

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 undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic do make this formal declaration to the deputation of the empire...

No one can be deceived as to the motives and the aim of the cabinet of Petersburg. The deputation of the empire particularly is too well acquainted with the affairs of Europe...

The undersigned, therefore, do not doubt that the deputation will see in this proceeding on the part of the French government, a further proof of its pacific sentiments...

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

January 4.

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

Saxony, Austria, Hanover and Wurtemberg, have simply voted for referring that note to the diet at Rastadt...

That the deputation of the empire has received with the most lively pleasure, the assurance given by the French government of the continuation of its pacific sentiments...

The undersigned, together with the deputation for the peace of the empire, has received the note of the French ministers, dated the 13th Nivose, relative to the supposed march of a body of Russian troops...

January 9.

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

It seems that prince Reppin is no longer in favor with the emperor of Russia. His dismissal is announced in the following terms in the Petersburg court gazette...

LONDON, December 24.

We have heard of a most gallant, enterprising and respectable officer, general Tarleton, being appointed to command in Portugal; but not of any troops which are to accompany him.

January 11.

An imperial feast near Vienna has been fixed up for the duke of Tuscany, 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 accounts, with regard to the force of the enemy's corvette, which, we are informed, is stated to amount to 32 guns.

Capt. Jenkins was desperately wounded early in the action, but we are happy to hear that great hopes are entertained of his recovery...

General Montequieu, formerly the marquis de Montsieu, died at Paris on the 28th of last month.

The French directory, as our readers know have demanded from the court of Madrid the Walloon and Swiss guards, which are known to be the most effective troops in the service of Spain...

The end of their demand of this effective force is, that they may reduce the court of Madrid to a mere abject dependence upon them, by which they may dictate to his majesty their own terms.

This may be said to be taking a very wide outlook of future events. It is for a just speculation is not improbable; and an attentive spectator will see ground for the conjecture...

In schemes of this kind, it is every thing to anticipate the blow; and if our ministers have not taken some bold and decisive measure for the safety of Portugal, they will be as unfortunate there as they have been at Naples.

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

In the county of Clare, it appears, an engagement has taken place between the insurgents and the military; for the Dublin Journal says, "By the latest accounts from Innis, we learn that troops have marched from Limerick against the insurgents in that neighborhood; a short conflict took place, in which the rebels were totally routed and dispersed; several of their leaders have been taken, among others the infamous Burke, who was expelled the college of Dublin for blasphemy; and O'Gorman, who, at the instigation of the editor of The Press, engaged last March in the plan to assassinate Mr. Macartney, and was for that and other crimes expelled the college.

When Ledyard, the celebrated American traveller, was at Cairo, he wrote to the President of the royal society, for the express purpose of pointing out to him the expediency of Great Britain's taking possession of Egypt, 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.

We have already communicated to our readers, that the French have established a National Institute at Cairo. The building appropriated for the purpose is two palaces of the beys, and two houses belonging to rich private persons.

By order of the grand jury, BENJAMIN SMITH, Foreman.

Nile, is destined to botanical and other cultivations. The hall of assembly 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.

The Swedish frigate Thetis lately liberated two Swedish merchantmen in the port of Malaga, brought there by French privateers. In reward for this, the King of Sweden promoted the captain to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, dated January 21. "It is a curious circumstance, and for which I cannot by any means account, that within these few days there has not been a maul (or vizor) in the city of Dublin, that is not said to have been bought up. Coajecture is very busy on the occasion. It connects with the circumstance some plan of assassination—some senate house scene, where in the Brutus and Cassius of the land are to play their parts.

It is confirmed, that captain Armstrong of the King's county militia, who was principal prosecutor against the Sheare's has been assassinated: two accounts, however, are circulated respecting this business—one of them stating that he was shot, and the other that he has been burned to death in a hanging kiln.

PROVIDENCE, April 3. The equipment of the United States frigate General Greene goes on rapidly at Newport. She will soon be in readiness for sea, and in a few days the recruiting business will commence.

BALTIMORE, April 6. Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince to a gentleman in this city, dated Jan. 30. "The greatest tranquillity reigns here at present; people walk in the city, on the plain or mountain, as in times of peace: There is very little business 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 Jaemel (the part under the command of general Rigaud) is in a most flourishing situation. 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 rejoicing. Feb. 19. Some inquietude was manifested here this day on account of advices received from France; but Mr. M. of Leogane, who arrived in 39 days, announced that all was well, and a peace was expected to take place this spring.

TRENTON, April 3. 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 some general reflections, on the relative situation between the United States and France, the learned Judge went into a defence of the alien and sedition laws, and proved them, it is believed to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, to be perfectly consistent with the principles of the constitution, and to be founded on the wisest maxims of policy.

The grand jury having completed their service, returned into court, and presented the following resolution: Resolved (with only one dissenting voice) That this grand jury do entirely approve of the observations and sentiments contained in the charge of the court, as well as of the alien and sedition acts particularly noticed therein, which, in our opinion, the late and present critical situation of our country rendered indispensable.

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 second day of the week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

TO MILLINERS. TO BE SOLD. For the Benefit of the Underwriters, at Shannon and Poole's Auction Room, No. 183, Market Street, on Friday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, One case of Madam Les Brun Boileau's Patent fashionable Hats and Bonnets, Just received by the British ship Douglas, April 9.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

A gentleman yesterday arrived in town from 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 clergyman, named Eyrman, who had been very industrious in preaching up opposition to the laws, and spreading sedition amongst the ignorant.

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

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

Table with columns: ARRIVED, DAYS. Brig Clarissa, Nicols, La Guira 35. Schr. Ann, Pichet, Fredericksburgh 5. Powder Point, Barber, Boston 21. Favorite, Shaw, Charleston 8. Sloop Almena, Bird, N. York 5. Maria, Barrows, Do. 3.

CLEARED. Brig William, Quandrill, Hamburg. The Clarissa sailed from La Guira the 3d of March, left there the following vessels: Ship Washington, Packwood, New-York to sail in 10 days. Ship Farmer, McCollom, of Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days. Ship Governor Sumner, of Boston, to sail in 14 days.

Brig Lovely Lass, of Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days. Schooner Triton, Parsons, of New-York, to sail in 10 days. March 11th, was boarded by the British frigate Trent, capt. O'way, treated with politeness 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. 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 brig Polly and George with several other names unknown.

New-York, April 8. ARRIVED. Ship Otego, Peck, Porto-Rico 19. Sultan, Clement, Alicante 50. Schr. Determined Rover, Cuba 19. Sloop Patience, Rogers, Philadelphia.

The brig Mary, Howard, master, from this port bound to St. Sebastian, was, after 26 days passage in light of the light house of St. Sebastian, when she was taken by the French privateer Buonaparte, and carried into Bayonne. Captain Gad Peck, of the Otego, 19 days from Porto Rico, informs, that three days before he sailed, a French privateer, owned by a female at Curracoa, appeared off Porto Rico, waiting, as they supposed, for the Otego; but did not think it advisable to approach her, the showing 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 let the crew on shore.

On the 25th spoke the brig Ann, of Charleston, out 9 days, bound to St. Bartholomews. On the 3d inst. the Otego arrived within the Hook; and, on the 4th, at night, parted anchor and cable, and went out 60 miles to sea. On her return, while under way, threw out the bite of her hawser, and caught the best bower anchor, which they had lost during the gale.

Captain Clement, of the ship Sultan, who arrived here yesterday, in 50 days from Alicante, from which place he sailed in company with the following vessels: Ship Austria, of 18 guns, captain Prince, who acted in the capacity of commodore of the fleet; brig Georgia Packet, of 8 guns; brig Nancy, Williams, of 4 guns—all of Salem. Schr. Dolphin, 6 guns, of Newburyport.

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

Brig Dana, captain Freeman, fell in with and was captured by a French privateer of 14 guns, after a very smart engagement—would have beat her off, had not a second privateer come up and bearded him—4 Frenchmen were killed and 7 wounded—no Americans hurt.

A schooner belonging to Marblehead, capt. Grice, is taken by a French privateer, of one gun, and carried in o Malaga—People would not fight.

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

March 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 some of the rigging, spars, falls, &c.

In lat. 28, 54, long. 61, spoke the schooner Polly, George Colliison, of Philadelphia, bound to Martinique—out 14 days.

John Richard M'Mahon, having been convicted of an assault on the person of Andrew Brown, and likewise of going to the house of the said Andrew Brown, and there challenging him to fight with pistols, the honorable Mr. Recorder, Wilcocks, yesterday, pronounced the sentence of the court, in the following concise and impressive address to the prisoner:

JOHN RICHARD M'MAHON.—You have been convicted of an assault on the person of Andrew Brown, and also of challenging the said Andrew Brown to fight with pistols—You have taken your trial, you have had the assistance of a number of respectable counsel, and have had an opportunity of examining into, and investigating every circumstance which might tend to your acquittal—in fine, you have had a fair and impartial trial.

The circumstances of your situation were very unfavorable; the court were desirous 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 blessing 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 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 misdeeds of our government, you surely must have observed that it deserved, it called for, it demanded your respect, and if necessary, your support—But we are sorry to say, that scarcely having been two months in this country, and not as long in this city, you have in this short space of time exhibited a conduct extremely offensive.

You called at Mr. Brown's office in the character of a messenger, to deliver 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 sent; but this would not serve your object—Mr. Brown you must see—Mr. Brown you would see. On seeing Mr. Brown, how did you accept him?—Are you not an impudent scoundrel for sending an Irishman a paper after abusing him?

You then proceeded by a long course of ill-conduct, accompanied with great violence—you leaned over a stool in the office, and placing yourself in a particular position, said to Mr. B. "By God 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 repeatedly ordered to leave his house.

On the Saturday following you returned to Mr. Brown's Office, and here again your conduct was highly exceptional.—You wished to fight Mr. Brown with pistols—You said you had challenged him, that you were a gentleman and a man of honor, and wished to fight him as such—and when you found you could not accomplish 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 say, that this conduct was highly exceptional, and proves to my mind, that the cause why you left your own country, was not as you have stated, "What have you to do with our Liberty? How could you do with the assurance to insinuate, 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 respect.

You continued to harangue the mob; you mentioned to them the names of Fitzgibbon, Tane, 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 honor of their acquaintance, that they were gentlemen, but unfortunate—This is the manner in which you harangued the bystanders, no doubt expecting to produce some effect upon their minds; but I trust that all attempts on the good sense of the citizens of Philadelphia, by your harangues, or the harangues of those disposed like yourselves, will never have as little effect, as it has had on this occasion.—However reprehensible 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 do, therefore, adjudge, that for the offence 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 citizenship, for the space of seven years—pay costs of prosecution, and stand committed until 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 sureties in the like sum, to be of good behaviour and keep the peace towards all the citizens of this commonwealth—for twelve months—pay costs of prosecution, and stand committed until this sentence be complied with.