

# By this Day's Mails

NEW-YORK, December 22.

## POSTSCRIPT.

From London papers (SPAN) received at the Office of the Daily Advertiser, &c. Dates to the 6th of November.

LONDON, November 5.

We this day received the Paris Journals to the 11th instant, inclusive. The only article in the Official Journal respecting the Negotiations, is a short statement of the arrival of Count Cobenzel, the Austrian Plenipotentiary, and the Marquis Lucchese, (from Prussia) in Paris. Some of the non-official papers mention also the arrival of a Bavarian Minister, and state, that it is probable the Negotiations for Peace, will be carried on in that city. The following are the only articles which the late hour at which we received those journals, allow us time to lay before our readers.

PARIS, 8 Brumaire, October 30.

Count de Cobenzel and the Marquis of Lucchese, have arrived here on the same day. [Moniteur.]

It is extremely probable that the Congress which was to be held at Luneville, in case the English had consented to send thither a negotiator, will be held at Paris, where the Ministers of the greatest powers in Europe have already arrived. The first consequence which will thence result is, that the English will have no representative here, and that peace will be concluded without them. The second is, that the negotiations will be carried on with more effect under the eyes of a man accustomed to employ as much sincerity and dispatch in his deliberations. The chief trait by which his genius is characterized is to see far and at one glance. We shall therefore be not far from the truth, and shall gratify the most ardent wish of our heart, if we foresee that the anniversary of the 18th Brumaire, (November 9,) may be as the same time the festival of Peace. Would it not form a singular epoch in the history of our worthy First Consul, to be able to inscribe in our annals, "On the 18th Brumaire, (November 9,) year 8, he strangled the monster anarchy; on the 18th Brumaire, (November 9,) year 9, he put an end to the scourge of war?" [Publicist.]

Count Cobenzel, since his arrival, has had frequent and long conferences with the First Consul. On the evening of the 8th, he was at the opera, after which he paid a visit to Madame Berthier, where he partook of a superb entertainment at which were present Madame Murat, Madame de Beauharnais, and the most amiable women of Paris. [Gazette de France.]

The Congress of Luneville is provisionally transferred to Paris. We know that Count Cobenzel has arrived here, that citizen Joseph Bonaparte returned along with him and that the Marquis Lucchese, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia, has also arrived. It is asserted that the conferences which take place at Paris will not retard the opening of a congress; on the contrary, it is probable they will hasten the result. M. Cetto the Bavarian Minister has also arrived at Paris. It is asserted in a positive manner in letters from Vienna, that the differences which existed between that Court and the Court of Petersburg have been terminated to the satisfaction of the two monarchs, and they mention as a proof of it, that the Grand Duke Constantine, who was in Galicia at the time of the grand military reviews commanded on that occasion a division of Austrian troops. This accommodation, which is very probable, will not however be carried so far as to produce an alliance offensive and defensive between the two Courts; the engagements into which Russia has entered with Prussia, must interdict the former from making any alliance that might be contrary to the object of the armed mediation.

The last armistice was to expire on the 20th of October. It is said, but we know not on what foundation, that it will be prolonged for four months: it is more probable that it will be prolonged till the end of the negotiations, the result of which is still involved in obscurity. [Gazette de France.]

Sir Sidney Smith has been relieved in his station off the coast of Egypt by Admiral Bickerton. [Moniteur.]

The levée en masse, which has been dispersed in Turkey by the French army, was in the pay of England. The Ex-General Willcot was the principal agent in this business. [Moniteur.]

CADIZ, October 20.

The enemy are still cruising before this port, but as yet they have made no further attempt. We are surrounded by troops, and these are continually arriving from every quarter, so as to be able to repel any attempt that may be made to effect a landing.

Emburg, on the Lahn, October 20.

What proves that the suspension of arms between the Austrian and French armies in Germany, will be prolonged, is the order just given to several corps of the army under General Angereau, to go and take up cantonments between the Lahn, the Sieg and the Wupper. A large park of artillery has been brought hither, as well as a great quantity of baggage and military stores.

LONDON, October 29.

In the course of Sunday night and Monday morning the Channel Fleet, consisting of 26 ships of the line, under command of Earl St. Vincent, returned to Torbay. We also learn from our ship letter, that the Thebeus, so long in the Levant, with Sir Sidney Smith, arrived yesterday morning, at the

Motherbank, where she is now performing quarantine.

Letters from Stockholm, of Oct. 3 say, "The King will return to this capital about the 27th inst. His relations with the Emperor of Russia become every day more intimate, and our dispute with England furnishes new food. These two Princes will doubtless concert their measures and their declarations on this subject, and we shall soon see, what has been very rarely seen, the three Powers of the North uniting their interests, and speaking the same language."

If we may believe the intelligence from Constantinople, inserted in the French papers, the situation of Abdallah Meou in Egypt is much more favorable than was imagined. While the renewal of the insurrection of Pawan Ogion has retained a considerable part of the Ottoman troops in Europe, the feeble and disorganized army of the Grand Vizier is still stationary near Jaffa.

October 26.

## OF THE ENGLISH FLEET.

The mind receives, with a degree of incredulity, accounts it wishes to believe untrue. We heard that an unsuccessful attempt had been made by our troops on Cadix; but conceiving that, benefiting by the experience we had so dearly purchased, we should avoid further disasters:—that the yet fresh recollection of Holland and of Ferrol, would have removed every possible cause of miscarriage, and that increased discredit would not, by elating the enemy, augment the danger our gallant soldiers must have to contend with when they come to action.—We would not credit the account, till we yesterday received letters from the fleet and army, dated the 28th of September, and 2d and 7th inst. from which the following painfully important particulars are extracted.

On the 13th of September, Lord Keith, accompanied by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and 10,000 of as brave fellows as the world can boast, arrived from Minorca at Gibraltar.—The return of this army was unexpected, and the contiguous coast of Spain defenceless; but the alarm created by the intelligence was accompanied by preparations, and troops began to collect from various quarters to Cadix, and to the lines and fortresses at St. Roche. On the 18th, the Spaniards moored in the Pontal six fail of the line and a frigate, with springs on their cables, in such a manner as to form a powerful protection to the carracks and the dock-yard; and dismantling these ships, sent half their crews into gun-vessels, and to assist at the batteries. On the same evening Sir R. Bickerton, who with about six fail of the line had effectually blockaded Cadix, fell in with Sir J. M. Pulteney and 15,000 men, not inferior to the others, and informing him of the progress of preparation at Cadix, urged his flight, while he, the Admiral, dispatched a frigate to Gibraltar to apprise Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby: but the General's orders were peremptory, and he proceeded to Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 19th of September.

The Rock being unable to supply the necessary quantity of water to this increased number of persons, 70 of the troop-ships were sent to the Bay of Tetuan, 14 leagues distant, about half way to which, passing Ceuta, a Spanish post which had resisted several sieges, the garrison was so weak that it is stated they only waited a summons to surrender. At Tetuan a body of troops were landed to prevent all communication with the Moors during the watering; but a gale from the west having driven most of our fleet far into the Mediterranean, it was the 6th of the present month before we were in a state to make the proposed attack on Cadix.

The arrangements being made to land between Rota and St. Luzars, and after carrying those posts, to take the fort of St. Catherine's, by which the fleet would be enabled to get to the N. W. side of the bay and cooperate with the army, and 300 soldiers got into the boats for that purpose; but when the general saw that the boats were not competent to take a greater number at one time, conceiving that they were not equal to the object to be accomplished, the undertaking was relinquished, and the Fleet and Army ordered to proceed to Tetuan, from whence our Letters express a belief that they are to go to Leghorn.

Assured by authorities, in which we place much confidence, that Cadix could have been carried the beginning of last month, by 3,000 men, and apprised of the infinite importance of such an acquisition, we cannot enough lament the delay and universal notification of attack, to which we have to attribute our failure and disgrace.

The impossibility of deriving succours at Gibraltar and the difficulty of getting from thence, which on account of the strong western current, can only be effected with a breeze at East, renders that place peculiarly ineligible as a rendezvous for an enterprise to the westward. It is alike painful and extraordinary, that the planners of this expedition, knowing, that it was to comprise 25,000 men, & the importance of debarking at once as many as possible, did not provide the means to land more than 3,000; and that the Officers who directed it did not know, till the men were actually in the boats, that these boats could not contain a sufficient number of troops to afford a probability of success.

## Cod Fish.

A few quintals best Cod Fish and 100 quarter casks Sherry Wine, just received. On hand, Wine and Cyder Vinegar in pipes and quarter casks. FOR SALE BY BENJAMIN W. MORRIS & Co. December 12. codg.

# Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23.

THEATRICAL.

## THE EAST-INDIAN.

A Comedy under the above title, written by M. G. Lewis, the celebrated author of the Monk and Castle Spedre, was represented, for the first time on Friday evening. From the celebrity of his former productions, much expectation would naturally be excited with regard to the piece under consideration; but that expectation would be, in some degree, checked, were it generally known, that the East-Indian, is a more juvenile effort, than either of the works before mentioned. It is said indeed, to have been written at the very early age of sixteen. From this circumstance however, independently of its dramatic merit, it claims attention as a literary curiosity.

That an author so young, could have looked at life, with so discriminating an eye, as to have discovered new situations, or to have sketched new characters, could hardly be expected. Yet, he has occasionally introduced some happy hits at the fashionable frivolities of the day, which are at once recommended by their force, and their originality. But, generally speaking, it would seem, that "he has looked at life through the spectacles," not of books, but of plays. The four first acts seldom rise above mediocrity. A spectator, conversant with the Drama, easily traces the archetype of most of the situations in the East-Indian, and discovers that Mr. Lewis has, more frequently, modernized and adapted his incidents, than invented them. This is the more to be regretted, as the 5th act in which, he has drawn from the stores of his own brilliant imagination, leaves the others at a very great distance indeed. It is certainly not exaggerated praise, to say, that it will be difficult to find a modern comedy, which can boast of a termination, so interesting in situation, and so energetic in language. The superiority of the scene between Zorayda and her father, immediately evinced itself, by the profound attention which the audience paid to it, and the repeated bursts of applause, with which they expressed the pleasure which they received. This scene was admirably sustained, Mrs. Merry's powers were never more electrical. If we were to attempt to discriminate, and to point out the superiority of one passage, where all was excellence, we should select the sentence which immediately precedes the forgiveness of her father. The deep tones of anguish and despair in which she poured forth her last appeal to his mercy, must be heard: They cannot be described. We conceive that it is no small praise to Mr. Warren, to observe, that he fully, on his part, supported the effect of such a scene, so that its vivid interest never flagged for a moment.

We beg leave however, to suggest to Mr. Warren in this place, the idea, that the plain dress which was necessary for carrying on his deception in the beginning of the play is by no means necessary at the close of it. The "blue saratani," which so powerfully excited the elegant terrors of Lady Clara, should be laid aside in the third or fourth act. This is a trifling circumstance; but, such minutiae have no small share in producing the general effect.

Of Mr. Bernard, it is sufficient to say, that he performed the part of Lord Littleless, with the same excellence which distinguishes his representation of one of Lord Littleless's archetypes, Lord Foppington. Miss Wesley displayed with the happiest effect, the mingled nonchalance and affected sensibility of Lady Clara. Mrs. Oldmixon supported the character of Miss Chatterell, with her usual discrimination and vivacity. Mr. Wignell's personification of Modish was spirited and correct. He was particularly successful in the scene where he gets rid of the importunities of the old usurer. Mr. Wood was highly respectable in Beauchamp. His attention to his profession appears to be great, and his improvement is proportionably rapid. The inferior characters were also, in general, well supported. Upon the whole, although, with the exception of the 5th act, we seldom trace in the East-Indian, the energy of the author of the Castle Spedre, it is superior to many modern comedies.

With respect to the moral tendency of this play, different opinions appear to have been entertained. Yet, upon attentively reviewing the story, the charge of immorality appears to be ill-founded. The consequences of the guilt of Zorayda, strengthen rather than weaken the obligations of morality. It should be remembered, that although rescued from despair, she is not dismissed to happiness. In the rapture of beholding the unfortunate victim raised from the earth, the spectators are, for a moment, led to forget her offences. But, how forcibly are they recalled to their recollection by the feeling and animated portrait of the loss of self-respect, and the misery attendant upon the consciousness of transgression, with which Zorayda concludes the play. This is finely conveyed by the author, and at the fall of the curtain, the mind is sobered, by the contemplation of that internal anguish, which is the invariable consequence of a departure from the paths of virtue.

A humorous epilogue by the author of the play, was admirably delivered by Mr. Bernard, in the character of the ghost of Queen Elizabeth. But, here also, we have to offer some objections, with respect to the article of dress. The costume, with the exception of the regal robe, (which as Dr. Johnson would say, was by no means homogeneous) was rather that of Queen Glumdale, than Queen Elizabeth. The latter, as all of us know, who have either read the history of England, or contented ourselves

with looking over the pictures which embellish it, was fond of costly attire. We object also to the India fan in her right hand. The sceptre, which constantly appears as an accompaniment of her portrait, would be a much more appropriate ornament.

## A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. Varnum in the House of Representatives of the United States, called up his resolution on Wednesday last, for reducing the second Regiment of Artillerists to three Battalions—it at present consists of four. It produced a very long and warm debate—and on the question being taken there were for it 39, against it 46.

Mr. Izard, late Consul of the United States at Cadix, has arrived at Norfolk from the Havanna.

Admiral Nelson with Sir William Hamilton, the English Ambassador at Naples, and his lady, arrived at Hamburg, on 22d of October.

An order has been issued, that every Italian shall quit France in 24 hours, and be furnished with passports for Milan. The Corsican Arena who drew a dagger on Buonaparte at St. Cloud, is one of the leaders of the conspiracy.

The brig Sufanna of Philadelphia, Sam'l Cummings, master, in 34 days from Port Republican, laden with a cargo of coffee and sugar, bound for Philadelphia, has put into Newport, R. I.

Schooner Hope, of Charleston, S. C. sunk at sea on the 27th November.—The Capt. and crew, 12 in number, were taken up by Captain Harvey, arrived at Newport from Havanna.

The brig Minerva, captain Archer from St. Sebastian's bound to Philadelphia, has arrived in Hampton Roads.—Capt. A. spoke on the 7th inst. the brig —, from Isle of May to New York, loaded with salt, wines, &c. who informed that four weeks before he was boarded by a French privateer, who plundered him of all his wines, stores and between 3 and 5000 dollars in cash.

On Thursday last anchored in Hampton Roads, the ship Hero, captain Canby, in 15 days from the Havanna bound to Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from Captain Brown of the United States ship Merrimack, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Basseterre, St. Kitts, Nov. 6, 1800.

"I left this port the 20th ult. and returned here again last evening, with one of the finest brigs belonging to Guadaloupe, mounting 14 guns and 120 men."

## FRENCH TREATY.

### SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

For four days past the FRENCH TREATY has been before the Senate, who have been engaged in reading the documents that accompanied it, which are circumstantial, and which are part in English and part in French.

The Treaty with France having been previously printed for the use of the members, Mr. Morris moved on Wednesday the adoption of a rule, enjoining on the members secrecy in the case of all future treaties and the proceedings thereon, unless it should be otherwise directed by the Senate. The motion made did not in the least affect the proceedings of the Senate as to the Treaty now before them. On this motion the Senate were equally divided; and the Vice President gave his casting vote against it.

The reasons for rejecting this motion, we understand were that the time of offering it was improper, as it might tend to impeach the conduct of members in the influence of the treaty before them, respecting which there had been no special injunction of secrecy, and because its provisions were improper in themselves, it was alleged by those who voted against the motion that the true principle would be, that in all cases of treaties in which the President recommended secrecy, the injunction should exist until revoked by the Senate.

Thomas Calvert, late commander of the United States brig Norfolk, is appointed commander of the brig Eagle.

From the (London) Courier received by the Commerce.

America, as well as the Northern Powers, must be inclined to contest our maritime law. She is, it is true, bound to us by strong ties of interest. The connection between the two countries is mutually advantageous. But America, too, is naturally led into the carrying trade; and should the conduct of France really prove honourable in the execution of the Convention, the system of England, if adhered to, will infallibly produce discontent on the other side of the Atlantic. Indeed the conduct of our cruisers will demand revision and control. If we consider the extent and importance of our commerce with America—if we consider how necessary a good understanding with America is to the West-India Islands, which depend for provisions upon the United States, we must be sensible how much it is our interest to treat the United States in the most liberal manner, and to guard against every danger of a rupture.

It appears by one of our London papers, that in the town of Arrah, province of Bengal, 20 detached houses have been lately consumed by fire, with most of the furniture. It was ascertained, that fifty persons perished.

The Phoenix, Packet, Captain Blight, for Halifax and New York, sailed from Falmouth on the 20th of October.



## PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, Evening 18. Scher. Jane, Toby, Havana 18. Sugars—to R. C. Adams.

Brig Tryphenia, Arnold, Cleared. Havana 18.

Ship Neptune, Hacquin, Jamaica. Devotion Tremels, Cape Horn. Sloop Dependence, Churnfides, N. C. Capt. Toby sailed from Havanna the 1st instant. Left there, brig Betty, with 2500 lbs of coffee, for Philadelphia, sailed from the Havanna the day before the 1st. On Thursday last Captain F. spoke the ship Hero to the northward of Cape Henlopen, from the Havanna to this port.

Ship Fabius Gluchinson, from Seneca, Barcelona, is taken by the British and sent for Halifax.

Ship Swanwick, Kirkbridge, of and for this port, sailed from Liverpool in co with the Sloop Commerce, arrived at New York.

The ship Felicity, Reed, left Liverpool the 19th October, bound to this port. The ship Swanwick, Kirkbridge, left Liverpool Oct. 20th, returned on the 23rd and remained there the 1st Nov. with the ship Cleopatra, both bound to this port.

Brig Eliza Meyers, Lewis, from Havanna has arrived at Gonaives via Cape Fear. NEW YORK, December 22.

ARRIVED, Evening 22. Ship Commerce, Chew, Liverpool 22. Ship Orlando, Smith, St. Sebastian's 22. Ship Two Brothers, Liverpool 22. Ship Perseverance, Moore, do do. Ship Eagle, Slocum, Charleston 22. Ship Fair American, Higby, C. N. Roads 22. Ship Lydia, Trevellick, Liverpool 22. Marv., Jamaica 22. Hope, Hudgins, Virginia 22. Dispatch, St. Thomas 22. Sarah, Smith, Charleston 22.

Brig Almir, Atkinson, Liverpool 22. Scher. John, Sherman, Dublin 22. Scher. Cornelia, Geer, Baltimore 22. Sloop Maria, Pratt, New York 22. Sloop Young Wm., Jam. & Bermuda 22.

CLEARED, Evening 22. Ship Venus, Stanton, New York 22. Brig N. Y. Packet, Cheeferborough, Jamaica 22. The ship Sally, Captain Oliver, has arrived in 14 days from Batavia.

Ship Union, Hall, has arrived at London. The ships Indolphy, Swaine, and General Mercier, have arrived at Liverpool.

The ship President was spoken the 30th November, in latitude 20, 50, longitude 55, 22, all well, seven days out.

December 5, Captain Atkinson, in latitude 39, 12, longitude 68, spoke the brig Range, twelve days from New York to St. Sebastian's.

November 7, Captain Moore spoke the ship Adaris, in thirty three days from Boston. November 18, in latitude 43, longitude 67, spoke the brig Amy, sixteen days from Boston for Cores. December 2, in latitude 45, 30, longitude 51, spoke the ship Pollina, thirteen days from Alexandria to London.

Captain R. land informs, that the brig Venus was to sail in fifteen days and the brig Eliza in six days, for Philadelphia. On the 29th November, was informed at the Mele, by a stranger from Jeremy, that an English frigate, a brig, and a schooner were cruising off the coast, and had taken a French drogger bound to Port-au-Prince with coffee. The only American vessel there was a ship of twenty guns, supposed to be the Fair American, of Baltimore, just arrived with lumber. November 30, off Cape Nicholas spoke a small yellow sided schooner from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica.

Off the Capes of the Delaware, spoke the schooner Hiram, from Charleston, for this port, which, in the gale of Friday last, lost her deck-load, three failers, and the masts.

December 6, Captain Smith was boarded by the privateer Nimph, from Halifax, who put on board the Orlongo, the second mate and two seamen, belonging to the ship Fabius, from Philadelphia to Barcelona, having sent her into Halifax.

The ship Black River, Matthews, of this port, has arrived at St. Sebastian's, from Martinique.

The ship Commerce, Chew, from Liverpool, failed inco with the following ship—Juno, Owens, for Norfolk; Swanwick, Kirkbridge, for Philadelphia; Onslow, Barrett, for Boston; Henry, Auderion, for Charleston; Polly and Harriet, Noble, for Savannah.

List of vessels at Liverpool, when the Commerce left it:—Ship Sisters, Murphy, of Philadelphia. Ship Pemoa, Merris, of do. Ship Mars, McCowan, of do. Brig Charlotte, Bunker, of do.

There was also a number of other vessels left at Liverpool from different parts of the United States.

Basseterre Oct. 18. The U. S. Frigate Chelapeak, Samuel Barton, Esq. Commander, sent in on Thursday the English Brig 2100. Capt. Dougal, from Providence to London laden with sugar, &c. and yesterday the schooner Scher. Little George, from St. Bartholomew bound for Guadaloupe, with a cargo of provisions, was sent in by the U. S. Frigate President, Commodore Truxton.

Nov 1. On Wednesday a small fleet of Americans, homeward bound, failed under convoy of the U. S. ship Entapasco Samuel Geddes, Esq. Commander.

## Imported

In the ship Philadelphia from Leghorn, AND FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

CASSTLE SOAP in large and small boxes Florence Oil in bottles of superior quality Lucca d'oro in flasks of do. CAMEL HAIR Remor Tartar and Gum arabic Lohora Hats of red Mantans and fish Stockings Spanish fool's cap Paper

Also on Hand, Hyson and Lungchong Teas A small assortment of China Ware Umbrellas, Hair Ribbons, Dorea Mullins ARCHIBALD M'CALL, No. 187, fourth Second Street

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