

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, February 16.

Government, it is said, has at length received advices from Lord Nelson, of the French troops having entered Naples. Two very fine Neapolitan ships of the line were brought away; but four others were left behind to be destroyed by the Portuguese admiral and an English captain, to whom this business was entrusted, though the success of its being executed was doubtful.

Letters from Barcelona, by the Lisbon mail which arrived on Monday, mention in a very positive manner, that the Court of Madrid has granted permission for a French army to march through Spain, and that a division of French troops were expected at Barcelona in May next. Private letters from Lisbon mention reports of a similar nature; and it is believed that Lord S. Vincent's dispatches, by the Hyenna sloop of war, referred to this circumstance, although it was at first contradicted.

The information received, it is observed may not be decisive for the event; for, in spite of the acknowledged weakness of the Court of Madrid, and the disposition of the directory to pillage and revolutionize both Spain and Portugal, yet the final determination of the northern powers in regard to the question of peace or war, must in a great measure influence the proceedings of the French in attacking Portugal, at least for the present.

The blockade of the island of Malta by the English fleet has been much interrupted by the late tempestuous weather; and it is thought that the French have availed themselves of this opportunity to throw such succours into the fortrefs, as may prevent its surrender.

There is advice from the Texel of the 8th ult. that the preparations for the sailing of the Dutch fleet have again ceased there. The floating of the ice was several days before this intelligence came away so violent, that most of the ships were obliged to heave anchor and go to New Dieppe, where they are safe from the ice.

A letter from the Hague, however, of the 11th inst. states, that in consequence of the absence of the British squadron from their coast, the Dutch fleet was on that day appointed to put to sea, notwithstanding the impediments which the ice presented to such a measure.

The famous Vander Noot has been arrested in Holland, and is now confined in the citadel of Antwerp.

KOSCIOUSKO.

By letters from Vienna we learn the Baron de Thuguet has sent orders to all the ministers and diplomatic agents of Austria, to keep a strict watch over all travellers, and demand the arrest of any that answered the description of Kosciusko—information having been just received that this celebrated Chief of the Polish insurrection was attempting to repair to his own country, taking the route to Munich and Ratibon. A similar vigilance is observed in Russia, where any traveller bearing resemblance to Kosciusko is ordered to be arrested and sent to Petersburg, the Emperor himself being desirous to ascertain the identity.

In Prussia there is not less uneasiness with respect to the conduct and projects of Kosciusko. In the open theatre at Berlin, an unknown person was lately arrested, who had some traits of resemblance to one of the principal agents of that ex general. But finding on enquiry, that he was not the person sought for, he was immediately set at liberty.

Letters, it is said, were yesterday received by government from the Cape of Good Hope, containing the disagreeable intelligence, that some incendiaries had set fire to two of his Majesty's store houses, which were entirely destroyed.

February 21.

Mr. Bowles, the Director General of the Creek Indians, left London last week to embark for Florida. He came to this country after making his escape from the Spaniards, who had detained him a prisoner for six years. This was one of the most signal branches of the laws of nations which has occurred in any nation, the French Republic alone excepted. He went to the governor of Louisiana, upon the faith of a safe conduct, to treat of the affairs of the Creek nation; the governor referred him to the governor general of the Spanish colonies, at the Havana, who sent him prisoner to Cadiz. From thence he was conveyed to Madrid, where he underwent a long imprisonment, and various interrogatories. Not being able to prevail with him, either by threats or flattery, did offer of rank or emolument, to come into the views of the Spanish court, and not well knowing what to do with the man whom they had so basely injured, the Spanish government resorted to the singular measure of embarking him on board a galleon, for the Spanish colonies. In this manner he sailed from Cadiz, and went round Cape Horn to Lima, the capital of Peru; and from thence to Manilla, one of the Philippine islands. Upon the return of the galleon to Europe, he was again embarked, and proceeded to the Isle of France, and thence to the Isles of d. Los on the coast of Africa, where he contrived to escape from the ship, and, getting to Sierra Leone, took his passage in a vessel for England.

His health had been extremely injured by the length of his confinement, and change of climate; but during a residence of five months in this country, it has been completely re-established; and he is now going to resume his station among a People, whose welfare and prosperity depend so much upon the exertion, good sense and activity of this extraordinary man.

Domestic Articles.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Pestilence is not perhaps the worst of all evils, but it surely falls little short of the worst. One would think, at first sight, that the inhabitants of cities, liable to this evil, would take great pains to shut it out; that if the miseries of others can, in any case, produce compassion in us, it would be the miseries consequent on pestilence; and that, if any motives were sufficient to make men forego their private interests, and to sacrifice a little for the general welfare, the removal of plague from the doors of the industrious and the indigent would produce that effect.

This, however, is the speculation of cloistered and visionary men; who draw their ideas of human nature from the contemplation of theoretical systems, and not from the speculation of life and manners. Experience shews us that men can, not only be indifferent to the sufferings of their fellow creatures arising from plague and war, but can even desire the continuance of these evils, when they happen to promote their own selfish interests. Whole nations are ravaged with fire and sword merely for the sake of glory, and there are men who would willingly enrich themselves at the expense of the lives and fortunes of half their fellow-citizens.

Our city has been twice desolated by a contagious disease. Various schemes have been suggested to prevent the return of this malady. All these schemes resemble each other in their collineity. Very large sums of money are required to carry them into effect. The momentous question has therefore been, how is this money to be procured?

It items factly admitted that it cannot be raised in the way of taxation, much less will munificence of wealthy individuals open of their own accord their boards, and contribute the needful sums, without any hope of recompense but that which flows from the consciousness of having performed a good action.

Twice the sum required is, indeed, consumed in idle or pernicious luxury, in the course of a few months. Men throw away on fycophants and baubles, that which would prolong the life and enhance the comforts of thousands. Yes, and the same use will continue to be made of it. The sage may wonder, and the satyrist may rail at the depravity of mankind; but that depravity will continue undiminished. Our purpose can only be effected by making it the pecuniary interest of the rich to contribute to the general happiness. Convince them that by placing their money in this fund, they will merely be placing it at interest, that they will gain more by this appropriation than by any other, and contributors will not be wanting. A single man will contribute a twentieth of the whole sum, though the whole sum may amount to two millions of dollars. Call at his door for a tax or a donation of a dollar, and he will probably refuse; or if he complies, will comply slowly and with murmurs and reluctance.

To gain an excellent purpose, we must profit by the avarice and selfishness of mankind. We must accept the contribution, even upon fordid terms, since it cannot be obtained on any other conditions. We must erect a chartered company; afford new incentives and gratifications to the lust of gain; generate a new swarm of stock-jobbers and enlarge the field of artifice and speculation, if by that means we can save ourselves from pestilence or war. We are reduced in this, as in most other cases, to a choice of evils—and though the evils of a joint stock company are great, those of pestilence and war are greater.

A company of this kind has accordingly been erected by the Legislature of this State for the purpose of supplying the city with water, and thereby furnishing the only or the best security against the visits of contagion. If the institution answer this end, all must second and applaud it, but some have insinuated doubts that no other end was intended or will be accomplished by it, but the enriching of a few persons, by whom the project was contrived.

This is a flagrant imputation, and surely merits to be thoroughly examined. Have any persons employed the pretence of a beneficent and public purpose, merely to enhance their own wealth? Have they profited by the general terror of the yellow fever, in order to gain a political sanction to a scheme by which merely new occasions and new means are afforded to luxury and vice? Will not the funds thus created be applied to the salvation of the city, or have we been cheated by nefarious artifices into a grant by which eight or ten persons will be made richer by some thousands than they are at present and by which the crafty and the prodigal will be supplied with new materials for fraud and new means of dissipation? Is this to be the issue of our toils and labours?

Surely this is a matter that ought to be investigated. It is our duty to detect the posture by which our understanding is deluded and our country betrayed. These chimeras ought not to be suffered to hug themselves in the success of their wiles, but if their project cannot be effectually counter-worked—if the institution cannot be dissolved by the power that made it—if their golden prospects cannot be hindered from being realized; let their success be circumscribed within due bounds—let their recompense be wealth, but not honor—let their projects be seen for what they are, and if they deserve the suspicions that are cast upon them, let every honest hand contribute to drag them from their cozzers, and hold them up to the abhorrence and contempt of mankind.

ALBANY, April 30.

It is the opinion of some that the millennium is to commence in the year 1800: that the devil has been let loose, with great power, will not be contested by those who have attended to the various movements in the world for some years past—whether,

however, the reign of the first jacobin has continued a period sufficiently lengthy (according to the prophecies) to justify an expectation of the commencement of the millennium in the succeeding year, is rather uncertain.

Madam Greenleaf's Man, speaking of the Turkish government, concludes in the following metaphorical flight:

"Philanthropy and benevolence hope shortly to see the downfall of this Gothic barbarian government, which has so long oppressed its unhappy subjects, and rendered the finest countries in the world pestilential deserts and dreary wilds."—Pestilence, then, is caused by despotism! Pray, Madam, would not a change in the Administration, upon this principle keep off the Yellow Fever? Physicians have never considered this rightly.

EXTRACT.

"In every country where jacobins have existed, a principal means of their success has been to excite jealousies and discontents, and spread misrepresentations in the petty districts where they have influence. By these means, and by promising to relieve the people from pretended oppressions, many a man is elected in this country from a SMALL DISTRICT, who would never acquire respectability enough to be elected by a large number of his fellow citizens. On this difference turns the whole theory and practice of districting states for elections. It is always a jacobin operation, and on that account, a proposal was made last winter to divide the state into as many districts as there are senators to be chosen. The firmness and wisdom of our senate have, on many occasions, prevented the adoption of the most improper measures."

Heywood, the epigrammatist, being asked by queen Mary I. "what wind blew him to court?" answered her, *Two winds. The one to see your majesty.* "We thank you for that," said the queen; "and what is the other?" *That your majesty, said he, might see me.*

When Mrs. Macaulay published her *Loose Thoughts*; Foote, who was in company with Garrick, said, "it was a very improper title for a lady;" to which the other replied, *He was of a different opinion, for the sooner a woman gets rid of such thoughts the better.*

A gentleman speaking of those who marry pretty wives, said that in six months a beautiful woman became ugly to her husband; and, what was worse, she continued beautiful to others.

BERMUDA, April 13.

The schooner *Maria*, (of Charleston) T. Corlett, Master, from Philadelphia for Charleston, was upset the 2d of April in lat. 35. 32. long. 74. 53, half past one P. M. in a heavy squall of wind. The master and crew took to their boat, and were picked up the 6th of April by the sloop *Peggy*, (of Warren, Rhode Island) Joseph Smith, master, bound to St. Bartholomews, who treated them in the most shameful manner possible, not allowing hardly any provisions or water, nor would the master allow one of the people or master of the wreck to go below or dress their provisions; when they were picked up they had only half a pound of ham as much bread and two bottles of porter for eight persons.—The sloop making these Islands, put the people into a sinking boat, which brought them into port.—Such an inhuman brute we hope will meet his deserts the supercargo of the *Peggy* was equally brutish.

POSTPONEMENT.

For Sale at Public Auction.
On Wednesday morning next, at 12 o'clock at the Still House wharf, for account of the concern.
The cargo of the ship *Terrife*, consisting of
at
800 barrels superfine flour,
6 cases hams,
200 kegs crackers, and
And a quantity of lard. Likewise the remains of some fails cut away from said vessel in a gale of wind.
BENSON and YORKE, Auctioneers.
May 4.

Will be sold at Public Sale,
Agreeably to the last will and testament of James Cannon, deceased, at the Merchant's Coffee House, on Thursday the 9th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening.
A LOT of Ground and Buildings thereon erected, situate on the west side of Delaware, No. 84, South Third Street, adjoining ground of William Lewis, eq. 24 feet front on Third Street, and 100 feet 9 inches deep. There is a two story frame building front, a good two story brick kitchen and piazza back, and at the extreme end of the lot there are two tenements of brick and stone. Terms of sale—one third cash, one third in six months, and the remaining third in nine months, with the interest and approved security. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately.
JOHN LISLE, SAMUEL WETHERILL, } Executors to the
JOHN McCULLOH, } estate of James
BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.
May 4. dtgm.

St. Croix Sugar & Rum,
Landing from on board the brig *Two Sisters*, Wm. Darzell, master, at Lankenberger's Wharf below Chestnut Street, and for sale by
GEORGE ARMROYD.
May 4.

Received by sundry late arrivals from Hamburg and for sale by the Subscribers,
Crease la Morlaix, } of different qualities, widths
Dowls, } and prices.
Platillas, }
Barcelona Brandy in pipes.
Also on Hand,
Old 4th proof Brandy,
Rice,
Russia Horse Hair, curled and uncurled,
Do. Deck Nail Rods, and
American Steel.
Isaac Hanlehurst & Son.
April 30. ood2w

Late and Important.

BOSTON, May 2.

Yesterday the ship *Packet*, captain's rot, arrived here from Liverpool, in 26 days, bringing London Prints to March 21.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.

Sir Sydney Smith, brother of the British ambassador at this court, who has been long expected, arrived here towards the end of last month in the *Tyger* of 84 guns. The wind being contrary the *Tyger* could not sail past the Seraglio, and was therefore obliged to come to anchor behind the Castle of Seven Towers. Sir Sydney, with his Staff, marine guards, and a number of soldiers, and some French emigrants, repaired, by desire of the Porte, to the beautiful palace of Baylos, formerly occupied by the Venetian Ambassador. The above emigrants are said to be those who assisted Sir Sydney to escape from the Temple at Paris.

Yesterday Sir Sydney assumed the character of accredited Naval Minister of the King of Great Britain at the Porte, a diplomatic character very proper at the present crisis, and of which hitherto there has been no instance. Captain Smith, it is supposed, will direct the operations of the Turkish navy during the present war. He will not long remain here, as he will sail towards the end of the month, when several Turkish ships, now fitting out in great haste, shall have joined his squadron.

The Pacha of Acre, who is now marching against the French in Egypt, has demanded 100,000 purses or about four millions of florins, to defray the expenses of the war, to pay his troops, &c. which has been complied with.

A Russian ship arrived here, brings intelligence that the port of Alexandria has been bombarded by the allies.

January 18.

The French government, through the intervention of the Spanish, Swedish, and Batavian Ambassadors, has expressed its wish to re-establish its ancient friendship and alliance with the Porte, with offers to cede all the islands in the Adriatic sea, and other possessions on the coast of Dalmatia and Greece, viz. the Islands which formerly belonged to the Venetians, viz. Corfu, Cerigo, Cephalonia, &c. (of some of which, however, the French are no longer in possession) as also to withdraw, immediately after the treaty is signed, all their troops from Egypt.

To these offers the Porte has replied, that the French having broken one treaty of peace and amity without cause, and made a hostile attack on Egypt, the Porte had been compelled to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia and England, which it was determined faithfully to fulfil.

As we are so much in want of intelligence from Egypt, Telegraphs are to be erected, by the advice and under the inspection of Sir Sydney Smith.

A French taron, that had escaped from Alexandria, has been taken by a Turkish corsair, and carried into Chio. The French on board, 25 in number, say that an epidemic sickness has broken out in the army of Buonaparte.

From all parts of the Crimea and from Oczakow, Russian troops are on their march to the harbour of Sebastopolis, to be embarked there for Constantinople, where they will be joined by a Turkish armament, intended to effect a landing in Italy. Magazines are already formed for the use of these troops at Constantinople, and in Zante.

The Russian Envoy, General Tamara, has been presented by the Grand Seigneur with a snuff box worth 50,000 piastres.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.

The Archduke Joseph was received on the frontiers of Russia with great solemnity, and conducted on his way to Petersburg with the utmost pomp. The Russian troops in Upper Austria are to be considerably reinforced; 20,000 Russians are on their march to Agram in Croatia, and when united they are all to be employed in Italy.—The Emperor Paul has declared his determination to reinstate the King of Naples in his dominions.

RASTADT, March 7.

The Deputation of the Empire, astonished at the rapid march of the French, was unable to recover from its surprize, when the Governor of Philippsburgh transmitted to the members the summons of General Bernadotte to surrender up that place. The answer was that he ought to defend his fortrefs until he received new instructions. All the deputies are picking up their effects, and Count de Lehrbach quits this place this night or tomorrow. The French column which crossed the Rhine at Mannheim, and took possession of it, has continued its march with the same rapidity by the way of Huelberg and Heilbron. This march is made for the purpose of anticipating the Austrians, and forming a line along the Neckar.

BREMEN, March 5.

According to our last advices from Rastadt which are of the 22d ult. every thing wears a warlike aspect. The French would, it was there expected, enter Suabia in a very few days, and would in the first place take possession of the Brisgau and the Duchy of Wertemburgh. The Archduke Charles, who is watching all their motions, appears to wish that the odium of commencing hostilities should lie on them, and will not make any hostile motions until he shall learn that they have entered Suabia or the Brisgau.—The conduct of this prince leads us to suppose that the court of Vienna will return no answer respecting the Russian troops, but that it will quietly await the course of events without provoking war, though in a state of defence, from the goodness and numbers of its troops. Ulm and Constance are two points to which a number of troops are despatched;—the Archduke Charles still remains posted behind the Lech, with the main body of the army, increased by the greater part

of the troops who were in Bohemia so that the whole cannot be estimated at less than 50,000 effective men.

With respect to Italy, though in possession of but very imperfect accounts of what has happened since the capture of Naples, we yet know for certain, that more than one half of the army of Championnet, was destroyed by the Lazzaronis, and that the necessity of putting a strong garrison in that place renders the French army unable to complete the conquest of that unhappy kingdom. As I have before said, a number of Russian and Turkish troops should be disembarked on the coast of the Adriatic, as well as at Cortina Vecchia, it will be easy to regain the territory which has been lost, and even to transfer the theatre of the war to the gate of Bologna.

NUREMBURG, February 28.

The Austrian troops on the frontiers of Bavaria reckoned at 40,000 men, are to receive considerable reinforcements from Bohemia. Magazines have been established at Weeden and Amberg.

LONDON, March 19.

Last night the Paris Journals, from the 12th to the 14th inst. inclusive, were received in town. They contain more important intelligence than has lately come from that quarter. On the 12th and 13th inst. the Directory sent messages to the two councils, containing a formal requisition that

A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE EMPEROR AND THE GRAND DUKE.

might be decreed by the French nation. None of the journals that have arrived, contain full copies of these important documents; but the following extract from the *Patriote Francoise*, of the 14th, will enable our readers to form tolerably correct ideas respecting them.

"COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED."

"23 Ventose, March 13.

"Delbrel, the Secretary, read several messages from the council of elders, containing the resolutions of that council on the subject of the message of the directory, stating that the French republic is at war with the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and with the grand duke of Tuscany.

"The directory has explained at length in its message the complaints of the republic against those two powers. It declares, with respect to the emperor, that the treaty of Campo Formio was misunderstood in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principal articles; and that the conduct of the Austrian cabinet has been always in opposition to peace. It adverts to the cold reception of our ambassador Bernadotte, at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; to hypocrisy of that court in the negotiation of S. S. which was the more evident, because Baron de Deggellman did not repair to Paris; to the sending of count Cobentzel to Berlin and Russia; and the difficulties raised at Vienna to receive the Cisalpine ambassador. It finally demonstrates the hostile disposition of the emperor with respect to the march of the Russians across Moravia and Austria, which are on the confines of Bavaria, already occupied by an army of 100,000 Austrians.

"The directory in the same message accuses the grand duke of Tuscany of perfidy towards the republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France. It exposes his secret negotiations with the cabinet of St. James', particularly by the possession of Leghorn by the English, against which he merely opposed ill-disguised efforts.

"The message concludes with a formal proposition of declaring war against the emperor and the grand duke.

"It was ordered to be printed, and was received with shouts of 'Long live the republic!'

"Thus is the great question at last decided, and Europe, miserable unhappy Europe! is doomed to suffer undefinable horrors, and to hear the wailings of widows and orphans.

"Already have the French begun their operations. The *Patriote* of the 13th gives the following account of their first successes:

"We joyfully announce a happy prelude of success on the part of our armies. A courier just arrived from Switzerland, brings intelligence that the troops under the command of Massena, and another general, have taken four thousand five hundred Austrians, together with the commandant of Coire (Chur) the capital of the Grison county, and all the staff of that army."

No further particulars are mentioned, nor has an official communication been made on the subject.—The Austrian General, Count Bellegarde, was according to the last advices at Coire; but had an officer of his rank been made prisoner, the Paris papers would not have failed to notice it.

"It was only on the 2d inst. that general Massena entered the country of the Grisons. His army lost no time, we see, in proceeding to hostilities; and it is probable, therefore, that before this, the armies that have crossed the Rhine have regularly opened the campaign; for the Notes and Proclamations received by the last mail may now be considered as mere blinds to lull the Germans into an idea that they meant only to induce the Emperor to order the Russians to retreat.

"The following appear to be the different positions of the French armies that have crossed the Rhine, according to the most recent advices:

"The French column under general Bernadotte, which passed the Rhine near Mannheim, of which it took possession, continued its route with the utmost rapidity by Huelberg and Heilbron. It is said that the general made this haste for the purpose of being before hand with the Austrians, and to form a line from Philipingen and Heilbron, along the Neckar, on both sides of which river are high mountains and advantageous positions.

General Bernadotte, after crossing the Rhine, summoned the Fort of Philippsburgh to surrender, which the Governor refused.