

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, January 11.

Amidst an extraordinary guard of horse and foot, at four o'clock this afternoon, his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis proceeded to the house of lords, and opened the session of parliament with a speech to both houses, to the following effect, viz.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have received his majesty's commands to meet you in parliament.

"I congratulate you on the happy effects which have followed the unparalleled achievement of the detachment of his majesty's fleet under the command of rear admiral lord Nelson—on the total defeat of the French Squadron off the coast of this kingdom, by that under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, and on the brilliant and important conquest of Minorca. These events, while they afford to us in common with every other description of his majesty's subjects, matter of just pride and satisfaction, must at the same time give confidence to other powers, and shew to all Europe the beneficial effects of a system of vigour and exertion, directed with manly perseverance against the destructive projects of the common enemy.

"I feel much concern in being obliged to acquaint you, that a spirit of dissimulation still prevails in several parts of this kingdom, and that the secret agents of the enemy are active in raising an expectation of fresh assistance from France.

"In this situation, and under the evident necessity of continuing the war with vigour, his majesty firmly relies upon that spirit and magnanimity which have hitherto marked all your exertions in support of the honor of his crown, of the interest of this kingdom, and of the general cause of the empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the public accounts and estimates to be laid before you—and as I am confident your wisdom will raise the supplies which may be necessary in the manner least burthenome to the subject, so you may depend upon my attention to their prudent and economical application.

"It is with great satisfaction I observe, that notwithstanding our internal calamities, this kingdom blended as its interests are in the general prosperity of the empire, has participated in the effects of the increasing wealth and commerce of Great Britain and that our revenues and trade have increased.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is my duty to recommend to your attention the various objects of internal regulation which have so long enjoyed the benefit of your protection and support. Your agriculture, your manufactures, and particularly the linen manufacture, the Protestant charter schools, and other charitable institutions will require, and will, I am sure, continue to receive that aid and encouragement which they have uniformly experienced from the liberality of parliament. I am confident you will feel a particular anxiety to give further attention to the just and honourable claims of those who have suffered from their loyalty during the rebellion.

"His majesty depends upon your persevering energy to repress, by every wise effort, the spirit of dissimulation which still requires the exercise of extraordinary powers, to check its malignant effects. In recurring where the occasion has required it, to acts of indispensible severity, I have not been inattentive to the suggestions of mercy, and have endeavored to mitigate the effects of penal justice, and the necessary exertions of the powers of the state, with as much forbearance and lenity as could be consistent with the public safety.

"In the general cause which engages the empire, our prospect is highly encouraging, but in proportion as a successful termination of the war becomes probable, our efforts should be redoubled in order to secure it.

"The zeal of his Majesty's regular and militia forces, the gallantry of the yeomanry, the honorable co-operation of the British fencibles and militia, and the activity, skill, and valor of his Majesty's fleets, will, I doubt not, defeat every future effort of the enemy. But the more I have reflected on the situation and circumstances of this kingdom, considering on the one hand the stability and strength of Great Britain, and on the other those divisions which have shaken Ireland to its foundation, the more anxious I am for some permanent adjustment which may extend the advantages enjoyed by our sister kingdom to every part of this island.

"The unremitting industry with which our enemies persevere in their avowed design of endeavoring to effect a separation of this kingdom from Great Britain, must have engaged your particular attention; and his majesty commands me to express his anxious hope that this consideration, joined to the sentiment of mutual affection and common interest, may dispose the parliaments in both kingdoms to provide the most effectual means of maintaining and improving a connection essential to their common security, and of consolidating, as far as possible, into one firm and lasting fabric, the strength, the power, and the resources of the British empire."

GRAVESEND, March 12.

Sailed: Superb, Boyd, for Philadelphia; March 17, failed Orion, Hughes, for New-York; Robert, Houston, for Baltimore; Recovery, Butler, Charleston; Atlantic, Deane, New-York; March 19, failed Aridne, Dawson, for Philadelphia, and Success Owen, for New-York.

LONDON, March 17.

Advice was yesterday received at the admiralty, that a considerable convoy with naval and other stores, and having on board a large body of troops, had arrived at Brest from Bourdeaux. Seven frigates and seven-

ty gun vessels at Havre, have been dismantled and the troops conveyed to Brest. The numerous privateers of Cherbourg have experienced the like fate, and the fishermen along the entire extent of the coasts of Normandy and Brittany have been put in requisition. The Brest fleet thus recruited, and now in every respect ready for sea, consists in the outward road of six ships of 110 guns, and nine two deckers; and in the inner road there are twelve ships of the line nearly equipt for service. In consequence of this intelligence, orders were yesterday issued from the admiralty for reinforcing the Squadron of Admiral King'smill, and to expedite as much as possible the equipment of the several ships preparing at Portsmouth, &c. for sea.

The Dutch marine, by uncommon exertions, has not only repaired the losses which it sustained in the action of the 11th Oct., but attained a more formidable appointment than it has known pending the war. The fleet in the Texel is in readiness for sea.

BELFAST, March 12.

"In consequence of the directions which I have received from his excellency the lord lieutenant, to consider those parts of the Northern District that are, or may be, in a state of disturbance, as under the proclamation, which declared the kingdom under Martial Law, a meeting of the Magistrates of the county of Antrim and of the county and town of Carrickfergus, was convened yesterday by me, to determine to what extent the Proclamation should take place in the said counties, and what are the most effectual measures to be pursued for the restoration of peace and good order, it was unanimously agreed by the Magistrates present at the said meeting at Carrickfergus, that the whole of the county of Antrim, &c. was in a state of disturbance.

"I do hereby declare the county of Antrim, and the county and town of Carrickfergus, under Martial Law.

"G. NUGENT, maj. gen. Commanding Northern District.

GENOA, February 14.

According to the latest accounts received here from Alexandria, Buonaparte is indefatigably employed in the organization of Egypt, and his army is 30,000 strong; besides which, he has organized another army of 50,000 men, consisting of Copts, Druses, &c. which is much devoted to him. He only waits for the sinking of the Nile, to proceed on his expedition.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, Feb. 26.

The French have begun their hostile movements against the Austrians, and only wait for orders from Paris to commence their operations with vigour.

Mantua is provisioned for three years, and the garrison reinforced to 10,000 men. The Austrians are likewise making great preparations for war: troops and ammunition are daily arriving; the batteries of Trieste are furnished with an additional artillery; and several entrenchments thrown up on the frontiers.

PARIS, 13 Ventose—March 3.

General Serurier arrived at Mantua on the 12th of February. The French troops there are every day augmented by detachments from Piedmont, and corps of requisitionists from France.

23 Ventose—March 13.

The Executive Directory has, in consequence of the plunder and embezzlements committed by individuals of the army of Naples, issued a proclamation ordering that every one accused of those excesses shall be tried before a council of war, and that Bofal shall particularly be judged in that way.

Besides the numerous armies which the emperor of Russia is marching into Germany, among which the Corps of Conde is to be employed, it is said a second Russian Squadron, on board of which are several thousand troops from Russian Tartary, has passed the Dardanelles. This Squadron is to join Lord Nelson at Palermo, who proposes to make a descent with these reinforcements in Calabria.

LONDON, March 18.

Renewed War.

It appears that the main body of the French army began to cross the Rhine in the afternoon of the 1st instant; the advanced guard under the command of generals Lefebvre, Vandame, and Klein, having passed early in the morning.

The Rhine was also passed, on the same day at Huninguen, by the right wing of the French army, and at Germerheim by the left wing. A corps from the left wing was destined to invest Philipburg, which it was thought would soon surrender.

The letters from Strasbourg state, that the French army is not to halt for five days, and it seems probable that general Jourdan is determined to advance by forced marches to Ulm, where the main body of the Austrian army, under the command of the archduke Charles, is stationed.

On the second inst. the executive directory passed an arrete, appointing citizen Jourdan commander in chief of the armies of the Danube, of Helvetia, and of the army of Observation; citizen Bernadotte commander of the army of Observation, and citizen Massena commander of the French army in Helvetia, under the direction of the commander in chief of the same army.

The main body of the army under Jourdan is said to have received large reinforcements; under these circumstances we may every day expect intelligence of an action between the French army and that of the archduke.

Arrived—Experiment, Hamilton, from New-York, at Bristol; Rifon, Shore, from Virginia at Cork; Commerce, Lillibridge, from Charleston, at Cowes.

The Peggy, Livingstone, from Liverpool to Oporto, is taken and carried into France.

The Eliza, Drew, from Liverpool to Martinico, is taken and sent for France.

PLYMOUTH, March 18.

Came in this afternoon, the Mercure, French ship privateer, of 20 guns and 130 men, taken on the 8th inst. in the Bay of Biscay, by his majesty's ship Naiad, of 38 guns, capt. Pierpont; she is from Bourdeaux, and had been at sea three weeks, but made no captures.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

STRASBURGH, March 1.

The passage of the Rhine should have taken place a fortnight ago, and on this subject there has been a great deal of negotiation at Rastadt. But as the imperial cabinet, instead of making the Russian troops fall back, has allowed them to advance into the heart of the Austrian states, and to the frontiers of Bavaria, and has used every endeavor at Ratisbon to make the empire adopt a hostile decision; the general in chief of the army of the Danube has, at last, given orders to his troops to advance.

GERMANY.

SCABIA, March 8.

When the Austrian army and the army of the Empire passed the Lech, on the 4th of March, very remarkable general orders were issued by the Archduke Charles, in which he takes a fucinat view of the various occurrences which have led to the present posture of affairs; stating that the French have taken the most improper advantages of the retreat of the Austrian troops, violently obtained possession of Ehrenbreitstein, oppressed the right bank of the Rhine; and carried their demands at Rastadt to a height that must disgrace the German name, and not designed to return an answer to any remonstrances. It is added, that they are now prepared to overrun Germany with a numerous army, extend the Republic of Switzerland to the Danube and the Lech, and thus continually add encroachment to encroachment.

MANHEIM, March 2.

This city is now in possession of the French. In consequence of a capitulation concluded between the French general of Brigade, citizen Ney, and the Palatine gen. Mann, 300 French troops, infantry and cavalry, entered the town about nine this morning, and will soon be followed by many more.

RASTADT, March 7.

On the 3d every thing was still in a quiet state at the Austrian head quarters at Friedberg, but on the 4th a considerable train of artillery, pulled by Augsburgh, on its way to Ufa.

HIGHTLY IMPORTANT.

The contents of the convention of the 1st of December, 1797, and the secret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, have now been made public.

This convention is to the following purport—

"For the execution of the treaty of Campo Formio, and the annexed convention the plenipotentiaries of his majesty, the Emperor, King of Bohemia and Hungary, and the plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, with the French general appointed to carry the provisions of the same into execution, have agreed to, and reciprocally guaranteed the following articles—

1. The troops of the Emperor, the King of Bohemia and Hungary, and the troops of the Empire in his pay, shall evacuate the territory of the Empire by the 25th of December, and withdraw into the hereditary states of his majesty, and beyond the river Inn.

2. The contingent of the Emperor shall retire over the river Lech, and not be employed in the fortresses of the Empire.

3. The troops of the garrison of Mentz shall not amount on the 25th of December to more than 45,000 men.

4. On the same day the French army shall evacuate the Venetian territory, of which the Emperor shall take possession.

5. Fifteen thousand French troops shall remain in the said Venetian territory, as well to garrison the different fortresses as to maintain order.

6. On the 20th of December the troops of the Emperor shall evacuate Manheim, Philippsburgh, Ehrenbreitstein, Ulm, Ingoldstadt, and Wurzburg, and restore them to their sovereigns to whom they appertain. The artillery, ammunition, and provisions belonging to the Emperor in these places, shall at the same time be removed.

7. The troops of the Emperor, and the artillery, ammunition, and provisions appertaining to his Imperial Majesty, shall be removed to Metz in such a manner that this operation shall be terminated by the 30th of December.

8. On the 10th of December the French troops shall blockade Metz, but leave the communication open to the Austrian troops.

9. Before the 8th of December the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor shall declare to the Empire, that it is the intention of their sovereign to evacuate the territory and the fortresses of the Empire.

10. The plenipotentiaries of the Emperor shall take care to procure the surrender of Metz to the French troops on the part of the elector of Metz and the Empire during the negotiations, so that the French troops may be in the city on the 30th of December; and should the elector of Metz or the Empire refuse their consent, the French Republic shall compel them to it by force.

11. The French generals in the Vicinity of Ehrenbreitstein, shall afford to the Austrian troops, which evacuate that place, every assistance on their march; and shall furnish the Austrian generals with horses, carriages, and every thing necessary for the conveyance of artillery, ammunition, or provisions.

12. The French and Cisalpine troops shall, by the 30th of December, evacuate Palma Nuova, Olseppo, Porto Legnago,

Verona and the two Castles, and Venice and the Venetian territory to the line of demarcation.

13. The commander in chief of the troops of the Emperor in Italy, and the commander in chief of the French troops shall take all the necessary measures to secure the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of Campo Formio. These two generals shall also provide for the removal of all obstacles which may obstruct the taking possession, by the Imperial troops, on the stipulated 30th of December, of the territories and fortresses, of which possession is to be given them according to the said article, and the 5th article of the annexed secret convention.

14. Should magazines of warlike stores and provisions appertaining to the French Republic, remain in these territories and fortresses at the time they are taken possession of by the troops of his Imperial Majesty, all necessary protection and assistance shall be granted for the removal of such magazines.

Given and signed at Rastadt, the 1st of December, 1797, (11th Frimaire, 6th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE. LOUIS COBENZEL, Count BAILLIE DE LA TOUR, Count MEERFELDT.

STRASBURGH, March 4.

The Helvetic Directory has been invested with greater powers by the two Councils, in order to be able to act with more energy in case of war.

March 6.

The dissolution of the Diet of Ratisbon is impatiently expected, but that town is too near Austria, and too much surrounded with the military to expect an issue unfavorable to the court of Vienna. The case is very different at Rastadt, where the conduct of Austria is considered inimical to the Empire. It is believed that the greater part of the feclur Princes will separate themselves from that ambitious power, should it succeed in plunging Germany into a new war.

LONDON, March 17.

It is said that Dumourier has made his peace by some projects for an attack of Ireland, and that he is actually at Brest. Morning Chronicle.

Domestic Articles.

GEORGETOWN, May 3.

The following very distressing event, took place at the Court House in Calvert county, last Saturday evening, very soon after the court adjourned.

The tavern kept by Mr. S. Wolfe was blown entirely down by a whirlwind, which occasioned the death of six persons, viz.

Mr. Allen Roberts, Mr. Jesse Bourne (brother to Dr. B.) Mr. Bowen, Mr. Simmons, and Two Negro men.

The four persons named, all had families; Mr. Bourne has a wife, who has lost, thus unexpectedly, an affectionate husband, and two or three small children are deprived of a tender parent.

Several persons were badly hurt; Judge Stone was one, and not among the killed as mentioned in the Baltimore papers.

Provisionally a number of persons left the house a short time before the wind struck it. The roof of the billiard room was blown to a considerable distance, but none of the persons in it received any injury.

TRENTON, May 6.

Revision of the Constitution.

The people of New-Jersey have in reality, no constitution. The charter, so called, of 1776, is a mere shadow of a constitution. It contains in it no provisions for securing to the people a wife, a faithful and equitable government; good and evil proceed from its present administration fortuitously; the people have no means of ascertaining the sources from whence either mischief or the contrary come. It is no wonder then, if it is sometimes observed, that one cannot fix upon the delinquent branch. The fact is, that there are no distinct departments, all are so blended, so mixed up and confounded, that neither right or wrong attaches to any particular man or set of men. Thus it is, that virtue has no stimulus to exertion, because if successful, the merit is misplaced, and vice proceeds without controul, secured in the system which veils its origin, and divides its reproach. The people of New-Jersey are sensible of grievances, but they have too long referred them to causes unconnected with the constitution; to the wisdom or folly of particular men, and the policy or impolicy of some certain measures. So it was in Pennsylvania; the people of that state suffered every oppression, were thrown into violent parties, and almost plunged into a civil war, under the operation of their first form of government; it was many years before they could be convinced, that all these troubles arose from a vicious constitution; at length, however, after changing men and measures over and again, without perceiving any changes for the better, a convention of the people was called; they amended the constitution: and from that moment, Pennsylvania assumed a rank in the Union, and secured such political blessings to her citizens, as could never have been attained without this radical measure. It is difficult to convey an adequate conception of the benefits of an amended constitution. Nothing short of experimental reality can satisfy the citizens of New-Jersey, of the extent of the injuries they sustained by a bad one. If the confederacy has gained strength, honor and happiness; if Pennsylvania and other states have experienced transitions from weakness to energy, from injustice and misery to equal law and greatness; by recourse to constitutional amendments; can it be doubted that we also as a people, may not improve our political condition by similar means. Without a prophetic spirit, one might predict with

certainty, that sudden and universal consequences, favorable to individual and public felicity, would ensue from a renovation of the constitution: at least it must be wife to make the experiment, for should these predictions fail, our condition will not be worse, and if realized, it is infinitely improved.

PRICES OF STOCKS

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Philadelphia, April 13, Six per Cent., Three per Cent., Deferred 6 per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance comp N.A. shares, 38 ditto, Pennsylvania, shares, 33 ditto, 8 per cent Scrip 5 per cent below par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes On London, 51 at 30 days, 50 at 60 & 90 days, Amsterdam, 35 & 37-100 per florin, Hamburg 30 & 32-100 per Mark Banco.

Letters for the ship Woodrop Sims, captain Hodgson, for London, will be received at the Coffee-House, till next Monday the 13th instant.

POST-OFFICE

Philadelphia, April 29, 1799. LETTERS for the British Packet Weymouth, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 7th May, at 12 o'clock noon. N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

WILL BE SOLD On Wednesday the 8th inst. in Chestnut-street corner of Eight-street,

A VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A great part of which is very elegant and valuable. Terms of sale cash before the delivery of the goods.

Connelly & Co. Auctioneers.

may 6.

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE Lot and two story frame House, situate on the Bethlehem and Al-lentown road, near the Turk's Head tavern, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. The house is about 45 by 35 feet. On the ground floor are two large commodious rooms; a salt store; and a large store suitable for dry goods. On the second story are four rooms. The whole has been built about 8 years, is completely finished, and has been occupied as a store for 7 years past. On the lot (which contains about half an acre) there is a good stable and garden.

The above is an excellent stand for business, it being at the intersection of six roads, and is now let for £40 per annum. The present tenant is willing either to continue in the tenure of the whole, or to rent all except two rooms, as may be agreeable to the purchaser. For further information enquire of Jacob Clemens, Turkshhead tavern, as above, or of TIMOTHY BANGER, No. 62, North Sixth-street.

may 7.

Received by sundry late arrivals from Hamburg and for sale by the Subscribers, Cress & La Morlaix, of different qualities, widths, Placillas, and prices. 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 Haalehurst & Son.

april 30.

St. Croix Sugar & Rum

Landing on board the brig Two Silers, Wm. Darrell, master, at Lankenbergers Wharf below Chestnut-street, and for sale by GEORGE ARMROYD.

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, sq. 24 feet 4 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, } Executors to the SAMUEL WETHERILL, } estate of James JOHN McCULLOH, } Cannon. BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.

May 4.

POSTPONEMENT

For Sale at Public Auction

On Wednesday morning next, at 12 o'clock at the Still House wharf, for account of the concerned.

The Cargo of the ship Terrific, consisting of 800 barrels superfine flour, 6 casks hams, 200 kegs crackers, and a quantity of lard. Likewise the remains of some falls cut away from said vessel in a gale of wind.

BENSON and YORKE, Auctioneers.

may 4.

Just Landing

From on board the schooner ALBERT, Joseph Paul, master, from St. Croix.

A Cargo of excellent St. Croix RUM, FOR SALE

Enquire of JOSEPH SIMS, Auctioneer.

april 22.