

## Latest News!

NEW YORK, March 29.

Yesterday arrived the barque Pallas, in 45 days from Liverpool, by which papers are received at the office of the Daily Advertiser to February 6, thirty days later than have yet been received.

No great events as we can find have during this period occurred in that convulsed quarter of the world. All hopes of a speedy peace save an opposition print, seem to have vanished; this opinion appears to be fully corroborated in other papers. The *status ante bellum*, and the restoration of monarchy in France are the *fine qua non* of the allied powers.

The letter of Buonaparte, by the ministerial papers, is pronounced to be insidious, and the firm and decisive reply of Grenville, is said to have raised the price of stocks. New and still more formidable preparations for another campaign are therefore making.

The *le-gistive union* of Ireland with Britain, is counted upon as certain by the party attached to the administration; their opponents however, are not destitute of hopes that the measure will yet be rejected.

Every thing appears to go on smoothly as yet, with the present government of France. They are wholly employed in forming the new arrangements.

The French army in Egypt is reduced to 7000, and are opposed by a far superior force.

LONDON, January 17.

The dispatches brought by Lieutenant Lecky, who arrived at the Admiralty on Thursday are of some importance. A post-lace from Egypt, bound to Toulon, with confidential letters to the late French Directory and others, fell into the hands of our cruisers. The commander threw his packet overboard, but it was recovered by the enterprise and activity of an English sailor, who dived and brought it up. It has been sent home, and for the last two days we understand that these letters have furnished infinite gratification to the curiosity of office. They contain according to report the most vehement complaints by the French soldiers of the desertion of Buonaparte, and the most bitter imprecations on the Government for leaving them to perish by degrees in that inhospitable climate. A letter from Gen Duga to Barras, is particularly mentioned as containing political information of consequence. He says that the whole of the French army in Egypt is reduced to 7000 men; that they have neither cloths nor ammunition; and that they are utterly unfit to resist the enemy who are above 40,000 strong, and well supplied with every necessary. He applies, therefore to Barras, as one of the Directors to exert himself to save the wretched remains of this army, for without the most immediate relief, not a man of them would be able to return to their native land.

Another letter says, that they must flee to the Turks for the means of escape from the horrors of their present situation; and there are, as heretofore, numbers of pensive epistles from husbands to their wives, and from lovers, sons, and brothers to their sympathizing friends. It is said that these letters are immediately to be published.

## THE UNION.

All the leading points of the Union are at length arranged, previous to the grand discussion, which is expected to take place on the first day of the ensuing Session of the Irish Parliament, when the measure will be again recommended from the Throne. There will be a creation of seven Irish Peers previous to the Union taking place.

The United Parliament of the two Kingdoms is to be called "The Imperial Parliament of the British Isles."

## OFFICIAL.

SECOND letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Paris, with its accompanying inclosure:

AND THE ANSWER returned by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

## [TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 24 Nivose, 8th year, Jan. 14 1800.

MY LORD,

I lost no time in laying before the first Council of the republic the official note, under date of the 14th Nivose, which you transmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the answer equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive, my Lord, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

CA. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at London.

Translation of the note referred to in No. 1.

The official note, under the date of the 14th Nivose, the 8th year, addressed by the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, having been laid before the first Council of the French republic, he observed with surprise, that it relied upon an opinion, which is not exact, respecting the origin and consequences of the present war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, he had, it must be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution, solemnly proclaimed her love of peace, and her disinclination to conquests, her respect for the independence of all governments; and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, she would have avoided taking part in those of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an opposite disposition, as soon as the French revolution had broken out, almost all Europe entered into a league for its destruction. The aggression was real a long time before it was public; internal resistance was excited; its opponents were favorably received; their extravagant declarations were supported; the French nation was insulted in the person of its agents; and England for particularly this example by the dismissal of the minister accredited to her. Finally, France was, in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honor, and in her safety, a long time before the war was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of subjection, dissolution and dismemberment, which were prepared against her, and the execution of which was several times attempted and pursued, that France has a right to impute the evils which she has suffered, and those which have afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with respect to so powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the most fatal consequences.

Assailed on all sides, the republic could not but extend universally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that she has made use of those means which she possessed in her own strength and the courage of her citizens. As long as the law that her enemies obstinately refused to recognize her rights, she continued only upon the energy of her resistance; but as soon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invasion, the fought means for reconciliation, and manifested pacific intentions; and if these have not always been efficacious; if, in the midst of the critical circumstances of her internal situation, which the revolution and the war have successively brought on, the former Depositories of the Executive Authority in France have not always shown as much moderation as the nation itself has shown courage, it must, above all, be imputed to the hateful and perverting animosity with which the resources of England have been lavished to accomplish the ruin of France.

But if the wishes of his Britannic Majesty (in conformity with his assurances) are in unison with those of the French Republic, for the re-establishment of peace, why, instead of attempting the apology of the war, should not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obstacle can prevent a mutual understanding, of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt, especially when the First Consul of the French Republic has personally given so many proofs of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his disposition to maintain the rigid observance of all treaties concluded.

The first Consul of the French Republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majesty recognized the right of Nations to choose the form of their government, since it is from the exercise of this right that he holds his crown; but he has been unable to comprehend how this fundamental principle, upon which rests the existence of Political Societies, the Minister of his Majesty could annex insinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, and which are no less injurious to the French Nation, and to its Government, than it would be to England, and to his Majesty, if a sort of invasion were held out in favour of that Republican Government of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the last century, or an exhortation to recall to the Throne that Family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a Revolution had compelled to descend from it.

If at periods not far distant, when the Constitutional System of the Republic presented neither the strength nor the solidity which it contains at present, his Britannic Majesty thought himself enabled to invite a negotiation and pacific conferences, how is it possible that he should not be eager to renew negotiations to which the present and reciprocal situation of affairs promises a rapid progress. On every side, the voice of Nations and of Humanity implores the conclusion of a war marked already by such great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an universal convulsion and irremediable evils. It is therefore to put a stop to the course of these calamities, or in order that their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the First Consul of the French Republic proposes to put an immediate end to hostilities, by agreeing to a suspension of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries on each side, who should repair to Denmark, or any other town as advantageously situated for the quickness of the respective communications, and who should apply themselves without any delay to effect the re-establishment of Peace and good understanding between the French Republic and England.

The First Consul offers to give the passports which may be necessary for this purpose.

(Signed) CH. H. TALLEYRAND.  
Paris, 25th Nivose (14th Jan. 1800)  
8th Year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris.  
Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose to you the answer which his Majesty had directed me to return to the official note which you transmitted to me. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.  
To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. at Paris.

Note referred to in the preceding.  
THE official note transmitted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th inst.

has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes, in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the war, are systematically defended by her present rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the note his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which in his judgment, preclude at the present moment all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat, which are relied upon in the French official note; the personal dispositions which are said to prevail for the conclusion of peace and for the future observance of treaties; the powers of insuring the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of revolutions—all these are points which can be known only from that test to which his Majesty has already referred them—the result of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of peace indispensably required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to prescribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the security of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that essential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever sufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concur with his allies the means of immediate and joint negotiation for the re-establishment of general tranquility.

To these declarations his Majesty steadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which under the favour of Providence, his kingdoms owe the security of those blessings which they now enjoy.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.  
Downing-street, January 20, 1800.

From Lord's (Liverpool General) Advertiser, of Feb. 6.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street January 31.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lord W. Bentinck by Lord Grenville.

Head Quarters, Borgo St. Almazzo, Dec 4, '99.

MY LORD,

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I announce to your lordship the surrender of CONL. The batteries opened on the 2d in the morning, and early on the 3d the commandant desired to capitulate. The garrison, consisting of 2844 men, exclusive of 800 wounded, whom the French had not time to remove before the investment of the place, marched out this morning prisoners of war. The loss of the Austrians does not exceed fifty men in killed and wounded. The very short defence that has been made of this very strong, and most important fortress, is to be attributed to the want both of provisions and ammunition. This event may be considered the more fortunate, from information having been received that general Championet has been assembling the whole French army in la Riviere de Genes near Ormen, which was to have been assisted in its march by a reinforcement of 15000 men that is marching from Savoy, and is probably a detachment from the army of Switzerland.

So much snow has fallen, that the roads in the mountains are no longer practicable; and it will not be possible for the corps coming from Savoy to form a junction with Championet. The severity of the weather has obliged the enemy to abandon the Cole Seade, where they left four pieces of cannon, which they could not drag through the snow.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

Downing-street January 30.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by Lord Grenville.

Augsburg, December 13.

MY LORD,

I am sorry to have to inform your Lordship of the death of the Advocate Seiguer, which happened on the 3d inst, after a lingering illness. He was interred on the 7th inst, with all possible honours, in the Protestant Burying Ground of this city.

The Swiss regiment of Rovera, and (by direction of Field Marshal Italyky) three Russian regiments, together with the British and Russian ministers to the Swiss Cantons, several Russian, Austrian, and Prussian staff officers, and a deputation from this city, attended the corpse to the grave.

I passed an hour with him at his own desire, three days before his death, when he was perfectly sensible; and I had the satisfaction of hearing him, after recommending his country under God, to his Majesty's special protection, pray most earnestly and devoutly for the blessings of God on his Majesty, and on his subjects.

He is an irreparable loss to Switzerland.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

[The Gazette likewise contains a proclamation taking off the quarantine ordered on ships from Philadelphia and New-York, in consequence of advice being received of the malignant fever having ceased in those cities. The brave captain Hamilton, of the Sarpize, who retook the Hermione frigate, is created a Baronet.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.

The news from the interior of Germany announces only the difficulties which had arisen between the houses of Austria and Russia relative to the settlement of the King of Sardinia. The two powers are resolved to continue the war, if the basis of the peace be not *status quo ante bellum*. The most formidable preparations are making for the ensuing campaign. If such be the pretensions of the Allied Powers, the termination of this disastrous and bloody war cannot be foreseen.

## FACTS

Submitted to public consideration, as additional evidences of the efficacy of

Dr. HAMILTON'S MEDICINES,

IN THE CURE OF  
Most Disorders to which the human body is liable.

## RHEUMATISM.

JOHN HOOVER, Rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath, as follows: namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life; notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted. When feeling several efforts of cure performed by Hamilton's Elixir and Extract of Mullein, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.  
Sworn and subscribed to the 25th day of March, 1800, before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia county.

## DANGEROUS COLD.

DAVID GILBERT, Toyman, No. 46, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath, as follows: namely, that about eight months ago, he caught a severe cold, which resisted every remedy he could think of, and produced the most alarming effects; he could procure no rest for incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain and difficulty, and was finally so exhausted, as to be scarcely able to walk about, which left his friends little hopes of his recovery, though the prescriptions of a respectable physician were constantly attended to. In this situation he was cured by the efficacy of Hamilton's Elixir, a bottle was procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street; the first dose of which afforded the most surprising relief, and gave him more ease than he had enjoyed during the whole of the above period, and before the contents of one bottle were taken, he was perfectly cured, his strength and appetite recovered, and not a symptom of his former distressing complaint remained.

The above particulars the said David Gilbert swears to be made public, as a testimony of his gratitude, and for the benefit of mankind.

DAVID GILBERT.  
Sworn and subscribed before me the 24th day of March, 1800.

JOHN JENNINGS, Alderman.

## TO PARENTS

Who may have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

## WORMS.

A daughter of Mr. Ewing Wiley, No. 109, Cedar Street, Philadelphia, was dreadfully afflicted with worms, inasmuch that her life was with great reason deemed of; her complexion faded and grew pale and sallow; her eyes sunken; her appetite was lost, and succeeded by a painful and constant sickness at the stomach; which general wasting and debility was accompanied with every appearance of a dangerous fever. From this deplorable situation she was relieved, and restored to a state of perfect health and strength in a few days, by the use of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which expelled a great number of large pointed worms, from six to nine or twelve inches in length; one of which being a most extraordinary thickness, (disposed from half an inch to an inch in diameter) was opened and found to contain a quantity of young ones.

The above is communicated by Mr. Wiley, believing its perusal may be useful to many, by extending the knowledge of a medicine which merits universal attention: But this testimony is only a corroboration of the evidence of MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND persons of all ages, who have, with twenty months past, been cured by this medicine, with the utmost ease and safety, of various complaints, arising from worms and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at certain periods of life, and in young ones.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, femoral weaknesses, obstinate gleets, flux albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently propounded for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which, acting as a temporary but violent stimulus on the nervous system, infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health, and vigour into every part of the system. It enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and ref-

tores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whole life had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation, in removing those weaknesses and indiscretions with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate femoral gleets, and the most distressing cases of flux albus in females, falls particularly under the province of this restorative; speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a performance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which affords considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

And infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant materials (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing unsightly blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurvy, tetter, ring worms, sun turns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth; never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Damask Lip Salve

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth

and Gums.

This most excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious, stony and foulness which is sufficed to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using; being the most speedy, effectual and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and far the satisfaction of the numerous, the proprietor maketh oath, that this ointment does not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, and on infants newly born. Price 3-4ths of a dollar each box.

Patent Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints of every description: An extensive trial of near four years, has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the brink of the grave by the improper administration of mercury.

Within this period upwards of eight thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects. With the medicine given, a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Infallible ague and fever drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, as the money will be returned if the patient is not relieved, it never having failed in many thousand cases, not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than a bottle and numbers not half a bottle.

Dr. Hahn's celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which have been uniformly successful in the cure of bilious and malignant fevers, and in all disorders of the head, stomach and bowels.

Gowland's Genuine Lotion—Cureb's Cough Drops—Anderson's Pills, &c.

Take notice, the above valuable medicines, are sold in Philadelphia by William Young Birch, Stationer, No. 17, fourth second street, and by no one else in the city. Likewise observe that the signature of Lee and Co. (the general agents for the United States) it passed on the outside of each without which they cannot be genuine.

Purchasers by the dozen or gross will receive a liberal allowance by applying to Lee and Co. Baltimore

March 28. m&gaw

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE, Two very valuable Farms,

SITUATED

IN the township of Springfield, and county of Burlington, containing about two hundred acres each. The Woodland and Meadow, of which there is a sufficient quantity, is not inferior to any in the State.

To attract the notice of persons residing within the county of Burlington, desirous of purchasing good land, 'tis only necessary to mention that at these farms are parts of that excellent tract of 1200 acres lately owned by Samuel Bullus.

The terms of sale will be made convenient to the purchaser and may be known by applying to the subscribers. Those who may wish to view the land, will please to call on William or Israel Shinn, the present occupants.

SAMUEL HOUGH,

JOSEPH McILWANE,

Attorneys in fact for John Bullus and Rath Bullus.

Burlington, New Jersey,

March 12, 1800. d1m

A SUMMER RETREAT. TO BE RENTED, A NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

ON the Frankford Road, two miles from the City, with a good Stable and Garden. Possession may be had immediately. For terms enquire of the Printer.

March 28. d30t.