

L A T E
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
(CONTINUED.)

LONDON, June 23.

Court of King's Bench, June 20.

CHALLENGE.

Mr. Erskine moved the court for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Major Armstrong, some time since of the eleventh regiment of foot. The officer on whose behalf he made this application possessed as much bravery and talent as any in the service of his Majesty. It was no other than Major General Coote; and it would only be necessary to read a few lines of the General's affidavit to obtain the object of the present motion; but he was extremely desirous the public should be informed of what had induced this truly valuable personage in whose behalf he then addressed the court, to crave the protection of the court. General Coote had not only served his country with the highest degree of reputation in the American war, but had also held a distinguished command both in the West Indies and on the continent, during the present contest, and was entrusted by government to conduct the late expedition against Oshend. Notwithstanding the adversity of the weather, and many concurrent unfortunate circumstances, which no human prudence could possibly foresee or guard against, the object of the expedition was most completely accomplished, though the return of the troops engaged in it to this country was rendered impossible. A Court Martial had been demanded by Captain Wilson, of the Royal artillery, on the conduct of Major Armstrong, who held a command in that expedition, and was granted, to try Major Armstrong on a charge of cowardice and desertion of his post; of which, after a complete investigation of his whole conduct, he was acquitted.

General Coote on this occasion was called upon, as one of the present, to give his testimony as to the transaction, without the smallest interference of his own, and actuated by no personal resentment or the least degree of malice against Major Armstrong, but he came there merely as an evidence. Very soon after Major Armstrong was acquitted he sold his commission and a whole year elapsed before any thing further took place. At the end of that period, Major Armstrong sent a letter to General Coote, which he duly received, and which was nearly to the following purport:—"Sir, I should not have been thus long silent respecting the attempt to injure my character by a groundless prosecution, in which you took a chief and active part. Had I not been particularly employed in Ireland. As the charges were malicious in the extreme, and so framed as to destroy my fortune, reputation, and honor, I trust that, as an officer and a gentleman, you will not refuse me such an apology as I have a right to expect." To this letter the following answer was returned by General Coote:—"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. The evidence I gave on trial was upon oath, and according to my conscience, and of course explains itself, without admitting of explanation. As to what you charge me with, of taking an active part against you on that occasion, it must have arisen from gross misapprehensions. I took no part whatever in the business, further than I was obliged to do, in being called on to give my evidence." Very soon after this, Major Armstrong sent General Coote the following letter which constitutes the ground of the present motion:—"Sir, I have had the honour of receiving yours, and cannot but express my surprise that you, as a gentleman, should decline the acknowledgment of your error; and I feel the deepest regret at your refusal to ally those sensations which have been wounded by your malicious evidence. I expect you will immediately appoint a time and place for our meeting, which I will take care to attend with punctuality. Should you not consent to this mode of adjustment, I shall take the first opportunity of addressing you in such a manner as my wounded honour cannot fail to dictate." Upon the receipt of this letter, said the learned counsel, this most honorable and distinguished officer had felt it to be his duty to make the present application to the court.

Lord Kenyon said, the general was perfectly right in what he had done. Mr. Erskine observed, that Gen. Coote swears he apprehends the contents of this letter conveys a challenge to fight a duel. His appeal to the court is to shew the public that if insults similar to the present are permitted with impunity, it is the fault of the parties concerned, and not of the laws of the country.

Lord Kenyon said, this letter most undoubtedly appears, on the first blush of it to be a libel and a challenge, unless the writer can otherwise explain it. There must be an end of public justice if Judges, Jurors, or Witnesses, were liable to be called to account for what they did in their several capacities.—Rule granted.

PROCLAMATION

By the right hon. Lord Keith, K. B. vice admiral of the Red and commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed in the Mediterranean.

Whereas the city of Genoa and both the Rivièras are recovered from the possession of the enemy, and I am inclined to embrace the earliest opportunity of enabling the wretched inhabitants to procure the necessary means of subsistence, with the least possible delay, by taking off the blockade, im-

posed by my several proclamations of the 5th of January, and the 8th and the 25th of March last. To far as they relate to the ports of Genoa and Savona, and the whole of the Eastern Riviera. I hereby notify that those proclamations or any others issued by me for that purpose, are now recalled and that it will be lawful for all ships and vessels belonging to nations in amity with his Britannic Majesty, and not carrying the effects of majesty's enemies, to trade to and from the aforesaid Genoa and Savona, and the whole of the Eastern Riviera only (till further notice is given) which licence is to commence at the expiration of 24 hours from the date hereof. And I do by this proclamation give information thereto of all ministers at foreign courts, consuls, merchants and others concerned, in order that the same may be publicly made known.

Given under my hand and seal on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Minotaur, off Genoa, 4th June, 1800.
Signed, KEITH.
By command of the vice-admiral, Signed, NICHOLAS BROWN.

PRINCE CHARLES.

The following is a sketch of the picture of the Archduke Charles. His royal highness is of a middling size, slender and well made; his hair is thin and a flaxen colour; his forehead high, broad and beautifully arched; he has large blue eyes, an aquiline nose, pointing like a round well shaped chin and a fresh colour. The archduke's voice is clear and melodious, his mien graceful and of captivating goodness; his whole exterior is majestic, with placid dignity. All about the royal hair is pomplous and simple; he has neither a splendid suit, nor many servants. His table is sober and frugal to the highest degree, feasted by a pleasing and entertaining conversation. His manners of living remain unaltered; he rises very early, dedicates the first part of the day to prayer, and the remaining hours, until dinner time, to business which he resumes about an hour afterwards. Towards evening his royal highness allows himself a few hours for recreation, which he either fills with reading, playing on the piano forte, walking, riding, or visiting a friendly circle, and the theatre. He is not a friend to noisy pleasures; his fine feelings and his highly cultivated mind prefer the nobler pleasures of the heart to raw sensuality. As a general and a hero we know the archduke from his deeds: the battles of Theinengen, Schlineen, Ostrach and Stackabb, will render his name immortal in history. This is a faint sketch of the picture of an Austrian Prince, blessed by Germany, revered by Europe, esteemed even by the enemy, and who will be admired by the latest posterity.

Trade interdicted with Baltimore, as well as Norfolk.

Health-Office,

8th mo. 21st, 1800.

WHEREAS the Board of Health have received information that a contagious disease, dangerous to the community, now exists in NORFOLK, (Virginia,) and also the CITY OF BALTIMORE, being, as is represented to us, equally sickly.

Whereupon Resolved, with the assent and approbation of the Mayor, that all vessels from thence, bound to the Port of Philadelphia, bring too at the Lazaretto, to receive a visit from the Resident Physician, and there wait the determination of the Board.

And further, that no person (or goods capable of retaining infection) from NORFOLK, or BALTIMORE shall be permitted to come to the City or County of Philadelphia, until they produce a satisfactory certificate of their being at least 15 days in a healthy state, from thence, under the PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, agreeable to the 7th section of the Health Law, half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction. All proprietors of Stages, both by land and water, are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD GARRIGUES,
President.

PETER KEYSER, Secretary.
The Printers generally are requested to give this a place in their papers as often as convenient.

For Baltimore,

THE BRIG
DISPATCH,

JAMES VANSEAN, Master.

To sail on Saturday or Tuesday next. Will take in freight on moderate terms. Application to be made to the captain on board at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, or to Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
81,000 lb. Gonaives Coffee, and eight tons of Logwood imported in said brig, the Coffee entitled to drawback on exportation.
August 20. d5t.

AN APPRENTICE
WANTED,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States.
July 6. m&wtf

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, August 21.

On Tuesday last, a barn belonging to Mr. Van Sickle, of New Lots, (L. I.) was destroyed by fire; the effect, it is said, of deluge.

IMPORTANT INDEED!

The weather continues cool: No yellow fever yet, and the city more healthy than in the winter: Every body is, or may be, employed in their different occupations. Last year, this time, our city was, in part, deserted—Citizens! be thankful; and inform your country friends of our exemption from the last two years calamity; and they will pour into our market the produce of their fields.

From a correspondent.

All infidels curl most heartily, by "twenty gods, or no god," the Author of "Serious considerations on the Election of a President," published by J. Furman. They view it as a bold and formidable attack upon Mr. Jefferson, their high priest. They fondly hoped that, could they have made him President, they would have rejoiced with Joel Barlow at "the progress of good sense over the damnable impostures of christian mumboery."

See Barlow's letters to Fellows in the Commercial Advertiser, August 21, 1799.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virg.) August 19.

The captain of the Ranger, who with his crew (as has been already mentioned) were committed to gaol, was bailed last week, when he attempted to escape, but was apprehended and again put in prison. Since his re-commitment a letter has been received here from New-York relative to him, of which the following is an extract.

New-York, August 13.

Captain Morrel, of the schooner Felicity, arrived from the Isle of May at this port on the 6th inst. and states that he brought out from that island a number of men belonging to the Ranger, who agree in their story, viz.

That the Ranger was a British privateer and owned in Gibraltar; that the captain was on shore at Savor, where the vessel lay, and that Elihu Merchant, being then first lieutenant, seized the opportunity to run away with her, and came to the Isle of May, where he obtained a cargo of salt and proceeded with the vessel, and part of the crew, to the United States.

CHARLESTON, August 17.

The American frigate Constitution, Capt. Talbot, anchored off our Bar the evening before last, from a cruise off St. Domingo; where she has been for the last fifteen months. Her cruise having ended, she is on her return to the northward.

The following information is handed to us by captain Parfous, of the schooner Fox, from Cape Francois.

On the 15th July, the United States frigate Constitution, captain Talbot, put into Cape Francois, having sprung a mail. The next day general Moyle, the commandant, and his suite, dined on board the Constitution. On his arrival on board, a salute of 15 guns was fired, which was returned from the fort.

On the 22d of July, the Constitution, on leaving the harbor, got a ground; assistance was afforded by the American captains on shore; she got off without receiving any material damage. This day the Constellation frigate, came in sight to take the station of the Constitution. On the 24th, put to sea, with eleven sail under the care of capt. Talbot.

Besides the Constellation, the sloop of war Trumbull, Jewett, the Herald, Rufel, and the brig Augusta, M'Elroy, were left on the St. Domingo station.

On the 30th, an English ship came into the fleet, sent his boat on board the commodore, afterwards made sail and steered to the westward; she was called the Andromache, from Halifax; she had with her an American ship which she had captured two days before, from India bound to New York. The pretence for taking her was, that she was sent from the Isle of France, and had taken in part of her cargo there. They appeared to be standing for New-Providence. The captain of the English frigate requested the commodore to permit him to overhaul the fleet, but he would not permit it.

On the 6th instant, we arrived at the Bar, where captain Talbot put on board of me his clerk, with dispatches for the navy agent, and two French gentlemen which were passengers on board the frigate.

Insurance on American vessels had fallen in London, a few days before capt. Morrison sailed, from ten guineas to five; this is said to be occasioned by advices having been received from France of the differences between the American and French republics, having been settled.

Houses to Let:

ONE large convenient three story Brick Dwelling-House, with four rooms on a floor, and two Kitchens; there is a pump of water, and a rain-water cistern in the yard; situate on the east side of Fourth-Street, one door above Race-Street, lately occupied by Solomon Morache.

MSO,

A convenient Three Story
BRICK HOUSE,

With a pleasant yard on the South side of Arch-Street, third door above Eighth-Street. For terms apply at No. 116 Arch-Street.
August 4. m&wtf

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING AUGUST 22.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.
Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash 108 3/4 @ 109 p.c.
New 8 per Cent Stock do. 108 3/8 @ 108 1/2
Six per Cent (net amount) 87 1/2
Navy do. do. 87
Three per Cent do. 53
Deferred do. 84
BANK United States, do. 31
— Pennsylvania, do. 26
— North America, do. 48
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 10 per cent. below par.
— Pennsylvania, shares, 21 per cent. adv.
Turnpike Shares, 10 per cent. under par.
Bridge (Schuylkill) Stock, par.
Rail-India Company of N. A. 7 per cent advance
Land Warrants, 23 dollars per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Bills on Lon. at 30 days for cash 170 per ct.
Do. do. 60 days do. 168 do.
Do. do. 90 days do. 166 1/2
Bills on Hamburg at 60 days 36 @ 37 cts.
per Mark Banco
Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days 39 @ 40 cts. per Florin

The attention of our readers is requested to an Advertisement of the Commissioners of Westmoreland county—It will be found in the first page of this day's paper.

The Federal Citizens of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at Dunwoody's Tavern, Market street, on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock.

Master Duane, the worthy Editor of the Aurora, contends that the claim of birth within the United States, which was set up by his amiable friend, countryman, and fellow subject Thomas Nash, the pirate and murderer, ought to have been admitted by the courts of the United States, and he appears to be the more strenuous in his advocacy of that claim, as he and master Nash stand in precisely the same relation to this country,—with regard to birth,—in other respects, we consider Nash as the least obnoxious.

There was no record of Nash's birth within the United States, nor could the shadow of proof be produced to support his allegation. The production of a Parish Register, or any other evidence, admissible in law, that William Duane, the infamous calumniator of Washington, was born within the United States, or within two thousand miles of their territory, would be equally impossible.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General requested the Editors of the New-York Papers to give the following Resolutions of the Council of the island of Jamaica, a place in their papers, he having received a mortification from his honor the lieut. Governor of that Island, that they had been adopted.

NEW-YORK, August 20 1800.

In Council July 17, 1800.

Resolved, That his honor the Lieut. Governor be advised to recommend to the several officers of his Majesty's Customs at the several ports of this island, to permit the FREE importations of sheep, hogs, poultry, small live stock of all kinds, salted and all other provisions, and lumber of every description, as well in British, as in all other vessels belonging to neutral and all other States in amity with Great Britain from the day of the date hereof until the 31st day of December next, and until 6 months notice shall be given to the contrary upon the like terms, charges, and conditions, and subject to the same rules, regulations, visitations and searches as are observed with respect to vessels importing provisions to this Island.

Resolved, that all neutral vessels importing the foregoing articles under authority of the above Resolution, be permitted to export rum and molasses from any port or ports, place or places within this island, upon the like terms, stipulations, charges and conditions as are observed with respect to British vessels in the like cases.

(Signed)
M. ATKINSON, Clk. Council.

It is mentioned in some of the papers that the French frigate La Vengeance lately sunk in the harbour of Curacao.—We should like to know from what authority this circumstance is stated—not long since cordage, &c. was sent from this port to refit her.

[The above is copied from the N. York Gazette, and, if true, is a shameful fact, and leaves a vast field for discussion as to the principle of furnishing an enemy with the means of carrying on the war against us.]

A Melancholy Accident.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. about 6 o'clock in the evening, as Mr William R. Phillips son of Mr. Ralph Phillips near Trenton, New Jersey, was returning home on horseback from a neighbour's his horse ran with him between the fence and a tree, which stood in the road, so near the tree as to strike it with his thigh and his head. His thigh and skull were both fractured by the violence of the blow, and he fell, almost lifeless, from his horse. He was taken up and carried into a house, where he died in about half an hour. Mr. Phillips was in the 22d year of his age, amiable in his manners, and in every respect a promising member of society.

Death loves a shining mark, a single blow; A blow, which, while it excites alarms; And flatters thousands with a single fall.

[The following fact should silence all those who murmur against the Board of Health, for suspending the Intercourse with Baltimore.]

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, states, that, at Fells Point on Sunday last, there were 11 Deaths. The writer of the above has since lost a father.

A DUEL

Was fought at Hoebeck on Sunday morning by Mr. Jacob Abraham's of N. York, and a Mr. Henry R. A. Demist; the first fire was without effect; the second Mr. D. received a slight wound in his right shoulder—after which Mr. D. made concessions; the party shook hands and returned to the city.

The cause of dispute was, Mr. D. used some rash expressions, touching the character of Mr. A's father.

Married last evening, by the Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, Mr. WILLIAM W. MORSE, one of the proprietors of the New-Haven Messenger, to the agreeable Miss SALLY HAMMET, of this city.

DIED—Last week at Brooklyn, John S. D. Mountmullen. He said he lived in the state of Vermont. He has a brother also in Savannah, Georgia.

At Norfolk, (Virginia,) Mr. Emanuel C. Quinn.

Rev. Mr. Kenhals, a clergyman of the Church of Roms, lately arrived from Ireland.

Mr. Harrison, Merchant.

Ext. ad. of a letter from a gentleman in Nantz, to his friend in New-York, dated the 10th of June, 1800.

"The negotiations are said to wear a very satisfactory appearance—it seems they have met with some delays, owing solely to the First Consul's absence. He is doing wonders in Italy and it is believed he will soon be master of that fine country, and will again command peace at their gates or perhaps in Vienna itself. The present government is greatly changed for the better—it has restored internal peace, and employs every means to have it with all the world. Property is respected, and we all enjoy a tranquility which has not been known for a long time."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

To the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

THE man whose walk extends not beyond the limits of private life, by whose virtues Human Nature is not adorned, nor by whose vices degraded—whose conduct, if honorable, can but cheer the domestic circle, and; if vicious, can but light the lamp of his own villainy—that man might glide down the current of life, unobserved, for his little bark is not laden with stores which can impoverish or augment the public stock. But when a man has launched on the political ocean in the vessel of State, and the peace and the prosperity of his country float in his train, the genius of social order, and the demon of discord will alike mark his career—the one with gentle gales will waft him onward to the harbor of honor, while the other will blow the blast of opposition, steady, and strong and loud; his vessel may be shattered in the storm, and the wealth of his country shipwrecked on the shores of anarchy, a prey to the harpies of a foreign land.

Sir, the portrait of your life has ever been marked with the same traits; inflexible and vanity, in glowing colours shone forward in the pier, while oppression and tyranny lurked behind, visible only to the eyes to which the portrait was familiar. Artists of experience, and artists of taste have wisely judged that such a portrait should not be placed by the portraits of Jay and Ellsworth in the public Hall of State, but left it to fill some useless niche, while others more splendid and more fair, were brought to view; yet while the fentry slumbered, it has been adorned with a borrowed frame, whose gaudy tinsel dazzled the "people's eyes," and it has been placed in a conspicuous station. Here then, let us analyse it; let us judge it; not by a contrast with those which hang around it; for it meets all contrasts.

The strong and the sure criterion by which to judge of man correctly, is the comparison of his professions with his conduct. Cataline and Cato, Sidney and Cromwell could alike speak music to the ear; the patriot can modulate his voice to the ears of the mob; but virtue alone is consistent; high professions are not at variance with their acts.

I will not recite the facility with which your tongue was tuned to the strain of opposition, when Britain passed the stamp act nor the key which tuned it; I will not trace the vibrations of your mind 'till it was fettered by the leers of a collectorship, when the gold which propped it up was withdrawn by the royal order; I will not pursue 'till the dreams of popularity fixed it on the other extreme; I will not analyse the Judge; I will not examine the constitutionalist of 1780, nor the easy transition which interest could make to the federalist of 1788; I will not trace the feelings of pride and vanity and revenge; I will not explain the state of that mind which experienced neglect and contempt, when aspiring to a seat in the federal bench, nor point to its fall vibration, where it was chained by the hydra of jacobinism. Here were a field in which I could more than speculate. The moralist might here sigh for the degradation of human nature, and the statesman collect wisdom. No, Sir, when the spirit of ambition fades, and the dreams of popularity are fleeting and transitory, you will be judged by a monitor which hovers around the bed of the murderer.