

the conduct which has been adopted in pursuance of them, that remained nothing for the powers who yet exist, but to avert the evil by force of arms...

We trust and hope, that the vigorous opposition the terrible republic is at length brought to encounter, may reduce her to the necessity of retiring within the limits of her lawful territory, and crush forever that spirit of rapine and domination which has proved so destructive to the liberty and happiness of mankind.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 4. By his Britannic Majesty's packet Jane, we have received papers up to the 26th of March. The following articles are new, though the dates are anterior to those by way of Boston.

London, March 18-26. Saturday a mail from New-York was received at the Post-Office, by the Halifax packet in twenty-five days. The packet encountered much severe weather. On her outward bound passage she was obliged to throw her guns overboard; the lee ports at the time of cutting them away, being considerably under water.

The French fleet is said to be admirably appointed in every article except seamanship. Let them, however, appear on the main, and some kind-hearted Duncan or Nelson will supply that deficiency with the very best English sailors.

The trial of the Rev. Arthur Young, junior, on a charge of tampering with the Jury appointed to try Arthur O'Connor, &c. came on at Maidstone affizes on Wednesday. Mr Garrow led the prosecution. Mr. Fielding for the defendant turned the matter into a jest and the Jury acquitted him.

The captain and other officers of the Proserpine frigate have contradicted the accounts which have been published of the manner in which that ship was lost.

The duel between colonel King and Mr. O'Mara has been explained. The latter, in giving col. King a blow, said, that he took him for an Englishman. Mr. O'Mara received colonel King's fire, and then begged his pardon.

The L'Hoche, of 84 guns, taken by admiral Warren, off Tory Island, is named the Donegal, after the county in Ireland.

The house of John Mayes, on the North Quay, Yarmouth, was some nights since destroyed by fire. Mayes, on the first alarm, fled; but recollecting his wife, returned through the flames and brought her out in safety. He was now so rathas to return a second time, in the hope to save some trivial article of furniture, when he was suffocated.

Bombay, November 1.

The news of the glorious victory obtained by admiral Nelson over the French fleet at the mouth of the Nile, reached us on the 23d of October, and occasioned the utmost demonstrations of joy throughout the whole settlement. An immediate subscription was set on foot, and sixty thousand current rupees subscribed by the principal merchants and others, for the relations of those seamen slain in the action, to be appropriated solely and exclusively to their benefit, which said sum will be transmitted to England by the earliest conveyance.

Early on Thursday night, a most dreadful fire broke out in that extensive range of buildings on the West Quay of Greenock, occupied by Messrs. Walter, Ritchie & Co. Before it could be got under, a vast quantity of rum, cotton, &c. together with several store-houses, were consumed. The Bank was frequently on fire, but which was as often got under by the application of the engines. The damage is estimated at 20,000l.

Lowestoffe, March 21.

On Monday afternoon, five sail of the line failed from Yarmouth Roads, as was supposed on a cruise off the coast of Holland; but early the next morning they returned into the Roads; yesterday afternoon they again failed, and to day are not in sight.

Plymouth, March 20.

On Monday the 18th inst. the Telegraph armed brig of 16 guns, with 60 men, commanded by Lieutenant J. Worth, fell in with and captured, off the Isle of Bas, after a very gallant and desperate action of 4 hours, the French brig privateer Swallow, of 13 guns and swivels with 67 men, commanded by Captain La Porte, belonging to St. Maloes; in which contest the Telegraph had three men wounded, the Swallow two killed and a wounded. The latter is a very fine vessel, nearly new, having been built lately at Bermuda, entirely of cedar; is much cut in her masts and rigging, and otherways considerably damaged in the action. She arrived at Torbay last evening, in company with the Telegraph; had been out from St. Maloes only three days, in the course of which she captured, on the 17th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. ten leagues S. E. from Guernsey, the American ship Mary, of Norfolk, Captain Farel, laden with sundries from Guernsey, bound to Africa; and on the evening of the same day took a cutter from Jersey bound to Bristol, laden with wine and brandy; the latter has since been retaken by the Seagull sloop of war.

Capt. Farel, late of the Mary, who was retaken in the privateer, arrived here this morning from Torbay, and brings the above intelligence, and further states, that the action was one of the most desperate that can be conceived, and such indeed as reflects the highest honor on the good conduct, courage and abilities of capt. Worth, as well as of the other officers and crew of the Telegraph, whose steady and determined conduct throughout the action entitles them to their country's praise.

Arrived La Victorie French brigantine, laden with cordage and wine, from Bourdeaux bound to Drest, for the supply of the armament fitting out at that port, captured a few days since in the bay by the Triton frigate, of 32 guns, capt. J. Gore. In coming into the harbor this morning the miffed flays near St. Nicholas island, and drove on shore between the island and Mount Edgumbe, and soon after went to pieces. It is much feared that very little, if any of her cargo, will be saved.

Margate, March 10.

On Friday morning a cutter and two brigs being observed plying to windward, out of the usual track, gave rise to a suspicion of their being a privateer and her prizes. An orderly dragoon was immediately sent off to the Admiral at Deal; and the sailors from our pier-head (with an alacrity that does them credit) manned three of the large boats kept for the purpose of assisting ships in distress (Foy-boats), and, without any other arms than a few disabled muskets, went in pursuit, and, after a chase of several hours, came up with and recaptured the brigs; the privateer escaped, from superior sailing; the prizes are now lying in our Pier, and prove to be freighted with corn and flour from Yarmouth, bound to Liverpool. The privateer, which is from Ostend, is called the Brunfwick, carries 20 men, and was lately taken from some smugglers on this coast; they had taken nearly all the hands out of the brigs, and put six of their own men into each, who are now confined in the barrack here till they can be removed to Deal.

Cádiz, Feb. 14.

Admiral Massaredo has lately received two Couriers extraordinary, one after the other, the contents of whose dispatches have not transpired. It is only known that he has given orders to the crews of all the ships to hold themselves in readiness for sailing at the first signal. Eight ships of the line are fitting out for a secret expedition.

We expect from America a great number of vessels employed as transports, for the purpose of bringing home seamen to complete the crews of the different ships.

Five ships of the line, with troops on board are to sail in a few days. They are bound, it is said, to St. Domingo, to reduce the revolted negroes. Independent of these preparations, an order has arrived for equipping thirty sail of the line of the highest rates, not including the great armament. They will not know their destination until they reach a certain latitude.

We are sorry to learn that 20 merchantmen, which failed from Agamonte for different places, have been wrecked. All the crews have perished.

This day His Britannic Majesty, George the III. enters the 61st year of his age, and the 39th of his reign.

Union between England and Ireland.

Lord Grenville in the British House of Parliament, on the 19th March in a speech of three hours, on the subject of a Union, said.

"What then is the nature of the connection? Does it provide both for the independence of the Parliament of Ireland, and for that close and inseparable connection so essentially requisite for the common interests of the two countries? The supposed identity of the legal power in both was the only bond and security of that connection. This in a pure and unmixed monarchy would no doubt be sufficient, because the power of the Sovereign could be exerted equally, in the same manner in every part. The case, however, was different in a Mixed Government, where the exercise of authority was limited by the different privileges of its component parts. Many examples of this were to be found in various Governments. In Holland, for instance, from the time of Sir William Temple down to the destruction of the Government of that Country, every friend of the United States had lamented the imperfect connection which subsisted between them, and every enemy had availed himself of the defect. The Americans, on the establishment of their Independence, had experienced a similar inconvenience: the power in the Federal States was found to be too great, and that of the whole too feeble. It had been found necessary, therefore, to abridge the authority of the States individually, to draw closer the general union, and to enlarge the authority by which the whole was governed and held together. Even now perhaps, it was one of the principal defects in the Constitution of the American States, that the powers of the States individually was too extensive, and that of the general Legislature and Government too weak for the public interest and security. The want of a general Government to direct the efforts, and employ the resources of the whole Members of the Confederacy, had contributed to the ruin of Switzerland. Had that country possessed a Government capable of employing and directing its united strength, it might have opposed an effectual resistance to the violence and injustice of the perfidious enemy by whom it was overthrown. Considering the bond of the connection which subsisted between this country and Ireland at present, he did not hesitate to say that it was nihil, it was not merely weak, but it was none at all. He stated this broadly, for it was capable of demonstrations."

ADDRESS OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES TO ALL THE GENERALS OF THE IMPERIAL ARMIES, AND OF THE ARMIES OF THE EMPIRE.

"Head Quarters at Friedberg, March 3. The movement made by the French army on the 1st instant, to march forward from the positions which it had occupied until that time, induces me to offer to the Ge-

nerals of the Armies of the Empire, a short review of the events which had happened about a year past with respect to ourselves, and which have at length brought us to the point in which we are now placed. Scarcely was the most solemn of treaties concluded between the Emperor and the Empire on the one part, and France on the other, when the French Government began to show its intention to take advantage, with the most manifest injustice, of the retreat of the armies into the military positions which they had taken, relying on the security of public faith. The peaceable people of Switzerland were subjugated, and the most violent means were adopted by the French to change that country into a slavish Ally, and to establish themselves on the flank of Germany. They refused to let provisions enter into the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein, in opposition to the most precise agreements. They blocked up that fortress, and without any respect for the Rights of Nations and the indignation of Europe, they devoted the quiet and inoffensive inhabitants of the Thal and the brave garrison of Ehrenbreitstein to the miseries of famine. What remained of the garrison, thus starved into a surrender, were compelled to evacuate the place. At the moment when such acts of atrocity were committing unheard of in the history of the world; at the moment when they continued to levy contributions and impose requisitions on the Right Bank, when the tone of the French Ministers at Rastadt became every day more imperious, and they accumulated new pretensions in a manner injurious to the Germania Nation, they did not hesitate to demand of us, on the part of France, if we were disposed to prepare any resistance to future operations of that kind? To our answer—"if hostilities were put an end to by the French—if Ehrenbreitstein was evacuated—if the French army was retreating from the Right Bank; if the French troops in Switzerland which threatened Germany were withdrawn, and if a reasonable peace was concluded at Rastadt, founded on the rights not on the slavery of the empire;" no other reply was made on the part of France than that it was hoped that the Diet would agree to such a resolution as France might wish. A conduct which implied in other terms, "that the French should be suffered to continue at their pleasure acts of hostility, which the Germans, as well as other people, were to consider as amicable and pacific acts." To that ministerial answer of the French has been this moment added the declaration of the General of the French army, stating that it is at present thought proper they should prepare themselves by taking advantageous military positions. Probably to enable them, when they are sufficiently prepared, to fall with their combined force on the Germans, to push on at the first instant the Helvetic Republic as far as the Danube; to make that river and the Lech its limits, and to penetrate still more forward.

The first military measure dictated by prudence against the French, which has advanced from its positions, should be the adoption of every step which the security and tranquility of Germany render indispensable. I am impressed with the fullest conviction, that the army under my orders will execute the arrangements which I have made in passing this day the Lech, for that grand nation, and sacred object, with the confidence and unlimited attachment of which I have received such multiplied proofs, in so many epochs, decisive of the fate of Germany, and in a manner which will immortalize in the annals of war its inviolable loyalty, and its unshaken bravery. I have taken every precaution that my brave troops shall not be in want of necessary provisions. I remain, therefore, in the most positive confidence, that all and every one of them will conduct themselves towards the inhabitants of the towns and countries who are our friends, with the attention and scrupulous care required by equity and justice, as well as by the first principles of morality. But should any individual be so far forgetful of his duties, as to stain by excesses the honor and glory of the army to which they belong, I solemnly declare that they shall be punished with all the rigour of military law. As I am not less certain that it is in the power of every commanding officer to prevent excesses of all kinds by the maintenance of order and discipline, I hereby make the different commanders of regiments and corps personally responsible for every instance of that nature which may happen.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

COMMUNICATION. DEMOCRATIC BRIBERY.

One of the Candidates for a seat in the Legislature of this State at the election lately closed, amongst other artifices used to wriggle himself into power, promised a poor cartman, if he would vote for the Democratic Ticket, and if that ticket should eventually succeed, he would procure him the office of Inspector of Lumber for the city of New-York.

The result of the canvass is generally known: but the effects of the disappointment on the mind of the cartman, it is not easy to conceive. He had begun to assume an air of greatness preparatory to his entrance on the promised post; and, from the revolution of sentiment which has taken place in the city, he has strong apprehensions that himself and his patron are likely to wear out the remainder of life in the obscurity and insignificance to which they were originally destined both by nature and education.

The British Packet Jane arrived yesterday. She left England April 1, and brought the February and March Mails—of course advices by her are not so late as we have before received, via Boston. Mr. D. ENGLISH came passenger in the Jane.

PHILADELPHUS in your paper of Monday evening, hath addressed the Board of Health upon a mode of organizing principles. His first object is to fix the board at variance with the leading features of the Health Law. They are called by him to censure the legislature, who left the appointment of certain officers under the law, in the power of the chief magistrate. They are told that "your authority wants nothing to render it completely adequate to the business, but the right of removing these officers." This is as if my neighbor should inform me, that my authority in my family is complete, only, that I had not the power of removing my wife in case of ignorance or inattention, the law has fixed the Board of Health and their officers together, as much as it has bound a man and his wife together under certain limitations. Of what use is it to summon up doubts and distrust, which at best can only interrupt that harmony and desecrate that confidence in the Board and its Officers, which alone can render the institution a blessing and sure-guard to this city and its vicinity.

But that the object for which the board was constituted may be wholly frustrated, Philadelphus invites them to become partisans in a dispute which has so much disgraced the medical name. They are called to keep a scrutinizing eye over their Physicians, quarantine master, to watch the Delaware, &c. and told that if his advice as followed by the board, that he will insure Philadelphia for sixpence, and proclaim a proof at hand that the yellow fever is of foreign extraction. Had the paragonist merited or known his own signature, he would have seen that every citizen knew that the board of health have been equally vigilant to oppose the yellow fever, considered as having originated in Philadelphia, that they have every where ordered nuisances to be removed, that the ponds of water in and about the city have been, and now are draining, that the vacant ground about the great dock is graveled, plated with trees, and pleasure walks laid off. That the privies have been emptied, and large quantities of lime thrown into the pits, putrid substances of every kind have been removed; and in the prosecution of these duties comporting with the general (not with the partial) objects of the law, it is the duty of Philadelphus and every citizen to come forward and support the board of health. Let them faithfully put the law in force against every transgressor, let their example inspire the other officers appointed under the same law; let both unite in the execution of the law as framed in every point that is practicable; let them act as if no dispute had ever existed among Physicians, and citizens respecting the origin of the yellow fever. Thus as a firm band, under a salutary law let them secure the health of the city against the enemy whether domestic or foreign. United, firm and faithful, they will honor themselves and restore the city to her former fame and commerce; partial to a party and distrustful their officers, they would become a prey to deluging men, and bring a heavy chastisement on the

CITIZENS.

Married by the Rev. Thomas Ustick, on Saturday evening, 1st June, Mr. James Potts to Miss Elizabeth Bowen, of this city.

Died, on Saturday last, Susanna De Coster, the wife of Captain Isaac De Coster, aged sixteen years and six months.

At Trenton, on Saturday last, Mr. George Davis, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant.

On the 20th Jan. last, in England, THEODORE MAURICE, Esq. who formerly held several important offices under the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, in the three lower counties upon Delaware—a man of the truest Philanthropy, and of the most inflexible integrity.

HARTFORD (CONN.) JUNE 3.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated April 7.

"The wonderful revolutions which have affected Europe to its extremities, have already extended their influence to part of Africa and Asia—and it will not be long before America must receive her share of evil. She certainly has more to fear from internal division, than from external force; and I lament to see a measure lately taken which must tend more to encrease that spirit of division, and to diminish our warlike preparations, than any which has before occurred. If the Directory had themselves advised our rulers, they could not have proposed a step more favorable to their own views, than the fatal one of offering again to negotiate before any real advance is made on their part towards justice and reason. What young man will enter into either army or navy, when he is told that his services may not be wanted a year?—And who that has read and reflected on what has passed in Europe, would at this moment exchange the real security which the sword affords, for the precarious chance of successful negotiation, or the feeble probability of honorable peace?—Peace, or even nego-

negotiation with France, under the present circumstances, and in her present state of prosperity, would be more dangerous than war; since they lay us open to all their arts of intrigue, against which we can hope for no success. In a contest of arms, I should think we had little to fear, while united.

"You seem all to have been most grossly deceived with respect to the state of the last campaign.—The victory of Nelson was certainly a splendid one—but I know of no favorable consequences which have yet flowed from it, except to France: It occasioned the silly and precipitate blundering of the King of Naples, which has cost him his crown—and in the same breath, while Europe was flammering over the farce at Rastadt, dreaming of peace and safety, the indefatigable foe quietly, and almost without opposition possessed himself of Switzerland; and sent a Captain's guard to turn the King of Sardinia out of Doors.—So that in this campaign the account stands thus.—France gainer.—Three Sovereignties in the strongest part of Europe, which would formerly have been regarded as a rich reward for ten campaigns, and an hundred thousand men—without the loss of one thousand.—Loiter.—Ten ships of the Line—to say nothing of Egypt, the possession of which is something in balance for the loss of the fleet.—Buonaparte is still there in quiet possession—and I would not bet much odds that he will not maintain and extend himself.

"Such was the event of the last campaign, in which France silently and almost unobserved, acquired an immense addition to her strength, both in territory, military posts and passes—and men.

"The present campaign opened on the 1st of March; on that day their armies passed the Rhine at various points, and have pushed towards Ulm on the Danube. We know that between that and the Lake of Constance the two great armies of Austria and France have been in view of each other. We know that the Upper Rhine, above the Lake has been the scene of bloody actions; and there is reason to believe that an important affair has taken place between the main armies. We do not know any particulars except from French papers, which represent that they have gained decisive advantages."

PRICES CURRENT AT EASTON.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Wheat, 13 per bushel; Rye, 4/6; Indian Corn, 3/9; Buck Wheat, 3/6; Oats, 2/3; Flax Seed, 6/.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia, ARRIVED.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Origin, and Destination. Schr. Mary, R. Island; Sufannah, Clark, do; Ruby, Mackey, Nantucket; Harmony Veneman, N. York; Sloop Franklin Bency, Newburyport; Selly Briteman, R. Island; Sea Flower Pearloll, do.

CLEARED.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Remarks. Ship Delaware, Clay, London; Connecticut, Moore, Hamburg; Tillman, Cooke, Newbury; Ship Enterprize, Tate, and brig Adventure, from hence to Hamburg, are taken by the French and sent into St. Martins; Brig Sally, Dawson, from the Isle of France, put into Cowes and detained, is liberated, and has since proceeded on her voyage; Ship Active, Rinker, of this port has arrived at Gravesend, from Charleston; Brig Pallas, Hutchinson, from hence has arrived at Hamburg; The Dispatch, Rose of this port, has arrived at Cruhaven; Brig Abigail, Badcock, has arrived at Limerick; Brig Mercury, Williamson, from hence has arrived at Rotterdam.

New-York, June 3.

Extract of a letter from George Halley, of the ship Two Friends, dated Cux-Haven, Mouth of the River Elbe, March 1, 1799. "On the 27th Feb. came to anchor under Hogoland—on the 28th weighed and run up to Cux-Haven, without a pilot—there is neither Bay nor Bason left, the Ice carried every thing away. The Solomon and Betley, capt. Hogonan arrived here, was on shore but got off. Capt. Boffon, in the Bremen, ship, arrived with me yesterday. Capt. —, beat over the rocks of Hogoland, but is very leaky. American ship Rain Deer, Capt. Frob, arrived here to day from Baltimore, in 34 days. Ship Voltaire, of Philadelphia, has been on shore and received some damage. Capt. Fickens, of the ship —, is lost under Hogoland—also an English man of war, and several American vessels. The Elbe is standing as far as Gebug, St. Jadt, and the frost continues very severe."