

Late Foreign Articles

Received at Halifax by the Mail Packet, in 27 days from Falmouth,

Of General Suwarrow.

London, May 16. Wednesday arrived the Mail from Hamburg, by which we find that the Imperial Combined Armies continue to advance with vigour, and give no respite to the enemy whom they have thrown into disorder. It is stated, in letters from Verona on the 18th, that they entered Brescia on the 17th, though the Gazette of Tuesday says, that the army was only to march for this purpose on the 19th. It is probable, however, that they would occupy this place without much opposition. Mirandola is likewise said to be in the hands of the Confederates, and their patrols stretch from thence as far as Pizzighetone. It is confidently asserted, that the head-quarters of the French have been removed from Lodi to Milan; and that in consequence of the alarm, the Executive Directory and two Councils of the Cisalpine Republic had withdrawn to Turin.

The main body of the Imperialists under Suwarrow was to endeavour to bring the French to a general engagement on the 24th or 25th, and, if successful, they expected to be masters of all Lombardy. The Republicans must now fight not only for victory, but for life; for it is stated that the Russians give no quarter. The French army, however, has received considerable reinforcements, and has recovered confidence since the appointment of Moreau. The inactivity which has prevailed for some days is owing to the late indisposition of the Archduke; but since he has happily recovered some enterprise may be attempted worthy of the energy of his character.

OF BUONAPARTE.

While the alarms of the Republic have encountered disaster in Europe, success appears to have followed the standard of Buonaparte. The Vienna Court Gazette states, that he had penetrated into Syria, and defeated part of their forces of the Pacha, who was employed to conduct the war against him. The accounts from Constantinople of the 3d state, that the Pacha of Acre is afraid to venture from his capital; and that the French are in possession of almost all Syria.

OF THE BREIT FLEET.

Of the Breit or British Fleets no satisfactory accounts had reached town when our Paper went to press. A squadron sailed from Plymouth on Monday, consisting of the Qu'en Charlotte, of 110 guns, four other ships of the line, and two frigates, said to be to reinforce either Lord Bridport or Lord St. Vincent, as occasion may require.

Bridport was off Cape Clear on Friday last, at which time the French fleet had not made their appearance.

It is reported that there are 30 fail of transports with the Breit fleet. The general opinion at Breit is, that the destination is Ireland, and that in a certain latitude the fleet will separate into three divisions. They expect that one may be intercepted, which shall sufficiently employ Lord Bridport, to enable the others to land the troops, of which every ship is full.

Various reports were yesterday in circulation respecting the Breit fleet; but we can assure the public that nothing is ascertained respecting its destination; and under the ignorance which too unfortunately prevails of its force and the nature of its embarkation it is at best but a daring conjecture to assign to it any precise object whatever. To give an implicit confidence to the French Journal, which with a pardonable artifice might be directed to mislead us, would be the height of imprudence and credulity. There are some persons, for whose opinion we entertain considerable respect, who are inclined to consider Ireland as rendered invulnerable by the wisdom and energy of the measures which have been adopted there by government, and the fleets appropriated to the defence of its coasts. To others, the position of our naval force and the superiority of our naval character, seem to render it incredible that the Republic should expose her squadrons in the Mediterranean. There is but one quarter of the world where France, by a sudden and unexpected superiority, could hope any favourable result from a conflict with the British arms.

That the expedition must be destined for India; that it is only a part and continuation of their original plan of ravaging the Peninsula, and inflicting a mortal wound upon her great enemy in that great arm of her empire. After driving Admiral Rainier with his unequal force from the Straights of Behbelmandel, the French armament would communicate with Tippoo Sultan by the easy capture of Mangalore, and extend its arms to Buonaparte through the Red Sea at Suez.

After the sacrifices the Republic has already made to this idol of her ambition, there is no obligation too precious to be offered. Upon the altar where De Bruyes was immolated, Bruis cannot be too dear a victim; nor can Kilmaine be more sacred than Buonaparte. It is a desperate chance, but they have no other. It is a game of double or quits, but they have no alternative. Besides, the Breit fleet will revenge or share the fate of its Siles, and the forces, save or perish with the army of Egypt.

We have stated this opinion with all the candour and force we are able, in order to submit it fairly to the judgement of the public. For our own part, we confess our Scepticism. It is in vain that we are referred to the gigantic projects and extraordinary character of the councils of the Republic. We have heard in theology, of belief because the point is impossible, and we think we have sometimes discovered in politics a tendency to believe, because a thing is incredible.

When the advices from Lord Bridport reached the Marquis Cornwallis, a report was circulated in Dublin, that the two fleets were in sight. This appears however to have had no foundation in truth.

French dispatches, which have some relation to the object the enemy has in view, have been taken on board a small vessel from Breit, which has been carried into Plymouth.

They were immediately forwarded by the Black Joke lugger to Lord Bridport. The nature of their contents has not transpired, so that the public are still left in the same uncertainty respecting the destination of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Cork, dated May 4.

A lugger arrived at Covey this morning with dispatches from Lord Bridport, for Admiral Kingmill, the contents of which are said to be of the utmost importance; this lugger left the grand fleet off Cape Clear, in the most anxious expectation of falling in with the French.

A French lugger has been taken by Lord Bridport, with dispatches for the traitors of this country; these completely develope the whole plan of the intended invasion, and contain the names of all those active citizens who were to have assisted in giving up their country to republican plunder.

ADMIRAL BRUIX'S SQUADRON. FRENCH.

Paris May 1. The Breit Squadron set sail the 7th Floreal (April 26.) It is commanded by Bruix, Minister of Marine, but its destination is a mystery, which we cannot even conjecture. The English appeared on the 8th, the day after its departure, but with only 13 fail. They remained till the 9th. We have, therefore, considerably the start of them.

The sailing of our fleet from Breit is a great event. All eyes are at this moment directed towards them. The state of the ships of the and frigates which compose it, has just been published, with the names of those who command. This list will inspire the friends of glory with confidence. It is as follows:

Table listing ships and commanders: L'Ocean, Le Republicain, Le Terrible, L'Invincible, L'Incomptable, Le Formidable, Le Zele, La Constitution, Le Cisalpine, Le Watigny, Le Betave, Le Gaulois, Le Mont Blanc, Le Redoubtable, Le Cominappes, Le Duquesne, Le Tourville, Le Dix Aout, Le J. J. Rousseau, Le Jean Barr, La Revolution, La Convention, Le Tyrannicide, Le Centeur, Le Fougoux, Premier Commandant, Centre-Admiral, Adjoint General, Le Miniere, La Vengeance, la Cornelle, la Romaine, la Creole, la Fidele, la Preceuse, la Semillante, la Charante, la Fraternite, la Concorde, la Bravouce.

It is said that this Squadron has on board 14,000 men, to be landed (de débarquement) and that they are commanded by Gen. Kilmaine.

Names of the frigates. La Vengeance, la Cornelle, (yet at Nantz) la Romaine, la Creole, la Fidele, la Preceuse, la Semillante, la Charante, la Fraternite, la Concorde, la Bravouce.

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FREDERICK-TOWN, June 5. Extract of a letter from Colonel John Lynn, of Allegany County, to a gentleman of this town.

"During the contest which so warmly agitated our district, between the friends of the administration of our country and its opponents, it has been my fortune to bear and repeat several observations of General Heister, which many of his friends seem unwilling to believe, and which, to keep up their delusion, I am credibly informed, has positively denied. On this occasion my veracity is called in question, and I feel myself happy that it was not done in a corner, but at the upper balthon muster of this county last fall, and also upon other occasions while canvassing the county, in the presence of a number of respectable citizens, who are willing and ready to attest it. You may employ my name, or this letter, in any manner you think useful to the public on this occasion. He advanced many arguments in defence, or palliation, of the conduct of France towards America, and particularly declared, that she was justifiable in the capture of ninety eight out of a hundred of the vessels she had taken from us! And at one time he went so far as to say, that we had better pay the tribute demanded, than to go to war with her. Nay, so anxious was he to apologize for France, that he was even willing to excuse the depredations which Great Britain had been guilty of, if he could shelter those of France under her wing! He declared, that Colonel Biddle, of Philadelphia, had assured him, that Great-Britain had not taken above five or six vessels which she could not justify, and concluded that the case was similar, or more in favor of France now. To this I replied, though scarcely able to preserve my gravity, that the British government had already acknowledged, and paid for, a great many more, although but a small part of the cases had yet been examined.—He defended the treacherous conduct of France, towards Switzerland; asserting, that the Cantons were only so many Aristocracies—which, in itself, is false; and, if true, would be no excuse for her seizing their governments and tyrannizing over their people. He defended their insolent treatment of our ministers of peace, by asserting that Mr. Jay had contin-

ned six months unaccredited at the court of St. James's. In this he paid the citizens of our country a very poor compliment, in supposing them ignorant of what is so notorious, that Mr. Jay, though employed a considerable time in negotiating the treaty, was, immediately, on his arrival, received with respect, attention, and at least apparent cordiality. When called upon for proof of so extraordinary an assertion, he said that his author was a Mr. Calboon, merchant, in Philadelphia, who had heard it said at a dinner in London, where a number of British merchants were present. "Most of these facts, if he should deny them, and my own word is not sufficient, I can substantiate by unexceptionable testimony; and I confess to you that in my judgment, a man holding such sentiments, is utterly unworthy of the confidence of Americans."

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

MR. FENNO. THE public having been called on several times, lately, to contribute in charity, to the sufferers by the late fires at New York, at Baltimore, and in this city; the great inequality of this mode of taxation, has led me to request you will publish a remedy for the defect.

As it is now well known, that there are public offices sufficient to insure all the goods and other property of the United States liable to destruction by fire; surely every independent Citizen would prefer to call on them for his rights, than to trust to begging for indemnity in any case of loss.

Let it then, henceforth, be held disreputable for any man, whose situation may require such indemnity, to remain a day, an hour, un-insured; this is the case in Europe, where no man is deemed trust-worthy, who would risk more than his all, by neglecting to insure the property in his possession; and as this is already understood in this country, as far as respects shipping, so ought it to be where ever we are endangered from fire.

I. R.

Buonaparte to the swarms of Arabs.

"What is your substance, wherefore are you made, That millions of strange shadows on you tend? Since every one hath, every one, one shade, And you, but one, can every shadow lend."

The Life of Man.

Like as the waves make toward the pebbled shore, So do our minutes hasten to their end; Each changing place with that which goes before, In sequent toil all forwards do contend. Nativity once in the main of light, Crawls to maturity, where whirring being crown'd, Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight, And time that gave, doth now his gift confound. Time doth the flourish of the youth, And dries the parallel in beauty's brow; Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth, And nothing stands but for his swift to mow. [Shakspeare.]

A fairer prospect for the honest men of all countries, than that which presents itself at the present moment, has not dawned upon the world, for a long, long series of years. There is a natural propensity in the mind, to estimate any acquisition by the toils endured, or the evils encountered in obtaining it; and perhaps there is not another quality which tends in an higher degree to the complacency and comfort of our own weak and irritable being. In this view, a source of consolation is opened to us, inexhaustible and boundless; and, in this view, the promise that lies before us is inestimable.

Although the evils of human life be coeval with its duration, yet it can not be so with regard to its miseries: earthquake, famine, pestilence and revolution, are not sempiternal: like comets they have their periods, and like them, too, they are eccentric. Ten years incessantly occupied in scenes of injustice and oppression, rapine, violation and murder, have commonly sufficed for two or three centuries. We have besides in the present instance, a more satisfactory assurance than precedent affords, that our afflictions are soon to have an end. The purpose for which it is probable mankind have been so extensively visited with revolutions, it is easy to discern, has been very extensively and very completely answered. Men begin to desire peace and quietness, and hanker no longer after the liberty or the republicanism of France, contented with their own: That species of liberty, that mockery of reason, is passing away, and better days are hastening on. The trying hour is past in Europe, and the minds of good men are released at last from the rack of apprehension. So might it have been with us, had the voice of the country been more loudly and boldly spoken. Our grounds of hope are, however, stronger, than heretofore, and our means of self-preservation more powerful and connected than we have ever yet seen them.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Came up at the Port.

Ship Louisa, Reilly, Leghorn; Brig James, Gemmeney, St. Croix; Gayosa, Biigham, St. Kitts.

Arrived at the Port.

Brig Florida, Long St. Christophers and St. Thomas, left the former the 13th June and the latter the 18th June.

Schr. Neptune, Watters, St. Thomas left 19th June.

Schr. Nancy, Gould, St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Schr. Amy Cushing, captured on her passage from St. Thomas to La Guira, is sent into Jacquemel.

Schr. Sincerity, Russel, from hence, has arrived at La Guira.

Sloop Mary, Callender, 17 days from Surinam, has arrived at New Castle.

Capt. Ennis, of the schr. Eliza, has positively forwarded from the fort, the following commercial information.

Sailed from St. Thomas the 8th inst. in company and under convoy of the following armed vessels.

Ship Washington, Cognwal, of Boston, Independence, Parker, do. Brig Ann, Burke, Charleston, Schr. Eliza, New York,

[Bound to the Havannah, Bird, of and for Boston, Down, do.

Brig Drake, of and for N. London, of Newburyport,

from Surinam, captured by the French and recaptured by the brig Eagle, and sent into St. Kitts.

A ship and a sloop for Rhode Island, and 2 slobs, for Norfolk, names unknown.

12th, parted with the convoy, in company with a fail sailing febr. of and for Norfolk, 22d, spoke a febr. from Boston; same day, an English sloop from Baltimore. 23d, lat. 36, 23, long, 74, 12, saw a brig to leeward that shewed signals of distress, under American colours. Bore away for her, and found her to be the fair American, Salisbury, of and for Baltimore, from Cadiz, out 76 days; supplied him with provisions.

Left at St. Thomas the following American vessels.

Schr. Neptune, Watters of Philadelphia, ready to sail.

Brig Commerce, Clark of do. ready to sail for Hamburg.

Schr. Maximilian, Churnside, do. just arrived.

Ship Friends Adventure, of Baltimore.

Schr. May, Rice of Boston, to sail in ten days.

Schr. Shelaly, Salem, not discharged.

Boyal, do. do. Brig, Bray, Wilmington, (Decl.) nearly ready, and four other schooners belonging to Baltimore, names not recollecte.

Boston, June 25. Mr. Joseph Mackaener, mate of the brig Three Sisters, capt. Savage, of Wiscasset, who was left at Cape Francois, as a hostage for the payment of 4000 dollars, for the liberation of the vessel and cargo, effected his escape the day he was to have been sent to France, and has arrived here.

Arrived—Ship Neutrality, Baker, from Halifax, 6 days. She was from Batavia, and carried in there on suspicion of having French property on board.

On Saturday arrived at Gloucester, febr. Sally, Knowles, Lisbon, 28 days.

On the 10th May, 4 French privateers sailed from St. Sebastians, mounting from 18 to 22 guns—bound on a cruise to the northward and westward of the Western islands, from 42, to 45, N. lat.

New-York, July 1. [By the several arrivals yesterday.]

The sloop John, Enoch Lee, from Martinique, by way of St. Kitts and St. Thomas, in 12 days.

Sailed from St. Pierre, May 30th, in company with a number of American vessels under convoy of an English frigate for St. Kitts; 2d June arrived at St. Kitts, came to anchor to wait for an American convoy, which I was told by the American agent would fail in a few days; I waited until the 15th, when I got under way, with about 30 fail of American and English vessels, under convoy of the Baltimore, Richmond and Eagle, American ships of war; we were joined by 20 fail of Americans from St. Bartholomews; on the 15th touched at St. Thomas, for the vessels waiting for convoy; there was joined by a number more in all amounting to 48 fail—19th got under way for America. I kept with the convoy until the 25th, when I left them: the Baltimore's boat came on board with a packet for New-York; I must not forget to mention that captain Barron, of the Baltimore, paid every attention that was possible to the vessels under his convoy; while lying at St. Kitts waiting for a convoy, came in the Norfolk brig, capt. Bainbridge, with both topmasts gone, carried away in chase of a French lugger of 14 guns, by which accident she could not have the pleasure to convoy her in.

A few days after came in the Baltimore, and Eagle, with a French schooner with 4 carriage guns and 35 men, a prize to them; likewise a French cartel with English and American prisoners; three of the last American captives that was carried into Guadeloupe told me they were treated very well, had all their clothes and money given them and their expenses paid, while on shore waiting for the cartel; was not imprisoned as others had been before.

The brig Little George, captain M'Griffin, arrived yesterday in 22 days from Trinidad, was boarded by the sloop of war Lark, who pressed one man out of her. Spoke a schooner from Jamaica bound to Norfolk, name unknown.

The brig Lark, capt. Waylay, from Tortola, arrived yesterday in 13 days. Sailed in company with 40 fail of Americans under convoy of two English frigates.

The schooner Two Sisters arrived yesterday from St. Thomas in 12 days, spoke a ship from Surinam bound to Baltimore.

The schooner Ann, Waterman, arrived yesterday from St. Mary's in 10 days, spoke a schooner from Providence to Baltimore.

The brig Two Brothers, capt. Han, arrived yesterday in 6 days from Charleston, with the following passengers. General McPherson, William Price, esquire, and his family.

Yesterday arrived the sloop Cornelia, capt. Culver, in 12 days from St. Thomas. June 9th, left at Martinique 20 odd fail of American vessels waiting for convoy; this day failed in company with the English ship Satisfaction, of 20 guns and 50 men, bound

to St. Bartholomews; the 10th left the ship under Montferat; the eleven came to anchor at St. Kitts—found the following armed vessels belonging to the United States: the ship Ganges, ditto, Richmond and Norfolk; the latter had lost both top masts, in chase of a French privateer of 18 guns, and three hundred men; resisted and cut on a cruise. Also the ship Ganges; the Baltimore had taken a French privateer schooner of 4 guns and thirty men. June 14 weighed and failed in company with the Baltimore and Eagle, off Nevis; met the Richmond with the St. Bartholomews vessels, which joined fleet, except the brig Fair American that was bound to the bay of Honduras; the 16th they anchored out side of the harbour of St. Thomas; the fleet consisting of 40 fail. June 21, lat. 24, parted with the fleet.

The French privateers are numerous, as many as 8 fail of Americans had lately been taken and carried into Guadeloupe; they had taken and English cut her close to Diamond Rock, Martinique.

MACPHERSON'S BLUES.

Legionary Order, July 1, 1799. The first and second Troops of Horse, capt. Howell's company of R.A. Men, the artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry, including the Germantown company, are ordered to parade in Market-Street near Tenth Street, on the fourth instant, precisely at half past 9 o'clock A. M. completely equipped.—The Artillery will assemble at the Arsenal at 8 o'clock A. M. to fire a salute.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Macpherson. JNO. M'CAULEY Adj't.

Philadelphia Rifle Company. Are ordered to parade on the 4th inst. at the State House Yard, precisely at 8 o'clock A. M. with arms and uniform complet.

JOHN COYLE, Capt. July 2, 1799

HORSE MARKET. TO BE SOLD. A Public Auction, to-morrow morning, precisely at 11 o'clock, at the Rock Market, a pair of CAPITAL BAY HORSES, strong and active, well broke to Harness, and warranted perfectly sound, also a handsome hand COACH.

with glasses in the doors, &c. in good order and harness complet—they may be seen at the stables of the subscriber in Seventh Street any time before the hour of sale. William Davidson, Auc'r.

July 2

UNITED STATES. Pennsylvania District. BY virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, with venditioni exponas, issued by the honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchant's Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 11th day of July inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain

Three Story Brick Messuage, nearly finished, and the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Sixth Street from the river Delaware, between Walnut and Spruce Streets, containing in breadth on Sixth Street, twenty-two feet, more or less, and in depth one hundred and twenty-seven feet. The terms of sale will be cash on delivery of the Deed. If default in payment the premises will be put up to sale again at the risk of the purchaser. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Swanwick, esq. deceased and to be sold by WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, at Philadelphia, July 2, 1799.

FOR SALE, THE BRIG G A O S O, As she now lies at Cullbert's wharf, in complete order, And ready to take a Cargo on board; will carry about 900 barrels, and may be sent to sea without any expense. For terms apply at 49, Penn-Street. If the above brig is not sold before Saturday the 6th instant (July) she will then be offered for sale, at 7 o'clock, at vendue, at the Coffee House.

July 2

For Norfolk & Richmond, THE SLOOP NANCY, NOW lying at Chestnut Street wharf—For Freight or passage apply to Joseph Anthony & Co.

July 2

TAKE NOTICE, THAT I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Northumberland for the benefit of the insolvent act, and they have appointed the 4th Monday in August to hear me and my creditors at the court in Sunbury, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.

JACOB BESSER. July 2, 1799.

To be Sold or Exchanged, FOR Property within twelve miles of the City of Philadelphia, and on the British Road; A beautiful and very highly cultivated FARM. For particulars, see the office of C. Lebarbier du Pleiss, No. 25 South Third Street.

July 2

ALL PERSONS HAVING demands against the Estate of De-nold Grant Mitchell, esq. late a captain of Artillerists and Engineers, in the service of the United States, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts legally authenticated—and thence impelled to the said estate to make payment to NICHOLAS DIEHL, administrator. No. 25, Walnut Street.

July 2

BOARDING. Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mrs M'Crea's, No. 29, north Eighth-Street.

July 2

5 CASES ELEGANT FANCY HATS, FOR SALE BY W. MOTT, 145, Market Street.

July 2