

Late Foreign Articles

Per ship Packet, Thorr, in 36 days from Liverpool, arrived at Boston.

The Immediate precursors of the new War.

RASTADT, March 1.

Last night the French, to the number of 25,000 men, passed the Rhine, and published the following proclamation.—A note was likewise given in to the Deputation of the Empire by the French Ministers; in which they declare that if the Empire will oppose the march of the Russian troops, the negotiations for peace shall proceed as before, otherwise the French envoys have orders to leave Rastadt.

At nine o'clock the French ministers delivered the following Note and Proclamations to the Deputation of the Empire. They were brought by the Adjutant-General who arrived yesterday evening at Rastadt.—A note to the same purport was likewise remitted to his excellency the Count Lehrbach. Couriers and elafettes have been sent off on all sides.

Note of the French Legation to the Deputation of the Empire.

The undersigned, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, for the negotiation with the German Empire, have received orders from the Executive Directory to transmit to the Deputation of the Empire the Proclamation subjoined. They acquit themselves of this commission, by annexing to the present note a copy, certified by them of this Proclamation; as also one of the address of General Jourdan to the army he commands.

The undersigned are charged, at the same time to declare, that the march of the army is only to be considered as a measure of precaution imposed by circumstances; that the desire of peace on the part of the French government is still ardent and sincere; and that it will proceed to conclude it with the Empire provided the Empire shall declare against the march of the Russians.

(Signed, by Bonnier, Debrj, Roberjot.)

PROCLAMATION by the DIRECTORY.

The troops of his Majesty the Emperor King of Bohemia and Hungary, in contempt of a Convention concluded at Rastadt, Dec. 16th, 1797, have passed the Inn, and advanced beyond the boundaries of the hereditary countries.

This movement is connected with the march of the Russian troops, now in the States of the Emperor, who openly declare that they come to attack and combat the French Republic.

Ever faithful to the obligation it has imposed on itself, ever animated with the desire of maintaining a state of Peace, and ever disposed to alcribe to his Majesty the Emperor the same sentiments, the French government has demanded a satisfactory declaration relative to this march of the Russian troops, and the passage which has been granted them.

The Emperor has been silent. The Executive Directory, therefore, sees itself compelled by the necessity of self-defence, and the obligation which every state is under to provide for its security, to order the French armies to take such positions as circumstances require. But it declares, at the same time that its desire for peace is invariable; and that the moment his Majesty the Emperor shall make known, by an amicable declaration, that the Russians have evacuated his States; and that his troops have refused the positions determined on in the Convention concluded at Rastadt, the French armies shall return to the positions they hitherto occupied.

Approved by the Executive Directory, February 20. (Signed) L. M. REVILLIERE LEPAUX, Pres. LE GARDE, Secretary General.

Proclamation of General Jourdan.

LIBERTY! — EQUALITY!

Head Quarters of the Army of Mentz, 10th Ventose, 7th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO THE ARMY, SOLDIERS,

In contempt of a solemn convention the troops of Austria have the first passed the stipulated line demarcation: the Emperor, taking advantage of the pacific dispositions of the French Government, has called into the bosom of Germany, armed Strangers, left known by their military success than their ravages in former wars; and while scrupulous observers of the faith of treaties, you remained behind your lines, in a firm but peaceable attitude, this Prince dared no concert hostile movements with his new Allies, and avail himself, under favour of perfidious silence, of the advantages which your security gave him. This manifest infraction, this outrage on public faith respected by all civilized nations, has at length compelled the Executive Directory to make reprisals. It has done every thing for Peace, but if war be sought for, it will make it. Soldiers let us quit our lines, and recommence that career we have hitherto pursued with so much glory.

If we meet with opposition to our assuming the military positions towards which the army advances, we will fight.—We will fight if the Emperor does not promptly and strictly exorcise the existing convention; but faithful to the principles of moderation, which have hitherto characterized the French nation, we will retreat and re-enter our former lines as soon as the Republic shall have received the satisfaction it has a right to expect.

Soldiers, in refusing your arms, recollect that the scourge of war ought only to fall on the enemies of the Republic: your glory will be effaced, your laurels withered, the wishes of your enemies fulfilled, if you are guilty of blamable excesses. You know that your enemies have employed all their arts to arm the Nations of Europe against the French People. Let your conduct give the lie to all their perfidious accusations.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) — "BERNADOTTE."

Remember constantly that the army must respect general and individual property, and that every disorder will be retained by force, and punished with severity.

It is you especially, superior officers, chiefs of corps, commanders, whom I shall render personally responsible for the strict execution of my intentions, and those of the Government. Maintain the most exact discipline, provide for the wants of the troops under your command, watch over them incessantly; tell them, that every mean action is unworthy the French name; remind them, that it would stain the glory of the armies of the Republic, and so doubt they will return to good order.

Animated with the principles of justice and equity, the Executive Directory has ordered me to inform you, that its firm intention is to reimburse the people and governments friendly to the Republic, for whatever they furnish to supply the antecessent necessities of the army. It is requisite, therefore, that there shall be delivered with the most scrupulous punctuality bonds, (or certificates) of whatever shall be required or furnished for the army; and to prevent impositions, I hereby give notice, that the Commissary General, authorized by me, shall alone be empowered to levy requisitions of every kind, though the General and Commanders of detached troops may levy requisitions on occasions of urgency; but in every case, a copy shall be transmitted to me, and every imposition punished with the utmost severity, though I trust, soldiers, you will spare this pain to your General.

In consequence of these just regulations worthy the French nation, the inhabitants of Germany, encouraged to disregard the reports propagated by the malvolence of our enemies, will, I hope, remain calm in the midst of the storm, and be convinced that the best means they can take to preserve their property, will be to remain peaceably in their habitations.—But if, on the contrary, notwithstanding what I have engaged, the French army shall find the towns deserted and villages abandoned; if their inhabitants shall oppose its march, or refuse to procure it the succours in their power; then, I declare with the same frankness, that I will take other measures to punish them and make repent their temerity.

The General in Chief, (Signed) A true Copy JOURDAN. The Gen. of Division, Chief of the Staff, (Signed) ERNOUF.

UPPER RHINE, March 5.

On the 2d inst. General BERNADOTTE, Commander of the French Army of Observation, sent the following Summons to the Rhingrave SALM, Commander of the Forts of Philipburg.

GENERAL,

The Austrian Government, contrary to the Treaty of Campo Formio, has taken possession of the Forts of Ulm, which aggression renders it necessary for us to have a garrison in the forts which you command. It will be in vain, General, that you will attempt to make opposition, for your garrison is not strong enough to sustain an assault, and the peace, which is on the point of being signed between the German Empire and the French Republic, renders it your duty to prevent the effusion of blood, by delivering up a depot which you cannot protect from the attacks of the Austrian army. I will not suppose, General, that you would deliver it up voluntarily to that army, but were your inclination such, it is at present too distant to afford you the smallest support. The army of General Jourdan is at this moment marching through the Schwartzwald, (Black Forest) to seek the Austrian army in the interior of Bavaria.

I must tell you still more, General, I know that your garrison is discontented; that the Officers of it are too wise and enlightened to lavish their blood to gratify the selfishness and caprice of a few arrogant men; and the Soldiers only wait the signal of attack to declare their dissatisfaction. When the inhabitants shall see that their houses are about soon to become the prey of the flames they will presently determine which side to take. The Artillery of Landau, which is advancing, will quickly furnish them with what they have long waited for—a sufficient motive to compel their commandant to deliver up the keys.

The terrible example which General Mack has given to all those who lead soldiers to battle against their will, must have furnished you with matter for alarming reflection. But without all these advantages, the army under my command has sufficient means to compel the forts to surrender. I hope I shall not be compelled by your obstinacy to shed human blood, and make the inhabitants of Philipburg the innocent victims of the destructive contest.

I cannot repeat sufficiently often, general, that I will not place a garrison in your forts as an enemy. Far from it; I mean only to hold the place for the German empire, and I call the whole world to witness, that I declare that I will restore Philipburg to the empire, as soon as the French government shall be certified that the empire can defend it against the ambition of the House of Austria. On you alone, general, depend the lives of many men, and the safety of the inhabitants of Philipburg; and you will render yourself accountable for the manner in which you shall act, not only to your contemporaries, but to posterity.

Should you oblige me to make the assault, I doubtless cannot but succeed, as the number of troops I have with me, and the other means I possess, render it impossible I should fail: But the punishment will be terrible, of those who have been the cause of resistance to the French Republic; nor will I restrain the rage of the soldiery, which will be furious against you.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) — "BERNADOTTE."

ANSWER Of the commandant of Philipburg, to general Bernadotte, dated Attenheim, near Philipburg, March 2, 1799.

GENERAL,

Your letter of the 12th of Ventose (March 2) which was brought me by adjutant general Gaudin, is of such a nature as I could not have expected to receive at this moment, when Peace is on the point of being signed between the German empire and the French Republic. You yourself must perceive, general, that I should be culpable, were I to deliver up a fortress, the command of which has been entrusted to me by the general in chief of the army of the empire. His residence is not far distant; and still nearer is the place of meeting of the deputies to the congress for the peace of the empire.

The orders and instructions which I may receive from these two quarters, will regulate my conduct. While in expectation of these orders, which, when I receive them, I shall immediately communicate to you, I can only act as every man of honor must act in my place.

The situation of the forts under my command is not such as you appear to believe; nor do I know of any discontent among the garrison. I must therefore declare to you that I will not receive a French garrison into the place, nor commence hostilities, though I will resist any attack. The assailants will be answerable to our contemporaries and posterity for all the calamities which may follow in consequence of their attack.

The RHINGRAVE SALM, Lieutenant General.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.

The Sun of last night, says, "The Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons will prove the most important and interesting that ever engaged the attention of the British nation." It will (if the Sun is not misinformed) appear that a plan was very near execution for massacring the members of both houses of Parliament, and afterwards attacking the King's palace! This was to have been executed by United Irishmen, 50,000 of whom are supposed to be now in this country.

HAGUE, January 17.

On the 7th January, the English frigate the Apollo, of 36 guns, was wrecked off Haaks, near the Texel. A Danish koff took the crew on board, after which the commandant Felder, sent boats to carry off the papers and other effects which might be found on board the frigate. A part of the papers were saved, but the boats incurred the greatest danger in going near the frigate; one of them was lost. People are employed in endeavoring to get off the frigate, which has already ten feet of water on board.

BOSTON, May 3.

The French are exerting themselves to the utmost to equip a fleet at Brest. There has been a general press of sailors in every seaport in France.

A Dutch fleet is ready for sea at the Texel. A Barbary fleet of 8 sail of the line, appeared off Cadiz Feb. 4, were joined by British ships and shaped their course to Minorca.

The French found only one frigate at Naples, and a few transports. The populace were disarmed, and a Proclamation was issued threatening the burning of every house from which a gun should be fired.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, has demanded in positive terms of the King of Prussia to declare, at once, for or against France.

Hon. T. Grenville, passenger in the Prosperine frigate, arrived safe at Berlin.

Admiral Nelson, is furnished with Turkish and Russian troops, and is to make a descent on Calabria.

Insurance on vessels to America has fallen. The Spaniards are very industrious at Cadiz, in equipping a fleet. One rumour is, that it is destined to reduce to order the blacks of St. Domingo.

UNION OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

On the 19th of March resolutions in favor of the Union of Ireland with England, were read in the British House of Lords, and agreed to.—And April 4, was assigned for taking into consideration an address to his Majesty in favor of that measure.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

February 4, the French Council of Elders, discussed certain resolutions relative to fixing signs and characters by which neutral vessels may be known. Arnould and Denzelle opposed them. Their speeches were ordered to be printed; and no decision was made on the propositions.

Sir C. THOMPSON, Vice Ad. of the Red is deceased. Rear Ad. RICHERY, died lately aged 71. He has not been to India, as reported.

French Gen. R. Y., is dead of wounds he received at the taking of Naples.

SURINAM FLEET.

An express arrived in town on Monday night from Norwich, brings information of the sailing of the Surinam fleet consisting of between 70 & 80 richly laden American vessels; and of the arrival at Norwich of one of them. Those vessels having been a long time detained, great anxiety for their fate has been entertained. We are told that policies on them have been filled in the town to amount of 400,000 dollars.

NEW YORK, May 6.

On a careful review of the transactions of the European powers for the last year, the general intelligence by the last foreign papers, and the progress of the negotiations at Rastadt, nothing appears to decide, with tolerable certainty, what will be the arrangement of the coming summer.

The report that Spain and Portugal have purchased a temporary respite from French invasion, is not at all to be discredited. The finances of France are in a low state; and it may be very convenient to accept a large sum of money for suspending hostilities against Portugal, until Italy, Egypt and Turkey are subjugated. The conquest of Portugal and Spain will be as easy a year or two hence, as at present, and the delay may

operate favourably to France. The plan of threatening a country with invasion, to compel the government to advance heavy sums of money to purchase a continuance of peace is a stale trick of French rapacity. It is a mode of laying nations under tribute, while they are permitted to call themselves independent.—It is a species of land piracy, precisely resembling that employed by the Barbary states on the ocean. It is to give nations the alternative of paying tribute or being slaves, and small states are obliged to submit to it.

The Emperor seems to be preparing to renew the war; at the same time, his conduct is very indecisive, or he meets with unfavourable obstacles, to his views. Foreign papers allege that he was compelled to sign the preliminaries at Leoben; by the want of fidelity in his officers, 4000 of whom have been dismissed on suspicion of disaffection. It is further said that a French officer of high rank had been heard to declare, that it cost Buonaparte more money to support the Austrian army than his own.

Whatever may be in this report, there is ground to believe the effects of French corruption are spread into every part of Europe; and that money and principles of disaffection have greatly weakened the opposition to France.

The court of Berlin appears to attempt to hold neutral ground. Whether the object is to exalt the Prussian power on the ruins of the German empire, and at the expense of Austria; or to become the great balancing power between France, Austria and the North, it may not be easy to decide. So far as the best information goes, we are inclined to believe the views of the king of Prussia are pacific; and that he will not take a decided part, unless to defend his own possessions. It is well known that his policy has been to guarantee the independence of Hamburg, and the free trade of the Elbe; as that trade is beneficial to some part of his own dominions, and it is probable that his power alone has hitherto protected the Hanse towns from French rapine.

On whatever side we turn our eyes, we are led to believe that peace is a distant blessing. The views of France are most indubitably fixed on a general prostration of all the old governments and ecclesiastical establishments of Europe. Their policy is to fritter them down by peace-meal, and subjugate Europe by instalments. The states on the continent preserve their independence by expedients, like a sailing merchant, who makes one sacrifice after another to sustain his sinking credit, instead of the more manly measure of acknowledging his insolvency, or attempting by a collected effort to save himself from ruin.

May 7.

Yesterday arrived the ship Northern Liberties, R. M. Aycough, in 136 days from Canton, whence she sailed in company with the Elizabeth Sage, bound for Salem, (M.) Left at Canton,

- Ontario, Wh llen, for New York, Swift, White, do. Neptune, Green do. Smeramis, Smith, for Rhode Island, Berig Hazard, Swift, for Boston. Met her the river Tygris, Jenny, from Boston, —, Page, from Rhode Island,

January 10, parted from the Elizabeth in the freight of Lombeck.

March 5, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke the Barntolf, a Danish ship from Canton, whence she sailed five days after the Northern Liberties. The captain informed us, the Ontario and Swift passed him as he lay at anchor in the Macao roads on the 21st December.

March 19th put into St. Hellens, watered and sailed from thence in the evening. Left there the American ship Nancy, Swain for Bedford, waiting for the English convey.

April 20, in lat. 30, 00, long, 58, 00 spoke the Hoop —, from New York bound to the West Indies, out 16 days, bad weather, cargo very much damaged, and was obliged to throw 5000 slaves overboard.

April 27, in lat. 35, 58, N. long. 60, 30 W. spoke the brig Java, De Butts, from Baltimore to Lisbon, all well.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lucca to his friend in this town, dated the 20 March.

"This morning arrived the French sloop les Amis, prize to the United States sloop of war Montezuma. A. Murry, Esq. commander, captured on the 6th instant off St Croix principally laden with Mahogany. The Montezuma may be expected at this island in the course of one week, and will take all American vessels under convoy.

Notes Mislaid or Lost.

TWO Notes of Hand mislaid at the Bank of North America, or lost between said Bank and the Counting-house of the Subscriber.

One signed J. Gourjon, and dated 21st March 1799, in favor of and endorsed Rob. C. Latimer, for 2399 dols. 20 cts.

One signed for John Leamy, ) dated 26th Rob. Bridges, jun. ) April 1799, at 60 days, for 1000 dols, payable to Robert C. Latimer, and by him indorsed.

Notice is hereby given that if the above Note are offered to be paid that they belong to me and payment is stopped and if any person finds the same it is requested they may be returned to me and for so doing, a suitable reward, if demanded, will be paid.

Robert C. Latimer. may 9.

JUST LANDING,

From on board the ship WOODROOF SIMS' JOHN B. HODGSON, commander, from CANTON, and let lie by JOSEPH SIMS,

No. 155, South Water-Street, Bohea Teas, in whole, half, and qr. chests, Hyson, Hyson Gomee, Young Hyson and Hyson Tea, in quarter chests, Souchong and Pecho Souchong in-quarter chests and boxes,

An assortment of Silks, Bogleporcs, Hair Ribbon, Umbrellas, and Fans, A complete assortment of China Ware,

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8.

Jonathan Shieffelin, Esq. Agent of Indian affairs for the territory north-west of the Ohio, left this city on Monday last for New-York, on his way to Detroit.

Mr. Madison and Mr. Patrick Henry are elected members of the Virginia House of Representatives.

The ship Concord, Thompson, of and for this port, from Canton, has been taken by a French privateer, and sent to the Isle of France.

The privateer which captured the Concord, was soon after taken by a British frigate, the prize being then in sight.

Died, at Lyme (Con.) the honorable MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Esq. aged 84, formerly Governor of that State.

Extract of a letter from Captain Silas Swain, of the ship Molly, of this port, dated.

"Liverpool, 23d March, 1799.

"On the 8th inst. at 8 A. M. I saw a cutter standing athwart us to the northward, we then steered an east course for Cape Clear, being only about 16 or 17 leagues from it, and had a fine breeze at N. W.— at half past 8 she tacked and stood for us; at 9 she was within gun-shot, and on hoisting my ensign, she immediately ran up a French national flag at her topmast head, and fired a shot between our main and, and fore-mast, she then tacked and reconnoitred us, giving us her stern-chains in going about. We retained our fire, and continued our course under our topsails, and I observed, in lat. 51, 20, N. she was coming up with us again, and at a quarter past meridian she recommenced firing, and running under our starboard quarter, attempted to board us, which was happily prevented, and we immediately exchanged broadsides; she then approached us on the larboard quarter within pistol shot, and gave us her other broadside, which we instantly returned; she then hauled off a little, removed her ensign to her main peak, and running up a pendant to the mast-head immediately attempted again to board us on our starboard quarter, which was as before prevented— we then exchanged broadsides twice, when she steered off, hauled down her colors, and lay to.

"She was a fine new brig of 16 guns, and full of men, was coppered and sailed very fast.

"We have received considerable damage in our sails, rigging and hull, but thank God, have not lost one of our men. We found our quarters proof against grape shot, none having penetrated, tho' many struck us on each side."

The General Society of the Cincinnati, at their triennial meeting, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1799, have elected the following gentlemen officers of the Society for the ensuing three years:

General GEORGE WASHINGTON, President-General.

Major General ALEXANDER HAMILTON Vice-President-General.

Major WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary-General.

Doctor N. DORSEY, Assistant Secretary-General.

Brigadier General WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Treasurer-General.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

May 8.

The Northern Liberties, from Canton, has arrived at New-York.—Left there, the Camilla, Roberts, of this port.

Ship Eliza, from Calcutta, has arrived at Boston—touched at the Cape of Good Hope—found there a privateer of 16 guns, prize to the British, and was informed, that previous to her capture, she had taken the ship Concord, Thompson, of and for this port, from Canton, and sent her for the Isle of France.

Ship Washington, Foster, of and for Baltimore, from Liverpool, has been taken and sent into Rochefort.

A large ship of war anchored the evening before last below the Brown, snuffed to be the United States frigate.

Boston, May 1.

Last evening arrived the ship Packet Trost, in 35 days from Liverpool. Off St. George's Bank spoke the schooner Ranger, from the Havannah, 22 days out bound to Marblehead. Left at Liverpool, ship Venus, Jameon, to sail in 6 days for Boston, in co with the Betsey, Calberry, Sally, Morgan, and Factor, for N. York; Orono, for Philadelphia, Carolina, Morley, do. Altrea, Tonkham, Bolton. The Polly, Drummond, sailed the 3d March for Portland; the Portland, Hussey, for New-York, with convoy; the brig Ferdinand, for Boston failed in co. with the Packet. The Packet was armed with 20 guns, and saluted the town this morning.

Macpherion's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

May 7, 1799.

Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry are ordered to parade at the message in Chief, at three o'clock, on Thursday the 9th inst. precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M. completely equipped for the purpose of going through their Evolutions.—Caretridges will be furnished them on the parade.

By order of the Commandant,

JOHN McCAULEY, Adj't.