# Late foreign Articles

PARIS, Dec. 17.

CONGRESS at RASTADT.

Bulletin of the 13th Nivose, (Jan. 2.)

Note from the French ministers to the Deputation of the Empire.

"The underligned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic do make this formal declaration to the deputation of the empire, that if the diet of Ratisbon should consent to the entry of the Russian troops on the territory of the empire, or if even it does not effectually oppose it, the march of the Russian army through the German territory, will be regarded as a violation of neutrality on the part of the empire; that the negociation at Rastadt will be broken off, and that the republic and the empire will then be in the same relative situation in which these two powers were, previously to the signing of the preliminaries at Leoban, and the conclusion of the armissice.

of the armifice.

"To this declaration, dictated by the importance of the circumfance, the underligated add with pleasure the express affurance of their government for the tranquility and satisfaction of the empire, both of the sincere desire it has that an incident so unforeseen as that which is the object of this note, and which might become fo destructive of the which might become to defirite the or the tranquility of the interior of Germany, may not take place to defiroy the hopes, almost realized, of a perfect reconciliation, and of a perpetual peace between the two nations.

"No one can be deceived as to the mo-

rives and the aim of the cabinet of Peterlburgh. The deputation of the empire par-ticularly is too well acquainted with the af-fairs of Europe not to perceive clearly that Russia, after having promoted the war fix years, without taking a part in it, now takes fuch open measures of aggression against France, for the purpose of interrupting the pacification of the continent, and with a view not less evident of covering the grand usurpation, the has fo long meditated.

"The underliqued, therefore, do not doubt that the deputation will fee in this pro-

doubt that the deputation will ree in this pro-ceeding on the part of the French govern-ment, a further proof of its pacific fenti-ments, and an opportunity for the empire, in avoiding a personal danger, to acquire addi-tional claims to the friendship of the repub-

" Rastadt, 13th Nivose of the French
BONNIER.
" JEAN DEBRY. " ROBERJOT."

January 4.

The deputation deliberated in yesterday's setting, upon the last French note, dated the 13th Nivose, (the 2d inst.)

Saxony, Austria, Hanover and Wurtzburg, have simply voted for referring that note to the diet at Ratisbon, and communicating its tenor to his Imperial majesty. Baden was of the same opinion, but proposed, at the same time, to declare in answer to the French legation:

ed, at the lame time, to declare in antwer to the French legation:

"That the deputation of the empire has received with the most lively pleasure, the af-furance given by the French government of the continuation of its pacific lentiments to-wards the German empire which the depu-tation on its part, will use every effort to maintain; and that it confequently hopes the negociation for peace between the two

the negociation for peace between the two flates will on no account be interrupted."

Though Darmfladt, Augibourg, Frankfort, and Mentz, supported the proposition, it was not acceded to by the majority. On the proposition of Saxony, it was finally determined that an answer should be transmitted to the Frankfinite. ted to the French ministers, containing how-ever, only a simple notice. It is as follows: Note of Count Metternich to the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Re-

"The underligned, together with the de-putation for the peace of the empire, has received the note of the French ministers, dated the 13th Nivofe, relative to the sup-posed march of a body of Russian troops up-on the territory of the German empire; he immediately transmitted it to his imperial majesty. The deputation of the empire also did not fail to communicate the note with-out delay to the diet of Ratisbon, of which it has the honor to inform the minister pleni-potentiary of the French republic, renewing at the same time, the assurances of its distinguifhed confideration."

Raftadt, Jan. 4, 1799.

January 9.

They write from Vienna, under date of the 26th, that the archduchess Amelia died there on the morning of the preceding day.

It feems that prince Repnin is no longer

in favor with the emperor of Ruffia. His diffusifion is announced in the following terms, in the Petersburgh court gazette:— "His majesty has accepted the refignation of field marshal prince Repnin, and permits him to wear the ordinary uniform of the

LONDON, December 24. We have heard of a most gallant, enterprizing and respectable officer, general Tarleton, being appointed to command in Portugal; but not of any troops which are to accompany him. Why not appropriate the thousands of Russians, which it appears Austria will not accept, to the desence of Portugals? They might be more easily transported by the Mediterranean to that service, than through Germany to the Rhine; and not through Germany to the Rhine; and not merely perhaps might Portugal be faved, but Spain itself relieved, and the projected treaty of commerce established on the basis of gratitude for her deliverance.

An imperial feat near Vienna has been fitted up for the duke of Tufcany, whose dominions must follow the fortune of those of the king of Naples.

AMBUSCADE FRIGATE. The accounts which have reached the admiralty of the capture of this frigate differ,

we understand, materially from the French | Nile, is defined to botanical and other culaccounts, with regard to the force of the enemy's corvette, which, we are informed, is flated to amount to 32 guns. The action, it is faid, took place of the couft of France, on the 14th ult. and 12sted, with much defperation, for fome hours, when the enemy fucceeded in boarding the Ambufcade, from her foremast being badly wounded, and falling on board the French vessel so as to serve the republicans as a bridge to pass over. The Bayonnais had on board three hundred pick ed troops, independent of her full compli-ment of feamen, which gave her a decided fuperiority over the British ship. The prize was fent into Rochefort.

Capt. Jenkins was desperately wounder early in the action, but we are happy to hear that great hopes are entertained of his recovery, as well as that of lieutenant Sin lair, of the marines. As foon as it leemed fafe to remove them, a cartel will bring them to England on their parole.

January 16.
General Montesquieu, formerly the mar quis de Moncesquieu, died at Paris on the 28th of last month. France owes to him the conquest of Savoy.

January 17.

The French directory, as our readers know have demanded from the court of Madrid the Walloon and Swifs gnards, which are known to be the most effective troops in the fervice of Spain; there is no doubt but an artful policy lurks under this demand, and that it is the first step in a new scheme of operations, by which they mean to out manœuvre our ministers in their negociation with that court. Their ingensity is deep in is fort of management, and it behove they meen to retain the footing they have

The end of their demand of this effective force is, that they may reduce the court of Madrid to a mere abject dependance upon them, by which they may dictate to his majefly their own terms. Their first view, after controlling the Spanish monarchy, is to seize upon Portugal, for the great purpose of depriving us of the advantage of the port of Lisbon as the rendezvous of our fleet, and this accomplished, they will again contend with us for the navigation of the Me-

This may be faid to be taking a very wide pet-look of future events. It is so: but the peculation is not improbable; and an attentive spectator will see ground for the conjecture. If it depended on the gallantry of our marine to prevent it, we should not attach the flightest importance to their intrigues at Madrid. But they know better than to try he fate of a battle with earl St. Vincent. Their intrigue is not to force the Spanish feet out to sea in the first instance, by which it would to a certainty be annihilated, but, by weakening the Spaniards, they think they may be able to crush Portugal, and thus, by depriving us of a port in that quarter, make it impossible for us to keep the seas, as the bay of Gibraltar affords no safe anchorage, and Minorco itself cannot for a considerable pace of time, perhaps not for two years, give is the means of refitting a squadron there. In schemes of this kind, it is every thing

o anticipate the blow; and if our ministers fure for the fafety of Portugal, they will be as unfortunate there as they have been at rom our alliance, that the French hope aain to drive us out of the Mediterranean nd to make the battle of the Nile only emient for its splendor, but not for its use.

January 22.

Another mail from Dublin arrived this orning by which we have received papers nd letters of the 16th and 18th inft.

In the county of Clare, it appears, an en-agement has taken place between the infurents and the military; for the Dublin Jour-al fays, "By the latest accounts from Innis, we learn that troops have marched from Limerick against the insurgents in that neighourhood; a fhort conflict took place, in which the rebels were totally routed and dif-perfed: feveral of their leaders have been aken, among others the infamous Burke, ho was expelled the college of Dublin for olasphemy; and O'Gorman, who, at the in-ligation of the editor of The Press, engaged alt March in the plan to affaffinate Mr. Macartney, and was for that and other crimes expelled the college. Burke has been anged at Ennis; O'Gorman is in Limerick gaol. The country is nearly quieted by this imely interference of the military power."

January 25. When Ledyard, the celebrated American raveller, was at Cairo, he wrote to the Predent of the royal fociety, for the express sy of Great Britain's taking possession of E-gypt, in order to prevent its being seized upon by some other European power, which with the spirit of prophecy, he declared he considered as an event that could not fail to take place ere many years should elapse. After discanting upon its extraordinary advantages of soil and situation, he urged as a paraicular incentive to its conquest, the existnce in the country of near fifty thousand free traders, who would join and support any power that should undertake to rid them of the oppression and plunder they suffered from the beys. Ledyard's letter was, by nisown defire, communicated to his majef-y's ministers, but was not attended to. They hought, it no doubt, neither moral nor po-itical to attack the sublime Porte without

we have already communicated to our eaders, that the French have established a National Institute at Cairo. The building appropriated for the purpole is two palaces of the beys, and two houses belonging to rich private persons. "In these," says the writer of a letter from Egypt, "all the artists and learned men live. They furnish us perhaps, with more conveniencies, and at east with as much magnificence, as the Louvre. An immense garden, of nearly 35 French acres, well planted, with high terraces, which are never overflowed by the

" The hall of affembly is decorated with the richest French furniture found among the Mamelukes: among them is one of the largest and handsomest pendulums of Berthoud, and a vase of Japan of very great size. I am employed in collecting all the curious animals which, I am told, are in the oufes of the Mam-lukes. Our aviary is lready completed."

January 26.

The Swedish frigate Thetis lately liberated two Swedish merchantment in the port of Malaga, brought there by French priva-teers. In reward for this, the King of Sweden promoted the captain to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Extract of a private leter from Dublin, dar-

ed January 21 which I cannot by any means account, that within these few days there has not been a mask (or vizor in the city of Dublin, that is not fad to have been bought up. Coa-jecture is very bufy on the occasion. It connects with the circumstance some plan of affassination—some senate house scene, where-n the Brutus's and Cassius's of the land are to play their parts. The rumours that are affoat are most strange and various.

"It is confirmed, that captain Armstrong

of the King's county militia, who was principal prefecutor against the Sheare's has been a figurated: two accounts, however, are circulated respecting this businesses one of them stating that he was shot, and the other that he has been burned to death in a

# 189 this Day's Mail.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.
The equipment of the United States fri-rate General Greene goes on rapidly at Newport. She will foon be in readingly for ea, and in a few days the recruiting bufinefs vill commence.

BALTIMORE, April 6. Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince to

gentleman in this city, dated Jan. 30.

"The greatest tranquility reigns here at present; people walk in the city, on the plain or mountain, as in times of peace: There is ery little buli ness doing, and agriculture is almost entirely neglected; but for these some days past, affairs have worn a better aspect. Flour is from 24 to 30 dollars, and wine from 100 to 130 dollars per barrel.

"The trade carried on with Aux Cayes and Jacmel (the part under the command of general Rigaud) is in a most sourishing situa-tion. There have arrived in the latter place, three ships from Europe, very richly laden, which have furnished us with every thing we were in want of.

"General Toussaint has been here for these eight or ten days past; with citizen Roume, who is to replace Hedouville, and we hope all will be well.

"There has been a meeting here of all the generals of the colony, who have formed a confederation, there has been a great

" Feb. 19. Some inquietude was manifested here this day on account of advices received from France; but Mr. M. of Lethat all was well, and a peace was expected to take place this fpring. There has been a French frigate at the Cape for a month past, arrived there from France, having on board nearly half a million in specie.

TRENTON, April 8.

On Tuesday last the circuit court of the United States, for the district of New-Jersey, commenced its session in this city.

JUDGE IREDELL delivered to the

Grand Jury a truly patriotic charge. After fome general reflections, on the relative fituation between the United States and France, the learned Judge went into a defence of the alien and fedition laws, and proved them, it is believed to the satisfaction of every unpreudiced mind, to be perfectly confishent with ounded on the wifest maxims of policy. The judge concluded with calling the attention of the grand jury to the present situation of the country, and with remarks on the mild and virtuous administration of the govern-

The grand jury having completed their fervice, returned into court, and presented the following resolution:

" Resolved (with only one differting voice) That this grand jury do entirely approve of the observations and sentiments contained in the charge of the court, as well as late and prefent critical fituation of our country rendered indiffeenfable."

By order of the grand jury,

BENJAMIN SMITH, Foreman.

### ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 4th mo. 4, 1799.

The Contributors to this institution, are hereby notified, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, that a general election will be held at the Hospital on the 6th day of the 5th month 1799, being the fecond day of the week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a Treasurer for the ensuing

By order of a Board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, Sec'ry.

### TO MILLINERS.

TO BE SOLD,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters, at Shannon and Poalk's Auction Room, No. 183, Market Street, on Friday next at 10 o'clock in the

One case of Madam Le Brun Boileau's Patent fashionable Hats and Bonnets,
July received by the British ship Douglass.
April o. w & t

### The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

A gentleman yesterday arrived in town rom the camp at Quaker Town, which he left early on Sunday morning, when a party of horse, who had been out during the night, returned with several prisoners; but he did not learn either their numbers or names. It is reported, that amongst them is a clergy-man, named Eyrman, who had been very in-dustrious in preaching up opposition to the laws, and spreading sedition amongst the

MARRIED-On Thursday last by the Reverend Mr. Wilson, Mr. CLAYTON EARL, Merchant of this city, to Miss Sat-LY HOLMES, of Monmouth County, New-

# Gazette Marine Lift.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED Brig Clarissa, Nicols, La Guira Schr. Ann, Prichet, Fredericksburgh Powder Point, Barber, Boston Favorite, Shaw, Charleston loop Almena, Bird, N. York Maria, Burrows, Do. CLEARED.

Brig William, Quandrill Hamburg
The Clariffa failed from La Guira the 3d
of March, left there the following veffels: Ship Washington, Packwood, New-York

to fail in 10 days. Ship Farmer, M'Collom, of Philadelphia, to fail in 10 days. Ship Governor Sumner, of Boston, to fail

Brig Lovely Lafs, of Philadelphia, to

fail in 10 days. Schooner Triton, Parfons, of New-York,

to fail in eight days. March 11th, was boarded by the British

frigate Trent, capt. Otway, treated with politices and not the least detention. 13th spoke the ship Nancy, Worth, from New-York bound to Jamaica, all well. 16th, boarded by the British frigate La Trompt, and allowed to proceed. and allowed to proceed. 20th, was brought too and boarded by the Pelican British sloop of war, treated politely and permitted to proceed; markets at La Guira low. Saw in the bay outward bound, the ships Asia, Richmond, S. Carolina, and brigs Polly and George with several other names unknown.

New-York, April 8.

Porte-Rico 19 Ship Otfego, Peck,

Sultan, Clement, sch. Determined Rover,

French privateer Buonaparte, and carried in-

Captain Gad Peck, of the Otsego, 19 days from Porto Rico, informs, that three days before he sailed, a French privateer, owned by a female at Curraçoa, appeared off Porto Rico, waiting, as they supposed, for the Otsego; but did not think it adviseable to approach her, the shewing self-defence in legible characters. The privateer ran into a port to the south end of Porto Rico, called La Guidella, and captured, as we were informed afterwards, the schooner Johannah, Tucker, belonging to Philadelphia, and fet the crew on fhore.

On the 25th tooke the brig Ann, of Charleston, out 9 days, bound to St. Bar-

On the 3d inft. the Orfego arrived within the Hook; and, on the 4th, at night, part-ed anchor and cable, and went out 60 miles to fea. On her return, while under way, threw out the bite of her hawfer, and caught the best bower anchor, which they had lost iring the gale.

stain Clement, of the ship Sultan, who Alicant, from which place he failed in com-

Ship Austria, of 18 guns, captain Prince, who acted in the caracity of commodore of the fleet; brig Georgia Packet, of 8 guns; of the alien and fedition acts particularly no-ticed therein, which, in our opinion, the Salem. Schr. Dolphin, 6 guns, of New-Salem. Schr. Dolphin, 6 guns, of New-

Left at Alicant, the ship Portland, Peale, of Boston, bound up; brig Phænix, Smith, of Salem; schr. Samuel Taylor, of Boston, was to fail in four days --- At Altier, ship India Packet, of Boston.

Brig Diana, captain Freeman, fell in with and was captured by a French privateer of 14 guns, after a very smart engagementwould have beat her off, had not a fecond privateer come up and boarded him--4 Frenchmen were killed and 7 wounded-no Americans hurt.

A schooner belonging to Marblehead. apt. Grice, is taken by a French privateer, of one gun, and carried in o Malaga—Pco-

ple would not fight.

A ship, name unknown, of 8 guns, off
Cape Pallas, sell in with a French privateer Cape Pallas, tell in with a French privateer of 18 guns—after exchanging upwards of 40 or 50 shot, the privateer sheered off.

Match 27 and 28, in lat. 34, long. 65, Capt. Clement experienced a very heavy gale, which obliged him to throw 12 four-

pounders and their carriages, overboard-carried away fome of the rigging, spars,

In lat. 28, 54. long 64. spoke the schooner Polly, George Collinson, of Philadel phia, bound to Marinique out 14 days

John Richard M'Mahon, having been convicted of an affault on the perfon of Andrew Brown, and likewife of going to the house of the said Andrew Brown, and there challenging him to fight with piffols, the honorable Mr. Recorder, Wilcocks, yelterday, pronounced the fentence of the court, in the following concite and imprefixe address, tothe prisoner:

JOHN RICHARD M'MAHON-You have been convicted of an affault on the person of Andrew Brown, and also of challenging the faid Andrew Brown to fight you with pistols —You have taken your trial, you have had the affiliance of a number of respectable counsel, and have bad an opportunity of ex-amining into, and investigating every cir-cumstance which might tend to your acquit-al—in fine, you have had a fair and imparti-

The circumstances of your situation were re curcumitances or your utuation were very unfavorable; the court were defirous to prevent those circumstances from having any effect on the minds of the jury, and therefore took no notice of them in their charge, it now becomes proper to take notice of those circumstances.

You have come to this country—a country abounding with every politic bleffing calculated to make its inhabitants happy—to this country you have fled from what you term the oppressions of your own—but on your arrival here, you very early take a part in our concerns and conduct yourself, in a highly subscort in manner, at a time and under unbecoming manner, at a time and under circumstances that ought to claim the best demeanor on your part-From what you know and what you have heard of the mildnefs of our government, you furely must have observed that it deserved, it called for, it demanded your respect, and if necessary, your support—But we are forry to say, that scarcely having been two months in this country, and not as long in this city, you have in this fhort space of time exhibited a conduct extremely effensive.

You called at Mr. Brown's office in the

character of a messenger, to define Mr. Brown to discontinue his paper to a subscriber; and in executing this simple, humble office, you conducted yourself in a rude, indecent, outrageous manner—On entering Mr. Brown's office, you there found his clerk, who was fully competent to transact the business on which you were fint; but this would not serve your object—Mr. Brown you must fre—Mr. Brown you would be a support of the control of the con fee. On feeing Mr. Brown, how did you accost him?—" Are you not an impudent

scoundrel for sending an Irishman a paper after abusing bim?"
You then proceeded by a long course of illconduct, accompanied with great violence—you leaned over a flool in the office, and placing yourfelf in a particular position, faid to Mr. B. "By G-d you MUST fight me."

This constituted the ASSAULT.—

Mr. Brown ordered you out of his office. but to effect it he thought it necessary to produce a pistol—then, and not till then, did you retreat, though previously you were repeat-edly ordered to leave his house.

On the Saturday following you returned o-Rico 19 to Mr. Brown's Office, and here again licant 50 you conduct was highly exceptionable.

Cuba 19 —You wished to fight Mr. Brown with Sloop Patience, Rogers, Philadelphia
The brig Mary, Howard, master, from this port bound to St. Sebastian, was, after 26 days passage in sight of the light house of some when you found you could not accommand when you found you could not accommand the state of the and when you found you could not acco plish your object, you then addressed the mob—you wished to excite them on your behalf—you told them, "that you had fought against tyranny in your own country, and were ready to fight against it here; and that you believed there was yet some little liberty left in this country"—In this manner did you, incendiary like, address citizens of PHILADELPHIA. You, fir, have nothing to do with us-with our political affairs, you have no business—and give me leave to fay, that this conduct was highly exceptionable, and proves to my mind, that the cause why you left your own country, was not as you have flated. What have you to do with our Liberty? How could you have the affurance to infinuate, that we had but some little liberty yet left in this country? If foreigners look for the countenance and respect of the citizens of this country, it becomes them not to interfere with our political concerns, and at least to treat the government with decent ref-

> You continued to harangue the mob; you nentioned to them the names of Fitzge ruld, Tone, and others who have been objects of the law in their own country, and with whom we have nothing to do here-You told them that you had the bonor of their acquaintance, that they were gentlemen, but unfortunate—This is the manner in which you harangued the byflanders, no doubt expecting to produce fome effect upon their minds; but I trust that all attempts on the good sense of the citizens of Philadelphia, by your harangues, or the harngues of THOSE DISPOSED LIKE YOUR-SELF, will ever have as little effect, as it has had on this occasion. However reprehensi-ble your conduct has been in this point of view, the court has cautiously endeavored, in the charge to the jury, to prevent its having any effect upon their minds in determining on their verdict. It is now incumbent on us to pass the sentence of the law :—The Court of giving a challenge, &c. in the words of the Act of Assembly, you shall forfeit and pay the sum of 280 dollars, or shall suffer twelve months imprisonment without bail or mainprize—and shall forfeit, and be deprived of all the rights of civing this. of all the rights of citizenship, for the space of seven ye rs -- pay costs of prosecuipace of seven ye rs—pay costs of prosecution, and stand comm the duntil this sentence be complied with.—For the assault, the court adjudge, that you pay a fine of twenty dollars, and the costs of prosecution—that you give security, yourself in 300 dollars, and one or more sure is in the like f. m. to be of good behaviour and keep the peace towards all the citize s of this commenwealth for twelve months—pay costs of profecube complied with.