

FURTHER
Late Foreign Articles
VIA PORTLAND.

Calcutta, Nov. 19
This day intelligence has been received from Capt Kirkpatrick, the British Resident at the Court of his Highness the Nizam, that the exchange of the ratifications of a new Subsidiary Treaty between the Hon. the East India Company and his Highness, took place in the fort of Golconda, on the 29th of October; and that His Highness the Nizam had been pleased to announce the event by a salute from that fortress.

Nov. 12.
The following authentic Particulars, relative to the surrender of the Officers in the corps lately commanded by Monsieur Piron, may be implicitly relied on:—

"A mutiny of a serious tendency had shewn itself for some time past among the French corps in the service of his Highness the Nizam; and at length had risen to such a head, that the ringleaders had seized and confined their Commander Mr. Piron, and the whole of the European officers attached to the corps under his command.

"Monsieur Piron, however with some subordinate officers, after having remained in confinement for several days, effected his escape to Col. Roberts who was encamped on a neighbouring territory.

"Being advised by these means, on authority not to be doubted, of the confusion which prevailed amongst the French corps, Colonel Roberts sought to take advantage of it. He made a feignable application to the Nizam's Ministers for a reinforcement of Cavalry, which was complied with on the instant; and, afterwards by a judicious disposition of the joint forces under his command he obliged the mutineers to deliver up the officers within their power.

"The whole arrangement was made without a shot being fired.

"About 200 French Officers were rendered up to our detachments; and the whole of the corps lately commanded by Raymond, amounting to about thirteen or fourteen thousand men, gave up their arms without resistance.

"The French interests, which was lately so prevalent at Hyderabad, and which might have been attended with the most injurious consequence to the British possessions, is, by this happy and well-timed arrangement, completely annihilated."

Dublin, April 9.
Sunday last 36 prisoners from the New Prison, and a number from the Provost and other places of confinement, amounting to upwards of 300, were put on board three vessels, in order to be conveyed to the dominions of his Prussian Majesty.

A Prussian officer has arrived at Duncannon fort, to take them in charge; the stipulation is that they shall never return to Ireland. Their pay as Prussian soldiers, will be 24 per day.

Milan, March 27.
A conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Venice; at least, several of the eminent Members of the Democratic Government have been arrested.

The Cisalpine Directory have followed the example of the Swiss, and declared war against the Emperor of Germany. In this declaration they complain of the conduct of the Imperial Court towards their Envoy, Marshals, at Vienna, as contrary to the faith of treaties. Similar manoeuvres are preparing at Genoa and Rome.

Triest, March 29.
A Turkish ship from Alexandria, has arrived here, having a number of French Officers, &c. clothed in Turkish habits; but as some suspicion arose in the mind of our Commissioner of Police, he has had them all arrested—since which it has been reported, that Buonaparte is among these fugitives!

PROCLAMATION.
The Ministry of Sublime Porte to the Generals, Officers and Soldiers of the French Army in Egypt.

"The French Directory, forgetful of the rights of nations, has deceived you, perjured your good faith, and in contempt of the laws of war, sent you to Egypt, a country subject to the dominion of the sublime Porte, under pretence that that power itself had consented to the invasion of its own territory. Can you entertain any doubts but that the only object of the Directory in sending you to a remote country was to banish you from France, and to plunge you into an abyss of dangers? If completely ignorant of the truth, you have invaded the territory of Egypt, and are made the instruments to violate treaties of the most solemn kind, must you not attribute this to the perfidy of your Directors? Egypt must however be freed from so iniquitous an invasion, and vast armies are now in march, and the sea is covered with formidable squadrons for the attainment of that object.—Those among you, of whatever rank they may be, who wish to extricate themselves from the imminent peril to which they are exposed, are called upon to signify their intentions without delay to their Commanders of the land and naval forces of the Allied Powers. They may be confident of a safe conduct to whatever place they may be desirous to proceed, and they shall receive passports to protect them on their voyage from the Squadron and cruisers of the Allied Powers. Let them hasten to take advantage of the benignant dispositions of the Sublime Porte, and let them consider it as a propitious occasion for extricating themselves from the horrible gulph into which they have been precipitated!"

Done at Constantinople the 13th of the Moon Ranzan, in the year of the Hegira, 1213, the 5th (16th) of February 1799.

From the Royal Printing Office at Haskeng, in the Environs of Constantinople.

London, April 11.
Ancona is said to be taken by the Russians and Turks.

Insurrections have broken out in various parts of Switzerland, the people of several districts have cut down the tree of liberty, refused to obey the decrees for enrolling themselves in the militia, and driven away the public functionaries.

The Archduke Charles is making preparations to advance into Switzerland, and has issued a proclamation to the Swiss. He has been joined by General Zastary.

La Prudente, French sloop of war, and the Goliath, transport ship have been taken by a British frigate. La Prudente had 20 men killed, and 25 wounded. They were bound to Ireland, with cargoes of muskets, powder, shells and grenades.

By this Day's Mail.

MIDDLETOWN, (Conn.) June 7.
THE LAUNCH.

More of the Wooden Walls of Columbia.

Yesterday at 35 minutes and 4 seconds past five P. M. the United States ship CONNECTICUT, was safely deposited in the bosom of the majestic stream whence she derives her name. No words can convey an adequate idea of the beauty and brilliancy of the scene. Nature, as if inclined to do honor to the occasion, has furnished one of the most delightful days that the vernal season ever witnessed—while Old father Connecticut, eager to receive his beautiful offspring, had swollen his waters by the liquefaction of snows reserved for the occasion near his source, in order to facilitate her passage to his wave; and extending his liquid arms, welcomed her to his embrace. Flora, decked in her richest attire, smiled gleeful around, and a brilliant concourse of spectators from this and the neighbouring towns, whose countenance expressed the liveliest sensibility, at thus witnessing the progress of our nautical armament, defined to protect our commerce, and hurl the thunder of Columbia on her shrinking foes, formed a most magnificent moving picture, in addition to the brilliancy of nature which shone around. The preparation for the launch was exquisite, and evinced of the consummate skill of the architect who superintended the operations of the day, and whose orders were given with dignity and obeyed with punctilious nicety. When the moment arrived at which the elegant fabric was to leave her earthly bed, never more to return, the anxiety of the crowd was witnessed by a solemn silence, awful and profound. The stroke was struck, the blocks were removed; when lo! with the grace and majesty of the divine Cleopatra, on the wonder-struck Cydnus, she glided into the arms of her Parent River, and as if reposing herself to sleep upon a bed of roses, sunk upon his breast. In a moment the peal of Federalism burst forth, the peans of the gazing thousands met the heavens, and the echo faintly expired on the distant hills.

While snad and salmon feel the patriot glow, And throng in numerous shoals the wavy way, And sturdy surgeon from the depths below, Leap up, her matchless beauties to survey.

[The above Bostonian paragraph translated into the vernacular tongue, reads thus—The United States ship Connecticut, of 32 guns, which is to be commanded by Capt. Moses Tryon, was yesterday in the afternoon, safely launched from the slip-yard at Chatham, into Connecticut River.]

NEW-YORK, June 11.

Loss of the ship Speedwell.

The fate of this ship is peculiarly distressing; the particulars of which we are enabled to state as given us by the crew, which arrived here yesterday in the sloop Union, Chadwick, of Shrewsbury, who humanely took them off the wreck at a time when two other vessels refused to do it, though solicited by a part of the crew that had rowed off for the purpose of imploring relief from passing vessels.

The Speedwell was commanded by Capt. Howland—was from Faulkland's Islands, richly laden with 15,000 hair seal skins and 420 barrels of oil, valued at 40,000 dollars—the half of which was to go to the owners, and the other half was to have been divided among the crew, 25 in number, who, after a two years voyage of hard fatigue, are by this wreck, deprived of their all.

The Speedwell had a pilot on board, and was under easy sail on Saturday last, about 1 o'clock P. M. when she went on the West Bank, near the Light House. At 5 o'clock, at which time the crew were taken off, she was a complete wreck, and nothing but her ribs seen above water.

The crew returned last evening, with an intention of trying to save some of the cargo.

We are informed by the hands, that while the Speedwell lay off the coast where, they were getting the skins, she was driven out by a gale with only part of her crew on board, and was gone from the other part 21 days, during which time they were obliged to subsist on the unseasoned flesh of the seals without bread—their sufferings here were very great—their food operated continually as a cathartic, their teeth became quite loose and they so much reduced that they were unable to work.

Loss of the ship Ontario.

Capt. Dennis, of the Rhode-Island packers, Fame, arrived yesterday afternoon from Newport, informs us, that he failed from that place on Saturday last, at 10 o'clock, A. M. that, at 11, within 5 miles of Newport, he fell in with, and spoke the ship Semiramis, capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton to Newport, who informed him that the ship Ontario, capt. Wheaton, owned by Messrs. Franklin's of this port, was lost, on or near the Cape of Good Hope, and that the Supercargo, and some of the crew were on board the Semiramis.

N. B. The wind blowing fresh, and both

vessels plying each other briskly, could learn no more particulars, but that the crew were all saved.

BALTIMORE, June 8.
Every account from the Havana speaks the correctness of the intelligence we published some time ago, respecting the mortality of the yellow fever at that place; and the guardians of our health, we doubt not, have and will exert all their vigilance in preserving this city from its baleful ravages.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

THE DEMOCRATIC JUDGE.

It can be well attested, that a certain would-be great man, not a mile from this city, on its being mentioned to him, that the President's house ought to be sold; replied in the following terms: "Sell it—no—the State ought not to sell it but they should keep it for the Governor and give him a salary adequate to the support of it."

O! Rara Tempora!

In that diurnal diablerie which under the name of the Aurora, is, for I know not what reason, still permitted to outrage every moral principle, and the excesses of which have been such as to shock; I do not suppose the delicacy, but the policy even of McKean and his son Joe, the former of whom actually took the pains to go to the house of Mr. Wharton, to advise him to prosecute the besely vagabond who conducts it, and the latter of whom beat him with his fist; appeared on Monday, the following falsehoods:

AURORA, Monday June 10th, '99.

"On the day of payment of the first instalment the Scrip (of the New Loan) was sold by some of the speculators at a profit of 40 per cent.—In other words 100 dollars were given for the right to receive a share of the nominal value of 100 dollars bearing 8 per cent interest.

"In a few days the paper of that stock was offered at a discount of 15 per cent, and no purchasers to be found."

The Editor of the Vergennes Gazette observes, that "War almost without an exception, has been the issue of negotiation with the Revolutionary Directory." The reason is obvious—Either negotiation has been resorted to by France, in order to gain time for tampering with the people, whose official agents, she has thus amused with debates, and to throw them off their guard against her wiles; or, in the course of those negotiations, she has displayed an arrogance inconsistent with their sovereignty, by demanding of them to disgrace their Chief Magistrates for attempting to excite a spirit of vigilance against their designs, or requiring payment of tribute. Justice demands the disgraceful confession, that in some instances war has not resulted even from these extremities.

MR. FENNO.

I am so unfortunate as to be troubled with a neighbor whose brain has recently become "decomposed" (if I may thus apply one of his own terms) by continual endeavor to prove that our country is by nature liable to generate the plague, yellow fever, &c. &c. In fact if you may believe him we cannot count on the existence of any one of our American cities for twelve months to come. Add to this, he is continually boring my family with his phlogiston, miasmata, dephlogisticated aerial fluids, his oxygene and his gas, by all which he has frequently frightened my poor wife into fits, and strong desires that I should fly for refuge to Europe from this once healthful but now detestable climate. Would to Heaven this was all the mischief; but he persuaded me, fool as I was, to send one of his theoretical essays to Europe to my correspondent, which I enclosed with my customary orders for goods. Judge of my astonishment at the consequences, when instead of the goods, I expected, my friend after thanking me for the essays, says that as our country is now given up to an habitual pestilence, originating and liable constantly to continue with us, he could not think of trusting his property where life was so precarious, and where plunder or theft might be the consequence of my death by the dreadful contagion; further my friend desired me not to purchase either the lands or the public stocks which he had ordered, for that he had altered his mind respecting a removal to America; and after thanking God for his timely escape from this intended removal, he advises me "to flee from the wrath to come;" for he now believes that

for our attachment to French political bias and to our irreligious propensities, we are to be driven by pestilence from that country which he once thought the land of promise. He further adds that all his friends are equally alarmed and will discontinue all commercial connection with America if my communication should be confirmed by further information. I have offered thus much for the amusement of our new theorists, and have only to request that you will publish what I have communicated and then let me ask these wanton speculators how they intend to satisfy the numerous claims for damages sustained through their folly.

MERCATOR.

From a Kingston (Jama.) Paper of Feb. 16.

On Tuesday last, at the quarter sessions for this parish, M. de Bugues was fined in the sum of One Hundred Pounds, for having suffered a negro child to be flogged most cruelly; and Eugene Chereff, for having caused this punishment to be inflicted in a manner disgraceful to humanity, was fined in the sum of fifty pounds, and six months imprisonment, in the common goal.—The latter part of her punishment was afterwards remitted (on representation of her being far advanced in pregnancy) upon condition of giving security to keep the peace for 6 months and freedom to the girl who had been punished.

At the same time John Sproule, a white man, was found guilty of barbarously beating a negro woman, his property. The charge against him exhibited such proofs of inhumanity, that the court, to shew their abhorrence of such proceedings, sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and to be imprisoned until the sentence is complied with.

Port of Philadelphia,
ARRIVED,

Sloop Penelope, Wood, Bermuda

Arrived at the Fort, Havana

Brig Fame, Webb, St. Thomas

CLEARED,

Brig Lady Washington, Sellick, Surinam

Schr. Mills, Read, do

Sufanna, Clark, R. Island

Sloop Sally, Bright, do

An armed sbr. name unknown, came to at the Fort yesterday afternoon.

A brig name unknown, is below.

Brig Gardner, from —, is below.

Ship George Barclay, from Batavia, brig Lavinia, Cooke, for Guernsey, and brig Sally, Gwinn, for Martinique, lay at New Castle yesterday afternoon.

Schr. name unknown, from St. Jago de Cuba, is below.

Brig Amazon, Lewis, and sbr. Little Tom Butler, Everfon, from St. Thomas, have arrived at La Guira. A letter from capt. Lewis of the sbr. ultimo, mentions all the American vessels having been ordered away in six days.

Brig Peter, Harien, that was carried into Bolognia, has been liberated by the French. She was from Hamburg to this port.

Brig Adventure, Bioren, from this port, to Hamburg, is ordered at Brest.

Schooner Thomas, Richards, from hence, has arrived at La Guira—near that port was boarded by the British frigate Callor, cargo hoisted on deck and examined, one man impressed and dismissed. Capt. Richards makes no mention of the American vessels there being ordered away.

THE Officers of the First City
Regiment of Militia are requested to meet at the house of Maj. Pancake on Saturday next at 7 o'clock in the evening.

JUNE 12.

A YOUNG MAN
OF ABILITIES.

WHO can bring the highest and the most satisfactory recommendations, wishes to be employed as a Clerk or Accountant in any Public Office, or with any respectable merchant, Enquire of the printer, or a line addressed to L. V. and left with the editor, will be diligently attended to.

St. CROIX SUGARS.

A Cargo of first quality St. Croix Sugar and Rum will be landed to-morrow at Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the Brig Fair Hebe.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

TWO HUNDRED will receive immediate employment by applying to WILLIAM M. LAWS, Sadler, No. 72, Chestnut Street.

For Sale,

TWO three story Brick Houses, situated on the corner of King and Columbus streets, being equal to any situation in Alexandria, for the wholesale or retail business. The houses are 40 feet by 22, the stories are lofty, and the brick work done in the most elegant manner with stock fronts. One of the houses can be immediately occupied, being completely finished, the other will be finished by the first of October next. The back buildings to the above premises are also of brick, 16 feet square, with a number of other conveniences for the accommodation of a genteel family. Each of the above houses will be sold subject to a ground rent of 40 dollars, with the privilege of buying out at twelve and half year's purchase any time within four years from this date. Dry goods and groceries will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Mr. John Barnes, No. 16 South Third Street, or John Foster or Nicholas Voss in Alexandria.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Tuesday the 23d day of July next, at the Tontine Coffee-House, in the City of New-York, 48,000 acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the county of Tioga, State of New-York, Southerly of the military tract and Northerly of the town of Chemung, being part of the tract, commonly known by the name of Watkins and Flint's great tract; this tract is surveyed, and di-

vided into Townships and quarter Townships, and the premises hereby advertised for sale consist of the North East and North West quarters of Township No. 7, the South West quarter of Township No. 6, the North East quarter of Township No. 7, South East quarter of Township No. 8, the North West quarter of Township No. 9, and two lots, in Township No. 11, and 12, adjoining the Owego River or Creek, containing together upwards of 5000 acres. Two of the above mentioned quarter Townships are divided into lots of from 250 to 200 acres; there are a number of settlers on the tract, and several good roads pass through it, and the surrounding country is in a rapid state of improvement.—These lands will be sold in quarter Townships, or smaller quantities to accommodate the purchasers, on the following easy terms.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the Deed, and the Residue in three equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, or other good security. The title is indisputable, and the tracts and field books containing a description of the lands, may be seen, by applying to Colonel Aaron Burr, Henry Rutgers, Alexander Robertson, or Marinus Willet of the city of New-York, who will treat with any person, inclining to purchase, previous to the above day of Sale.

New-York, May 24. 1799. Srs

TERMS
Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT
Of the American War, in 1774, to the present time.

The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.
THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 300 pages neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dollars, 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dollars, whole bound; but as the publisher does not intend to print more than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

In all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in these rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that America will, therefore, cheerfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1798.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"THE MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"Respectfully sheweth,

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer of Philadelphia, has had in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial assistance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom, render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work; in that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M. Keen, John D. Cox, Charles Healy, Samson Levy, T. Rofs, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun, William Tligman, John F. M. Bin, Joseph B. M. Keen, John B. Kelly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Mowbray, William Rawley, J. Thomas, William Lewis, James Gilson, M. Kappick, Moses Levy, Robert Carter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Olden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells, John L. Leib, Alexander I. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M. Fox, John Nixon, Robert Wala Robert H. Dankin, John Ewing, Jun Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Seipman, Claypoote James Cruikshank, M. Thew Carter, Henry K. Helmreich, Peter De Haven, John Duclap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoote, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for

"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorized and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for three of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the same now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 20, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

may 20. 1798.