then returned to Viterbo; he found the walls covered with the rebels in arms, and "brilliant" with cannon. They refused to surrender at the first summons: the following was addressed to them by the general in chief, Championnet: "Viterbo will open its gates, or Viterbo will be only a heap of ashes."

It is thought that this vile rebel, too criminal to hope for pardon, has listened to no other counsel than his despair, and has braved the terrible menace which has been put in execution. I shall have certain intelligence to-morrow, which I will send you.

"Championnet, notwithstanding the force remaining before Viterbo, has continued the rapid course of his successes, and his arms contradict the stupid falsehoods with which the saporific pen of the Frankfort Journalist daily fills his paper, amusing the republicans, and exciting the contempt of those of his readers whose reason has not been destroyed by a foolish aristocracy.

"Championnet advances and puts to flight the Neapolitans from all the posts in which they were entrenched in order to take breath. Terracino, reduced, recognizes the laws of the great nation, and the republican flags, flying on the borders of the Stangliano, carry terror even to Naples, from whence their colours may be perceived."

PARMA, December 19.

The king of Sardinia arrived at Paclenza at three in the morning of the 17th, with a train of twenty carriages and three chariots, escorted by 120 French hussars and 80 Piedmontese dragoons, who wore the French cockade. He set forwards yesterday for Borgo San Domino, and he passed through this city about two this afternoon. Our Duke has paid him the highest honors.

The first column of the Russian troops has already arrived at Brune.

LEGHORN, January 4.

On the 2d we learnt, that the French had relaxed the expedition of their march; that in the evening they had agreed to evacuate Tuscany whenever the Neapolitans evacuated Leghorn, and the blockade of the port should cease.

Yesterday there was circulated a copy of the ministerial note communicated to all the diplomatic agents, couched nearly in the following remarkable words: "Peace between the Emperor, the Empire, and the French republic, being concluded, the neutrality of Tuscany is guaranteed by the contracting parties." You may judge of the sensation produced by this intelligence, in a country which, from the brink of the precipice on which it stood, feels itself restored to a state of safety and prosperity.

January 11.

Advices received here from Palermo, in four days, state, that the king and queen of Naples, and all their suite, had reached there on the 26th December, after a very dreadful storm. The Vanguard had only her lower masts standing upon reaching the harbour.

One of the king's children of six or seven years of age, is said to have died on the passage. Prince Pignatelli remained at Naples to hold the reins abandoned by government.

VIENNA, January 9.

The archduke Joseph has repaired to Peterburgh. It is said that he is to espouse the eldest daughter of the emperor of Russia. He is in consequence to be made either duke of Courland or king of Poland. The archduke Charles, it is said at the same time, is to be married to one of the princesses of England.

PARIS, January 6.

The French emigrants, at the request of the republican ministers, have received orders to quit Ratislud.

It is slated in many of the papers, that

the people of the island of Sardinia have refused to receive their unfortunate sovereign.

January 8. The king of Sardinia passed by Parma. He was obliged to remain there some days, because his wife was taken ill. He thence pursued his route towards Leghorn, where he is to embark for Sardinia.

Admiral Nelson, on leaving Leghorn, divided his fleet into two squadrons; one of these sailed for the coast of G. Noa, the other for Sicily.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, March 29.

INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

On Wednesday arrived from Alicante, via Gibraltar, the fast-sailing armed brig Alert, capt. Rich, only 29 days from the latter port, where he remained but 8 hours. The American Consul confided to his care a package of Dispatches, written in cyphers, addressed to Citizen Talleyrand, and found on board the ship Adre, capt. Pearce, from New-York, and professedly bound to Corunna, in Spain. The ship was met with at sea by a British frigate—and capt. Pearce, was desired to receive on board a few Spanish prisoners, which he refusing, with singular vehemence, suspicions were excited respecting her true destination, and the neutrality of her cargo.

In consequence of which she was taken possession of. A few days afterwards, the Cabin boy, in taking a bottle of porter from some straw in the stern locker, drew forth a letter, which the Captain, who was standing by, with confusion, instantly seized and pocketed. This being communicated to the Prize Master, induced him to search for other papers; and between the feeling and the quarter deck over the cabin was found the Dispatches in Cyphers. The nature of the letter from the locker, we have not heard. When the Prize arrived at Gibraltar the Captain and a Passenger were put into confinement.

Soon after capt. Rich arrived on Wednesday, these papers were carried to the President at Quincy. Nothing has yet transpired of their contents.

Capt. Rich mentions that reports had prevailed of the assassination of Buonaparte; but the latest were, that he was living and at Grand Cairo. Strong westerly winds, which had blown for 30 days, and prevented any late news from coming by water down the Straights. It was said that the King of Naples from prudential motives, had quitted Terra Firma, and crossed over to Sicily; but that the French had not, at that time, subdued his Kingdom.

A letter from an officer on board the frigate United States, dated Prince Rxpport's Bay, Feb. 17 mentions, that the French privateer which they sunk was commanded by one Peter Solemic, and had been four years in service as a pirate on the American commerce; she had been all the time before this cruise commanded by one Williams, an American.

The same letter adds, that the United States national ships on that station had convoyed 84 sail of American merchantmen from the clutches of Frenchmen; and remarks, that these defensive measures, ought to stop the clamour of Jacobinism, which has so long raved against the expense of a naval armament.

In another letter of the same date it is stated, that a report is in circulation that Capt. Nicholson has captured a French frigate after an obstinate engagement of three hours and an half.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

A gentleman just arrived from Providence, which place he left on Monday, informs, that just before he sailed, news had been received there of the capture in the West-Indies, of another French frigate, by one of the United State's ships of war—after a severe action.

HARRISBURGH, March 27.

Passed through this Town, on the 21st inst. a detachment of men, (on their way to Reading,) under the command of Lieut. Woolstencraft, of the Artillery.—The martial appearance of whom does honor to their Country.

CARLISLE, March 27.

Capt. C. Irvine's company of artillery marched from hence on Wednesday last, for Reading.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 29.

We are assured that James Madison, Jun. esq. has offered his services to the county of Orange as a Delegate to the State Legislature.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE MAIL PACKET, YEATMAN, Capt. LONGHEAD—with good accommodations for passengers, will positively sail at 8 o'clock on Friday morning the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board at Smith's wharf, the first above Race Street.

March 5. dsfri

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS—April 4, 1799.

THE BLUES are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chestnut-street, on Saturday the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. in complete uniform.

By order of the Commandant, JOHN M'CAULEY, Adjutant

TOBACCO.

69 bhd's of Tobacco, chiefly Virginia, are offered for sale.

Enquire of the printer, April 4. 131.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six Per Cent. (16 3/4), Three Per Cent. (9 3/4), Deferred 6 Per Cent. (1 1/4), BANK United States (2 1/2 percent), Pennsylvania (21 ditto), North America (46 ditto), Insurance comp N. A. shares (30), Pennsylvania shares (38), 8 per cent Scrip (5).

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes On Hamburg (33 1-3 cents per Mark Banco), London (at 30 days 56 1-2, at 60 days 54, at 90 days 52 1-2), Amsterdam (60 days, pr. guild. 35 to 37 1-2 cents).

The disasters of Naples and Sardinia are awful monuments to those nations who are still so infatuated as to behold with unconcern, or so depraved as to view with complacency, the conduct of a power which seeks its establishment and can only find it in the bouleversement of every existing order of things.

Far, however, from advancing this establishment, the events alluded to can tend only to prolong that state of things, which is, in itself, a far better chastisement for the crimes of Revolutionists, than human ingenuity could devise. This state of punishment will be prolonged until the crimes of the Revolution have been more abundantly expiated; and if the prolongation be sometimes promoted by no unpleasant an event as the downfall of a King, who manfully risked his last stake against a hellish bondage,—it is not for us to complain. It is our part to see, in the instance before us, that the King was wile too late, and to apply the lesson sternly and soberly as it ought to be applied.

The myrmidons of the P. narchy having, like a horde of half-starv'd Jackals, devoured the heart's blood of Naples and Sardinia, and left the body an useless and corrupting mass, appear to be now swarming towards the domains of the Medici. As a tainted atmosphere gathers the ill-omened birds of prey, or the scent of blood the rav'ning beasts of the wilderness,—so the monuments of genius and learning, the fanes of religion, order and tranquility, serve as signs to direct the course of this brutalizing banditti.

LIST

OF OFFICERS OF A REGIMENT

In the Service of the United States.

To be Raised in Pennsylvania.

- Thomas L. Moore, Lt. Col. com. Philadelphia Pennsylvania.
1 William Henderson, major. Greencastle, do.
2 George Stephenson, major. Pittsburg, do.
Joseph M'Kinzey, captain. Shippenburg, do.
John Sharp, captain. do. do.
George Hamell, ensign. do. do.
James Blaine, captain. Carlisle, do.
Saml. B. Magsaw, lieutenant. Franklin coun. do.
Archibald Davis, ensign. Lancaster do. do.
Andrew Johnston, captain. Yorktown do.
Nelson Wade, lieutenant. Norristown do.
John A. Douglass, ensign. near Yorktown do.
Matthew Henry, captain. do. do.
Henry G. Slough, lieutenant. Lancaster do. do.
Herman Witmer, ensign. do. do.
Benj. Gibbs, jun. captain. Philadelphia do.
Cromwell Peirce, lieutenant. Chester county do.
Hugh H. Potts, ensign. Philadelphia do. do.
Wm. R. Atlee, captain. Norristown do. do.
Henry Westcott, lieutenant. do. do.
John S. Porter, ensign. do. do.
Hugh B.ady, captain. Northumberland do.
James P. Nelson, lieutenant. do. do.
John Smith, ensign. do. do.
Wm. Graham, captain. Bedford, do. do.
Robert Lawrence, lieutenant. Huntingdon do. do.
Robert Chambers, ensign. do. do. do. do.
David Duncan, captain. Carlisle do. do.
Thomas Swearinger, lieutenant. do. do.
Wm. Morrow, ensign. Pittsburg do. do.
Jame Ashmun, captain. do. do.
Benjamin Wallace, lieutenant. near Harrisburg do. do.
Thomas Lee, ensign. Erie do. do.

The above named Officers are ordered to assemble in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 24th inst.

THOMAS L. MOORE, Lt. Col. Com.

April 4th, 1799.

Letters for the Troops under the command of GENERAL MACPHERSON, if left at the War-Office, will be forwarded.

April 5, 1799.

Volunteers Grenadiers.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1799.

THIS corps is order'd to assemble at the state house on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements.

By command, Daniel Murgatroyd, 1st Serjt.

A Capital Store To LET,

Enquire of JOSEPH S. LEWIS, No. 25, Duck Street.

WANTED.

TO go to the West-Indies, in the capacity of a Clerk, a Gentleman, an American or Englishman by birth (the former of whom would be preferred.) He must be a good accountant, well recommended, and capable of writing at speaking the French language.—Such a person, on application to the printer, may learn further particulars. Philadelphia, April 5, 1799.

THE subscribers being appointed by the court of common pleas of the city and county, guardians to the person and estate of JONATHAN BEEBE, now confined in a state of lunacy in the Pennsylvania Hospital—All persons holding his effects or indebted to him will pay or return the same immediately; and those having demands will present them duly authenticated, to Mary Beere, Thomas Hurly, no. 16, Carter's alley.

Philadelphia, April 4