

CONTINUED.

RASTADT, March 1.

The French deputation have delivered a report to the deputies of the empire, in which they declare, "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 it shall declare against the march of the Russians. Signed as usual, by Bunnier, Debry, and Robertot.

The Directory, in their proclamation, charge the Emperor with having violated the Convention of 1797, in advancing his troops beyond the Inn; as also of encouraging the march of the Russians. They nevertheless declare, their unalterable desire to maintain peace; and that the measures they have taken, being impelled by the necessity of self defence, shall cease to operate the moment they are informed the Russians have evacuated the Empire.

NUREMBURG, March 1.

The Austrian forces are on their march. The number which will be immediately embodied in Bavaria, will exceed 150,000 men. They will be commanded by the archduke Charles, in person, who is actively employed in concentrating the munitions for repelling the French, with effect.

Expeditives have been sent to hasten the march of the Russian columns; who are to be employed immediately. They bear a most inveterate hatred to the French; and from the rigid discipline they have been accustomed to, must prove a valuable acquisition to the army of the empire.

HAMBURG, March 5.

It is at present reported, that a body of Russian troops, consisting of 12,000 men, has been marched against this place by the French. This report is, however, little credited, and we have nothing to apprehend for this city.

We can state from official and authentic information, that his Prussian majesty has taken every possible precaution to prevent the French from attempting such an expedition. He will continue to protect, in the most effective manner, the city of Hamburg in its actual independence, and considers it, with respect to his protection, as constituting a part of his own territories. His majesty is so fully convinced of the great importance of the independence of Hamburg to all the North, &c. that he will protect it with all his authority and his forces. Such an exertion, however, will not be necessary.

LONDON, March 7.

A letter from Amboyna of the 18th July last says, "Our officers have discovered some very curious inscriptions on the rocks at this island, which must of course be very ancient; for they are not even understood by any of the present inhabitants. There is a most remarkable tree in the island of Ceylon, called Talipar, one of whose leaves will cover ten men, and shelter them entirely from the rain. They are very light, and travellers carry them in common from place to place and use them instead of tents. Two ships are expected from Madras to clear our ware houses of the spice, of which we have as much as will serve all Europe for years."

March 14.

Some of the Daily Papers of last week having stated that a dispute of a serious nature had recently occurred in Philadelphia between the British and American Commissioners, convened at that place, under one of the articles of the late treaty, it affords us much satisfaction to be able to contradict such a statement which if well founded must have been universally regretted by the real friends of both countries. At the date of the last letters from America the Commissioners were still sitting to adjust the claims of the parties concerned, but no award of any kind had been made.

March 15.

The following is an extract of the defensive treaty, concluded on the 23d Dec. 1768, between Russia and the Porte:—"Both parties guarantee the Empires of each other and the possessions thereto belonging."

"In case of hostilities by sea and land a gainst either of the contracting powers, they are to fly to the aid of the party attacked, with men, arms or money, or whatever the circumstances may require, to be afterwards arranged between the parties; and the choice of such men, money, &c. to depend on the party attacked. The assistance in men to be within three months after the requisition, and in money from the commencement of hostilities, and to continue at stated periods during the continuance of the war."

Both parties agree to invite the kings of England, Prussia, and other powers, to accede to this treaty.

Advices had been received at Gibraltar from Palermo, in Sicily, giving an account that previous to the evacuation of the kingdom of Naples, all the Neapolitan ships and the arsenal had been destroyed. One of the Portuguese captains, named Campbell, attached to Lord Nelson's fleet had been tried by a court martial, but the decision not pleasing Lord St. Vincent, he had ordered the sentence to be revised.

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

The Second Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, of the United States, are ordered to meet at the Menage on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. in complete uniform.

Jonathan Robison, Lieut.

May 9.

BOSTON, May 6.

In addition to our late intelligence from Europe, published in our last, we have the proclamation of the directory to the deputies of the empire, and of gen. Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of Metz, to his army and soldiers, in which are discovered the same tissue of crooked policy, the same lubric windings of low intrigue, and bold strides of insatiate ambition, covered with the same cob-web garb of Gallic faith, and tinsel varnish of fair promises, which have invariably been the concomitants of the diplomatic agency of this degenerate nation. The rapacious republic of France wishes to fix her devouring fangs on Germany. Some pretext must be found. It is sufficient that the latter, roused from the lethargic slumber into which she has been lulled by the siren song of her foes, and forewarned by the recent and terrible examples of Switzerland and Sicily, is preparing for her own defence. Russian troops are found on her territory; war is declared, and France finds it necessary to invade Germany on the "principles of self defence." The inhabitants of Germany are invited to supply the French army with necessaries, on a directorial promise of reimbursement, to "remain calm in the midst of the storm," and threatened with exemplary punishment in case of opposition. The same measures will probably be pursued with Spain—should she refuse the armies of the republic a passage through her dominions. Thus the "muffy leaves" and "false volumes" of the law of nations, like the conjuror's mock ghost, are to be called up and pronounced their dictum, when favorable to French interest; and to sleep in the common grave of law, morals, and religion, when their coercion would lay a restraint on the ambition or rapacity of the all devouring republic. Self defence is the first principle of the law of nature and of nations, and the first crime in the eyes of imperious France.

We are in possession of a letter from a respectable gentleman in the country, which develops some of the base and insidious plans which the Jacobins have adopted to influence the approaching elections. Its length, and our previous engagements, exclude its entire insertion; a succinct statement of the two facts, referred to, we can alone find room for; they are, "that the Jacobins have industriously circulated reports, that the resolve of the General Court, directing the Quarter Master General to call on all persons who have received Fire Arms, loaned by the Commonwealth, to deliver the same to him, within 3 months, or pay 5 dolls. for each said Fire Arms," was a scheme to disarm the militia; and that the clause in the Land Tax Act, which allows to each Supervisor, one half per centum on the monies by him received, meant one half of the tax—that the allowance to the other officers, will swallow up the whole—and that the tax is to fill the pockets of salaried men and pensioners, and thus bribe them to support a corrupt administration. However absurd and ridiculous these reports may appear to rational and reflecting minds, they are nevertheless played off among the credulous with success—and it is much feared, that the next Legislature will shew, the effects of a party, too small in number, yet dangerous to our peace and welfare.

BROOKFIELD, (Mass.) May 7.

FRANCIS DANA, the Judge and Patriot. We have been flattered with a prospect of enriching the press with a copy of chief justice Dana's charge to the grand jury of this county; however we regret, in that we are disappointed. It contained a display of that precision in legal information, which has long been conspicuous in the character of the Hon. Judge, a demonstration of the establishment of the common law of England by the constitutions and statutes of the individual states. All who heard him, heard with pleasure, and speak of it with delight to their friends. It would have been an useful lesson of instruction for every father to have read and taught to his listening children. May God in his infinite mercy long preserve the life and usefulness of this great and good man.

MELANCHOLY.

On a Pond in Wilbraham, on Monday the 29th of April, a pleasure boat with Mr. Gordon Bliss, Mr. Leonard Bliss and Miss Afena Bliss, children of Mr. Levi Bliss; Miss Nabby Merrick, daughter of Dr Merrick; Miss Polly Warner and a Mr. Johnson, upset and all were drowned. This young company consisted of three gentlemen and three ladies who were out on a party of pleasure. The young ladies were all in the sixteenth year of their age. The bodies of three were taken up the same day, on which they were drowned, two on the next, and the body of Miss Merrick, has not yet been found, notwithstanding the most diligent and indefatigable search. The other five were interred on the following Thursday. A sermon was preached on the solemn occasion by the Reverend Mr. Backus of Somers. The concourse of the people which this distressing disaster had called together to assist and sympathize at the solemn funeral, was truly amazing. Imagination can hardly picture a more awful sight, than to behold six young persons sinking at once, in each others arms, into a watery grave. We forbear any eulogies on the amiable virtues which peculiarly adorned the character of these young people, as to their friends their remembrance will be forever; and that the lot of the young, virtuous, and lovely, should be thus untimely and hard, tears tell how they mourn; to others, who know them not, that they are no more is sufficient. So far as the tender sympathy of thousands can alleviate the pangs of parental distress, we trust Mr. and Mrs. Bliss feel a relief

from the cooling balm, who saw, in one unfortunate hour, three darling children snatched from their arms, and banished hence to the land of eternity.

NEW YORK, May 9.

We are able to state, from the best authority, that John B. Coles, and Richard Hatfield, Esqrs. will have a majority of at least 200 votes in West Chester; and that all the Federal members of Assembly, (except Smith, the best Democrat on the Ticket) will get in by a handsome majority—Yonkers, Greenburgh and Stephen Town (heretofore anti) are rather federal. It is thought Poundridge, North Salem, and Courtlandt are still in a state of delusion.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

COMMUNICATION.

AT the close of the last Session of Congress, the honourable MATTHEW LYON Esq. member from the State of Vermont, applied to the Sergeant at Arms (who settles the members bills for mileage and attendance) to settle his bill for mileage and attendance during the Session. Mr. Lyon had come to Congress only a very short time before the Session ended, having in the fall of last year been imprisoned in the goal of Vergennes in the State of Vermont, on a judgment of the Circuit Court there, for SEDITION. But Mr. Lyon had the modesty to demand pay for attendance in Congress during the whole of the Session. The Sergeant at arms thought this claim inadmissible, and would not pass his account without the approbation of the Speaker. Mr. Lyon had to much grace left him as to be ashamed to apply to the Speaker himself; but he had so little grace as to ask another to do that which he knew he ought not to do himself. At his request, the Sergeant at arms mentioned the matter to the Speaker. The Speaker (like the Sergeant at Arms and every honest man) was of opinion, that Mr. Lyon's claim was inadmissible. Mr. Lyon then claimed mileage from the goal of Vergennes to Philadelphia. The reader is requested to observe, that the goal of Vergennes is farther from Philadelphia than Mr. Lyon's house is. The Sergeant at Arms was again sent to the Speaker. The Speaker, with all that promptness for which Mr. Dayton is remarkable, replied, "Perhaps the claim is right—Go back and get from Mr. Lyon a certificate, that the goal of Vergennes is his usual place of abode, and that he means to return thither; and on that certificate I will authorize the settlement of his account for mileage as he has presented it."

It is needless to add, that Mr. Lyon did not choose to give such certificate, and Mr. Lyon got only the wages he deserved.—But it may be proper to observe, that two other Bills for SEDITION were cut and dry for Mr. Lyon, on his return to Vermont; and that he chose to retire for shelter with his friend MASON of Virginia; and has lately announced his intention of going to Kentucky.

YORK, (Penn.) May 8.

COMMUNICATION.

AS most of the United Irish lately arrived in this country, have taken pains to convey the idea, that most of the Protestants in the north of Ireland had been engaged in the late rebellion; and particularly, that the Presbyterian Clergy in general, had acted in opposition to government. A regard to truth requires, that the following address, unanimously passed at the last yearly meeting of the Synod of Ulster should be made public. This Synod consists of some hundred ministers, many of whom are eminently respectable, and yet of this body there has been only one punished by death, about six banished, and nearly the same number still in prison.—The writer of this paragraph vouches for the truth of the above statement, as also for the authenticity of the following address.

At a meeting of the GENERAL SYNOD of ULSTER, held at Lurgan, the 28th August, 1798; the following ADDRESS to the PEOPLE under their Care was agreed upon, and ordered to be read in their several Congregations.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN, INFLUENCED by a sincere and affectionate regard for your happiness, temporal and eternal, and by a sense of the obligations we are under to promote, as far as in our power, the welfare of our country, we feel it our duty to address you on the present deeply interesting occasion.—Whilst we lament the late disturbance of the public peace, we derive no small satisfaction from the conviction that the great body of the people, with whom we are connected, have given by their conduct, the most decisive proof how greatly they condemned all acts of violence.

With respect to those of our communion who, unhappily, have been led into open outrage and rebellion, we entreat them to reflect dispassionately on their conduct, and to place before their view the melancholy consequences by which it has been followed. On making an appeal to their own hearts they must feel and feel that it cannot be justified. So many of their fellow creatures deprived of life, and hurried into eternity, numbers driven from their habitations, without knowing where to seek for refuge, so much property destroyed, and the commerce of the country, in so many respects, injured—these are evils of so much magnitude, as we are confident, must make upon their minds a very deep impression. Men may violate the duty which they owe to themselves and to their King, to their country and to their God, from error, or from passion; but to persist in doing wrong, where the wrong is so apparent, would testify a depravity of mind with which we hope, they will not be chargeable. With respect to all you under our care,

the great object of our ambition is, that you should maintain that Loyalty to the King and attachment to the Constitution, combined with those virtuous honorable, and pious principles, which distinguished your forefathers, and which have rendered their memories dear to their posterity.

Here is an example which we earnestly recommend to your imitation, an example equally distinguished by Loyalty, and by a veneration for those rights of the governed, the securing of which is alike the duty and the interest of the Crown.

We beseech you to look back to the period when those disputes commenced which have involved this country in its present calamities, and say whether in matters of a political nature, on weighing their blessings with the evils of which they complained, the people of Ireland could be justified in rising in opposition to government, and disturbing the public peace. Did not Christians of every denomination enjoy perfect liberty of conscience? Were not the Shackles broken which had confined our trade? Was not private property secure, and the land becoming every day more prosperous? Can a wife or a virtuous man be found who would not wish to see us brought back into the same comfortable situation? The accomplishment of this most desirable object will be greatly forwarded by your acting under the influence of a steady regard to the laws and to the constitution, by your avowed and manly opposition to every species of insurrection, and by those exertions to restore the public tranquility, which, at this critical and important period, will be the best proof of your regard to your own interest, of your loyalty to your King and your love to your country.

Thus co-operating with the efforts, in behalf of Ireland, of our excellent Chief Governor, whose name for dignity of principle, for benevolence and true political wisdom, is so eminently distinguished; you will evince that you know and feel what you owe to your own character, testify, in the most effectual manner, that you reprobate the views of those who would involve this country in the incalculable horrors of a revolution, and aid in restoring to it the enjoyment of its former blessings.

In your endeavors to re-establish order and the public peace, it is necessary for us to observe how much it is your duty, on every occasion, to place in the strongest point of view, to every one with whom you can have any influence, the danger and pernicious consequences of a foreign connexion.—Here, in respect to France, your argument is simple it is plain and not to be resisted; it is the fact, that this nation has exercised a despotic power over every country which has had the misfortune to apply to it for assistance; or to be conquered by its arms. As a strong additional motive to excite you to oppose any attempt, against our country of this restless and ambitious people, we beseech you to consider how unfriendly their declarations, and conduct have been to those principles of Religion, which are the support of our present comfort, and the sure foundation of our eternal happiness.

Permit us likewise to intreat that you may guard against a party spirit, and that you cultivate good will towards your fellow subjects of every religious description. Every thing contrary to this would be hostile to that christian temper by which you should be animated, would be inconsistent with your principles as Protestant Dissenters, and a reproach to your character. Brethren, deeply concerned in what respects your duty and your happiness, and as Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, we beseech you to attend to, and to practice, the things that make for peace, and we offer up our fervent Prayers to the Almighty that you may conduct yourselves in the manner which your own hearts will approve on reflection, which will give you comfort at the hour of death, and which will be approved at the great day, when you shall stand before the Tribunal of your Judge.

Signed by Order, THOMAS CUMING, Moderator.

Letters for the ship Birmingham Packet, Kelley for London, will be received at the Coffee House until Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. at 9 o'clock.

Bank of North America.

May 10, 1799. A General meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 28th inst. at ten o'clock, A.M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, in the places of Mordecai Lewis deceased, and Miers Fisher and Richard Rundle, resigned.

By order of the board, RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Sales at the Horse Market.

To be sold at public auction, at the Horse Market, in Seventh Street, TO-MORROW, The 11th inst, precisely at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The following CAPITAL HORSES,

VIZ. ONE pair of large bay horses, 16 hands high, warranted found, and well broke.

One other pair of bays, 15 hands high; well matched, broke to harness, 5 years old, very active, and warranted found.

An elegant grey horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, goes well in harness, and warranted found.

A handsome sorrel horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, moves well, broke to harness, beautifully marked with a Bar and white foot, and warranted found.

A large sorrel horse, full 15 1/2 hands high, with a blaze and one white foot, warranted found. A handsome bay mare, 4 years old, warranted found, 15 hands high.

A handsome black mare, well broke to harness, and a number of other horses fit for the fiddle and draft.

All the above described horses may be seen at the subscriber's stables in Seventh, near Market Street, any time before the hour of sale. Wm. DAVIDSON, Auctioneer. may 10.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

Last evening the trial of John Fries closed after the unremitting attention of the court and jury, for nine days. The Jury were, William Jolly, Samuel Mitchell, Richard Leedham, Anthony Cuthbert, Alexander Fullerton, John Singer, William Ramsay, Samuel Richards, Gerhardus Wynkoop, Philip Walker, Joseph Thornton, and John Rhoads.

Mr. Sitgreaves, assistant to Mr. Rawle, opened the cause for the prosecution, explaining the nature of the third section of the 3d article of the constitution, which defines treason in these words "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." After which he introduced to the jury the weight of testimony which they had to produce, in order to prove the prisoner guilty of that part of the definition, of "levying war." Twenty witnesses were examined on the part of the United States, and four on the part of the prisoner.

Mr. Rawle, attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, after a short introduction, read a great number of quotations from law books of eminence in support of the prosecution, after which Mr. Dallas in a speech of seven hours and a half produced his quotations in behalf of the prisoner, and commented on the evidence. He was followed by Mr. William Ewing, another counsel for the prisoner, who principally went on the same ground.

Mr. Sitgreaves answered to the observations of the two latter gentlemen in an address of upwards of six hours. He was followed by Mr. Lewis, counsel for the prisoner, who in the course of his observations made some remarks on an attack made on him in a public newspaper printed in this city during the pending of the present awful verdict; imputing to him the influence of gold in the cause he had undertaken; he observed it must be very well known that the prisoner's circumstances would not admit of a bribe from him; he would publicly declare that neither he nor his colleagues had received any thing, or even a promise, for undertaking the defence of his unhappy client.

Mr. Rawle closed the pleadings in an address of about four hours, in which he examined the case both as to law and testimony.

Judge Peters, in a charge to the jury, examined some of the references alluded to by the bar, and was followed by a full examination both on the evidence and law on this important cause, by Judge Iredell, the presiding Judge.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock, and the jury retired.

At 10 o'clock the Court met, the names of the Jury being called over, the prisoner was desired to hold up his hand, when the Jury, by their foreman, Mr. Wynkoop, delivered in their verdict "GUILTY."

Gazette Marine List.

The ship Eagle, Dillon, from hence to Havana, has been captured by a British frigate.

One of the crew of the ship Washington has arrived at Baltimore from Bourdeaux—he informs that the Washington sailed from Liverpool, the 2d Feb. for Baltimore, that on the 16th she was captured in the lat. of Cape Clear, by the ketch Vautour, of Bourdeaux, of 16 guns and 120 men. She is a Sailed built vessel, and belongs to one Savage of Bourdeaux, an Englishman—She had also captured the Active of and from Philad. to Hamburg (probably the Active, Harper, retaken and sent into Lisbon). He saw the carpenter of the Pigou, Green, who informed him that she had not arrived—He also says that a ship Pigou, from N. York, to Europe was lost late in Feb in the Garonne (a prize) and that the Americans on board the guard ship were treated very ill.

Equestrian Club.

THE Members composing the Equestrian Club, will meet on Thursday evening next, at Hardy's New Inn, in Market street. JOHN H. BARNES, Sec'ry.

Phila. May 10.

Just Published,

By JOHN ORMROD, No. 41, Chestnut Street, A SERMON, ON THE DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE,

AS REQUIRED IN SCRIPTURE.

Delivered in Christ Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799, being a day of general Humiliation, appointed by the President of the United States,

By WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. May 10.

MISS CURRIE

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia, that she is now SELLING OFF AN Elegant Assortment of Millinery, At the first cost.

Spruce street, No. 66. 5/6 m. 3w may 10.

St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

Landing on board the brig Two Sisters Wm. Darrell, master, at Lankensberger's Wharf below Chestnut Street, and for sale by GEORGE ARMROYD. may 4