

The Delaware and Eastern-Shore Advertiser.

PRICE SIX CENTS.]

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1799.

[NUMB. 503]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Wilmington.

- A. John Abraham, — Anderson.
- B. Thomas Belden, William Beard, William Burnside, Dr. Hann Baker, Boaz Burrough, John Briggs, John Bowman, William Byrnes, James Bower, James Bost, Lewis R. Brown, Charles Bird, Thomas Biker.
- C. Robert Crawford, James Carolin, John Craig, William Combs, Jacob Cline, William Clark, Thomas Caldwell.
- D. John Dougherty, Hugh Donley.
- E. Thomas Erwin 3, James Edger.
- F. David Frain, John Foudrey, Nail Frail, James Frail.
- G. Stephen Gayer, John Garrett 2, Jacob Grall, Mary Goodall.
- H. Isaac Hallett, John Herdman, Afa Hammond, Charles Harlan, William Hart, Solomon Hervey, David Harbison, Widow Hamilton, Simon Hadley, Henry Hogel, William H. Hill, Samuel Hollingworth, S. Huel Henry.
- I. Thomas Irvin, Margaret Jeffery, George Jennings, John Jackson.
- K. Joseph Knight, Joseph Kenzey 2, Henry Kerr.
- L. Silas Leach, Isaac Lloyd, Seneca Lancafer.
- M. Harlin Macleod, John Macfarlin, Widow M'Gonegal, James M'Faul, James M'Dowal, Maria M'Dermott, Robert M'Kinlay, French M'Leelin 2, John M'Clair, Alexander M'Langhin, William Morton, Alexander Montgomery, Dr. Monroe, Benjamin Mason, Richard Meredith, David Morton, James Moore, New-Garden; William Miller, Nathan Moore, Thomas Mitchell, Hugh Montgomery.
- O. Charles Ogle.
- P. Robert Paine 2, Thomas Paine, Hugh Piper, Thomas Price, Joseph Pierce, Ann Periton.
- R. — Robertson, — Richardson 2, John Roister, John Rice, cooper; Tabby Ramley, E. Rothwell, Lettice Reed, Chester county.
- S. Michael Snody, William Smith, Brandy wine; — Savoy, George Shepherd, Henry Smith, James Sloan, Henry Shoraltz, David Stewart, Isaac Stevenson, John Smyth, Richard Sexton, William Smith, John Springer, Rebecca Sugar, Rebecca Sellers.
- T. Samuel Trimble, Marcus-Hook; William Trimble, Mordecai Tuomson, Andrew Thompson, Thomas Thompson.
- W. John Williamson, Capt. James Wallace 2, Betty Wilton, Sarah Wallace, Galtch Way, James White, Williams & Rufem, John Way, John Williamson, New-London.

FRENCH LETTERS.

Labbe Faure, — Hadouville, Lambertau, Veuve Legros.

April 3. 02 3w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 5, 1799.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That by an act of Congress passed the 28th day of February, 1799, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the 6th day of July, 1797, intitled, "an act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

The Stamp Duties heretofore imposed upon Foreign Bills of Exchange and Bills of Lading are to cease and determine from and after the 31st day of March, 1799.
The several Stamp Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, 1799.

I.
For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed or her of the Instruments or writings following, to wit:
Dis. Cis.
Any Foreign Bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country,
A note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported; — from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the State,
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,
Any Policy of Insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,
And the said duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

II.
Bands required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, are exempt from the payment of Stamp duties.
Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above-mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT
Secretary of the Treasury.

Published by Authority,
SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS, at New-castle,
in one Octavo upon Imperial Paper,
THE LAWS
OF
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
From the earliest Times to the Year 1793
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing various Public Records, and certain Legislative Acts, which from their Connection with the existing Laws, require to be preserved:
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
In Two Volumes,
(Comprising upwards of 400 Pages)
Price Four Dollars each Volume.
To be had of JAMES BOOTH, Esq. at New-castle;
NICHOLAS RIDGELY, Esq. at Dover; and NATHANIEL MITCHELL, Esq. at George-Town.
F. b. 14. 88 1f

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Kensey Johns, John Clayton, and Isaac Cooper, Esquires, Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in the said State, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-house in the town of New-castle, for the county of Newcastle, on Tuesday the 9th day of April next—
NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Justices of the Peace, Burgesses of the borough of Wilmington, the Coroner, and all and every the Constables of every hundred in the county aforesaid, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Judgments, Inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—and also all those who will profess against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the goal of the county of Newcastle, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
MAXWELL BINES, Sheriff.
March 9, 1799. 95 1d

New Ironmongery & Japannery, FOR SALE BY JOHN CROW,

At his STORE, by the Lower-Market-house, in Wilmington, consisting of the following Articles: VIZ.
FRONT door, stock, cupboard, chest, trunk, saddle-bags, pad, and portmanteau locks; butt, H, H, T, and chest hinges; round and flat bolts; thumb latches, screws, steel and lap coffee mills; snuffers, candlesticks, shovels and tongs; trying pans, knives and forks; steels, brass ink stands, castors of different sorts, taylor's liners and thimbles, brass and steel top do. penknives, double blade do. Jacklet do. pocket py-glasses, carpenter's hammers, hand-saws, compass taws, gimlets, common brass slides and ivory rules, cork screws, brass and steel dividers, packet compasses, spurs, spur rowels, curry-combs, thimblers' awl blades, half-knives, tacks, five-ticks, shaving boxes, cases, and razors; spectacles, sleeve buttons, children's clasps, knitting pin, black lead pencils, Morocco pen-knives, pocket looking glasses, buckle brushes, teeth do. plated sugar tongs, plated table and tea spoons, plated tankards, and pints; tutania table and tea spoons; pewter table and tea do. pewter quarts and pint measures, brass cocks, brass nails, copper and iron tea kettles, lamps; boxes of paints in water colours, clock faces, clock hands, inside watch chains, outside watch chains and seals, watch keys, clock bells, butchers' knives and steels, pistol tinder boxes, steel sugar nippers, pocket steel-yard, black leather pocket books, ivory & horn combs, ramrod screws, gilt picture frames, cast steel and common hand-saw files, blacksmiths' files and rasps, wood saws framed complete, brass and iron wire, spice mills, chapes for buckles, ladies' beads, lockets, necklaces, ear drops, curtain rings, a variety of fadery, huntmen's japanned powder flasks, brass mounted leather belts, tea trays, writers, japanned tobacco boxes; 4, 8, 12, and 16 ounce tea canisters, tortoise letter racks, scored gold-bordered dressing cases, sauff boxes, tea bells, tobacco boxes with burning glasses, tea caddies, quilt jackets, japanned coffee pots, japanned cream yores, plates, Xc. flat irons, cut and forged nails, springs, house bellows, with a variety of other articles.
Jan. 7. 77 3mo.

Cotton-Mill Lottery.

By Legislative Authority. SCHEME.

	Dollars.
1 prize of 2000 dollars, is	2,000
2 ditto of 1000 dollars each, to be paid to the possessor of the two numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than four hundred numbers withdrawn, are	2,000
2 do. of 500, are	1,000
3 do. of 400,	1,200
5 do. of 200,	1,000
10 do. of 100,	1,000
12 do. of 50,	600
14 do. of 45,	630
16 do. of 40,	640
18 do. of 35,	630
20 do. of 30,	600
25 do. of 25,	625
30 do. of 20,	600
35 do. of 15,	525
47 do. of 10,	470
427 do. of 5,	21,250

4500 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, do. 36,000
Four dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

WE, the subscribers, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware, to superintend the drawing of the Cotton-Mill Lottery, do hereby give Notice, that the drawing will positively commence on the 6th day of July next.

All prizes shall be paid forty days after the drawing is finished of which public notice shall be given upon the demand of the possessor of a ticket, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. provided such demand shall be made within twelve months.

THE subscriber requests the favor of those gentlemen who have tickets on hand, to use diligence in the sale of them; and to return to him such as may be unsold by 4 before the day appointed for drawing. He returns his thanks to all those who have been pleased to patronize the Lottery; and having given full assurance that it will be drawn under the direction of commissioners in whom the public will repose entire confidence, he presumes to solicit their further patronage, the better to enable him to re-establish a Mannufactory, which has met with universal approbation, diffusing its benefits to the neighbouring citizens, as well as being, of public utility.
JACOB BROOM.
Jan. 19. 81 1f

BROWN'S ACADEMY.

ACTUATED by a desire to render the instruction more generally useful, the proprietor respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having provided a large and commodious dwelling in a healthy and pleasant situation, he could accommodate a few pupils with boarding and lodging. He thinks it needless to mention the obvious advantages which scholars might derive from living under the constant care of their preceptor.
The following are the branches of literature now taught in the academy: Reading, Writing, English Grammar; the French language, Geography, with the use of the globe; the Greek and Latin classics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, and the Elements of Euclid.
Baltimore, March 1. 95 9w

Latest Foreign Advices.

CHARLESTON, March 27.
(Received by the ships Maria, Inglis, and Two Friends, McNeil, 49 days from London.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

According to the late accounts from Egypt, Buonaparte is still living, and occupies his entrenched camp near Cairo, with a small body of troops; but he is in a very critical situation as he is in want of every kind of necessary, and is cut off from any communication with other places.

As he is however strongly entrenched in a very advantageous position, the Arab chiefs who have surrounded him on every side within the distance of a cannon shot, have refused not to attack him in his trenches till the Russian and Turkish artillery shall arrive. According to advices received this day, this artillery, together with a strong reinforcement of troops, has already been landed in Egypt. According to some accounts, Buonaparte has retired to Damietta, where there is a French garrison of several thousand men, but as the communication between Alexandria, Rosetta, and Cairo is cut off, it is not probable that he can remain there long.

December 3.

The Porte has this day communicated to all the foreign ministers the contents of official dispatches received from Aboukir.

The French immediately after their landing in Aboukir, erected a fort, which they furnished with heavy artillery, partly to defend their shipping, partly to maintain a communication with the sea for their land forces, and partly to prevent a landing from the ships of their enemy. To drive the French from this post, the English Commodore Hood, who kept the harbor of Alexandria blocked up, detached some Turkish gun boats, which furiously attacked the fort, and obliged the French to abandon it. Commodore Hood then took possession of the fort, and landed several thousand troops which had been sent by the Pacha of Rhodes. These troops, after having compelled the French to retreat, took to a position as cut off the communication of the French between Alexandria, Rosetta, and Cairo. The situation of Buonaparte, is by this rendered extremely critical. He has retired from Cairo near to Alexandria, as he is in want of provisions and ammunition, and incessantly attacked by the Arabs.

LONDON, January 2.

The king of Sardinia has only been able to secure his personal safety by renouncing his sovereignty and releasing his subjects from their oath of allegiance. The prince quitted Turin on the 9th ult. and repaired to Sardinia. The military proclamations of the commander in chief, Joubert, discovered clearly the plan which has been formed by the French for gaining possession of Piedmont, and for revolutionizing that place, and are sufficient to prove to those whose minds are not tinted by the grossest prejudice, on which side the perihay lies.

From the letters of the French general Championnet, it appears that there have been five considerable engagements between the republican and Neapolitan armies, at Terni, Furo Fermo, Civita Castellana, Osticola and Calvi, in all of which, as may be supposed the French assert that they had the advantage.—The engagements of Civita Castellana and Calvi, appear to have been the most important. The arrivals of the Hamburg mails will no doubt enable us to contradict many of our statements which are made as to the lots of the Neapolitans, and we are the more disposed to think so, because that is only one column which has been beaten, and that by the concentration of the French forces. It is besides evident, that a great body of the army under gen. Mack have not been engaged, and that in spite of the checks which his right wing may have received, he was yet in a condition to act offensively against the enemy. We may indeed be convinced, that while we have no other accounts than those of the French, it will be impossible for us to form any just idea of them, as their accounts are incomplete with respect to the details and dates; and are besides of such a nature, as to be entitled to little credit.

The march of a great part of the Austrian army in Italy, towards Verona, and that of the Bohemian troops towards Bavaria, strengthen our hopes of the intervention of the Emperor in this war in favor of the republic. From the last accounts from Buonaparte, which are dated on the 19th October, it appears, that no material change had taken place in his situation. He was at times attacked by the Arabs, who were in a state of revolt, and by the inhabitants, in whole sentiments and opinion he does not seem to have wrought any change.

The French papers attempt to prove that the independence of St. Domingo is not secure, and that Toussaint still remained faithful to the republic. Two proclamations however, which have been published by him, shew that the republicans must renounce the empire of that island.

January 10.

The intelligence from Germany is of a pacific complexion. The Emperor, so far from indicating any hostile intention against France, has sent a secret agent to Paris, to confer with the Directory; and such is the confidence placed by the French in the pacific disposition of the empire, that they have withdrawn the greater part of their troops from the right bank of the Rhine.

Padwan Oglon has obtained some further advantages over the troops of the Grand Seigneur.

Jan. 23.

The Court of Spain has categorically refused the demand made by the directory for the passage of an army of 80,000 cavalry destined against Portugal. It is expected that this refusal will produce a total change of measures on the part of the Spanish government.

The vigilance of the directory in preventing any news of the state of the insurrection in Belgium from transpiring by the different points of its frontiers by land, confirms the extent and magnitude of the rebellion. The strength of despair of the insurgents has been exemplified by the decisive and just conduct which they adopted in having recourse to reprisals on an adjutant general, and some French officers who had fallen into their hands. It appears that the insurrection rages most in the countries which extend from Antwerp along Maestricht, as far as Luxemburg, and behind ancient Hamant.

The city of Dublin continues to be a scene of political intrigue and of the most violent cabal. Meetings are every where advertised, and a new association has been formed in Dublin, called, "The Friends to the Independence of Ireland." To such an height is party spirit carried even among the Yeomanry, that the captain of one of the Yeomanry corps of Dublin (Sir W. Werthington, captain of the Liberty Rangers) has issued a notice, "That on Monday (meaning the 21st inst.) the corps of — will parade with the king's colours, and instead of the regimental colours, a standard with this inscription, "For our King and the Constitution of Ireland." Other corps have been invited to follow this example.

Jan. 27.

By the advices which were transmitted by Lord Nelson to Earl St. Vincent, and bro't to England in the Resolution lugger, lieutenant Westers, the accounts of the victories of the French, which we formerly received through the Paris papers, are not only confirmed, but we are informed that, pursuing their success, the republican troops have compelled the King of Naples to fly from his Capital and abandon the largest and most valuable part of his dominions to the enemy.

Lord Nelson's dispatches are dated the 16th inst. We understand that they state that the Neapolitan army, having experienced a continued succession of defeats, and that gen. Mack having despaired of being able to protect the capital, their Neapolitan majesties, and about four hundred persons of the highest in the kingdom were under the necessity of taking refuge on board the British fleet lying in the bay of Naples.

The King and Queen embarked on board the Vanguard, commanded by Lord Nelson and the noble admiral was about to proceed with them to Palermo, or Messina, in Sicily.

About twenty thousand of the Neapolitan troops, it is said, laid down their arms to about 3,000 French, who were advancing against the capital. It is understood that the royal family have been able to carry with them the royal jewels, regali and many articles of value. There are, however, in the arsenals of the kingdom great quantities of royal and military stores, which, it is thought cannot be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. It is possible too that they may also obtain possession of some of the Neapolitan ships of war.

February 2.

Early this morning we received by express, Paris journals to the 27th ult. which however, do not contain a great deal that is very important.

There is a talk in different vehicles from Germany, of the movement of troops, but it does not appear that the emperor had entertained any serious design of succouring the unfortunate king of Naples, who, with his family and late, reached Palermo in the Vanguard, Lord Nelson's flag ship, on the 25th December.

The Neapolitan army, according to the last advices in these papers, was still at Capua, but the French were under its walls, and the result of another engagement, if the Neapolitans stood one, was expected to be that they would drop their arms and disperse although in point of numbers, they were still superior to the enemy. Under these discouraging circumstances, their Neapolitan Majesties, the Royal family, and about six hundred persons of the highest rank were induced to seek for shelter on board our ships of war lying in the Bay of Naples. The King and Queen embarked on board the Vanguard, of 74 guns, commanded by Lord Nelson, who proposed to convey them to Palermo in Sicily. It is not known what number of Neapolitan troops the king could collect to accompany him to Sicily, but it they are no better than those he has left behind, the French would be masters of Naples. It seems probable that every thing of value had been carried off from Naples on board the fleet.

The court of Berlin is stated to have taken some active measures for the reinforcement of its army, which was considered as indicative of hostile measures against France.

We yesterday stopped the press to insert a paragraph, stating the receipt of a French Journal of the 22d ultimo, the only one then in town.—Complete sets did not reach us till after midnight. We are concerned to state on the authority of these journals, the death of Prince Frederick of Orange, a most amiable and promising young man.

January 30.

The Dublin mail of yesterday brought over the decision of the House of Commons of Ireland on the question of an address to the lord lieutenant, on which the house was left debating on Thursday night. The paragraph objected to was that which expressed a readiness to consider the means of permanently connecting the two countries, and it gave rise to a debate which lasted till 7 o'clock the next morning, when on a division there were

For this paragraph—Ayes 106; including Noes 111 5 Tellers.

Majority against government, 5

Although the question of union is still open to discussion, never having been regularly before the house, yet we have good reason to know that it is for the present abandoned in Ireland. The outlines of the plan will be submitted to the British parliament to-morrow, which, after due consideration, will record its opinion on the expediency of the measure: and here the question will probably rest until the present ferment is allayed, and the Irish nation more disposed to receive it; or perhaps until a new government is called to give its assent to it in some future period.

We have two very interesting letters from our correspondents on the situation of affairs in Dublin on Friday night, and also on what passed after the division in the house that morning. And it is no small satisfaction to us to observe—that amidst all the heat and violence of party, every member of the house appears unanimous to support the government with their lives and fortunes against foreign and domestic traitors. Such a declaration certainly does honor to those who made it; and the publicity of it cannot fail to be of infinite service in keeping every traitorous faction in awe, which might wish to take advantage of the present moment to throw the country into confusion.

The corporation of the city of Cork has at length stepped forward in opposition of the city of Dublin, and has avowed its wishes for an union of the two countries in the most decided language.

Lord Ormond was obliged to take refuge from the outrages of the Dublin mob on Tuesday morning last, and Lord Castlereagh it is said, was on the following morning conveyed home under the protection of Sir John Perrell. Several of the persons who drew the Speaker were young gentlemen of the University.

No less than ninety-three members spoke on the question of the Union in the Irish house of Commons on Tuesday last. The debate was uncommonly warm, not unfrequently tumultuous.

Every man who feels a generous indignation against the violence and injustice of the French, will commiserate the fate of the king of Naples.

It was well known in his country as well as at Naples, long before the Neapolitan troops marched into the Roman territories, that the directory had determined to attack Naples, as well as to seize on the dominions of his Sardinian Majesty, for the purpose of deriving from these conquests the means of carrying on another campaign, which their own exhausted country could not possibly supply.

The question then is, whether under the certainty of being attacked a fortnight sooner or later, it was not more becoming the magnanimity, of a great prince to seek for safety in the courage of his troops, inspired by his personal presence, as he hoped they would be, rather than wait the convenience

of an enemy to attack him. We admire the resolution and firmness of the king of Naples while we deplore his misfortunes. If blame attaches any where, it falls on the heads of those Sovereigns whose apathy and indecision will lead them to experience a similar and more justly merited fate hereafter. We are sorry to say, that to the present moment we see no certain symptoms, of combined operations on the continent to counteract the progress of French aggrandizement.

PARIS, December 17.
ARMY OF ITALY.

The commander in chief gives orders that the present shall be printed in both languages, French and Italian, and made public.

Art. 1. His majesty declares, that he renounces the exercise of all power, and he especially orders all his subjects whatever to obey the provisional government which is about to be established by the French general.

Art. 2. His majesty orders the Piedmontese army to consider itself as an integral part of the French army in Italy, and to obey the French commander in chief as their own.

Art. 3. His majesty disavows the publication of the proclamation circulated by his ministers, and he gives orders to M. Le Chevalier Danican, to surrender the citadel of Turin, as a pledge that no resistance whatever shall be attempted against the present act, which has emanated purely from his own free will.

Art. 4. His majesty issues orders to the governor of the city of Turin to receive and execute precisely all orders which the French general commanding the citadel shall think proper to issue for the maintenance of public tranquillity.

Art. 5. No change shall be made that can affect the catholic religion, or the safety or property of individuals.

The Piedmontese who are anxious to change their abode, shall have liberty to take with them their moveable effects, to sell and liquidate their property, except the value. The Piedmontese who are absent are at liberty to return to Piedmont, and to enjoy the same rights there as other citizens, nor shall they on any account be questioned as to any sections or writings grievous to this present act.

Art. 6. The king shall be at liberty to repair to Sardinia (Sardinia was afterwards determined as the place.)—In the mean time no arrangement shall be made that can affect the security of his person. Until the moment of his departure the palaces, and country houses shall not be taken possession of by the French troops, nor shall any property be carried off, and the guard shall be kept by those who have hitherto been employed in that service.

Art. 7. The passports and necessary orders shall be given, that his majesty and all his family may arrive in safety at the place of their retreat. They shall be accompanied by an equal force of French and Piedmontese.

Art. 8. In case the prince de Carignan shall remain in Piedmont, he shall enjoy his property there and shall be at liberty to leave it, as provided for the other subjects of Piedmont.

Art. 9. The state of the public archives, chests, &c. shall be immediately given in, and the seal shall be placed on the chests.

Art. 10. The ships of powers at war with the French republic, shall not be received in the ports of the island of Sardinia.

Done at Turin, this 9th of December, 1798.

Signed, Clavel, Adj. General.

Consented to and approved by me,
C. Emmanuel,
Raimond de St. Germain,
Chamberlain.

I undertake that I will throw no impediment in the way of the execution of this treaty.

Victor Emmanuel,
Commander in chief.

Head Quarters, Turin, Dec. 10.

The commander in chief has announced by his orders of the 5th, that at length a party of his army was on its march against Turin. This resolution originating in the necessity of securing the rear of his army, and of reducing a perfidious and perjured court to an incapability of acting against them, was executed as soon as conceived.

On the 5th of December, the division of the troops of Modena, commanded by general Victor, and the reserve of the Milanese troops, commanded by general Desole, united at Pavia, Abbiate, Grasse, and at Buffalota, on the banks of the Tesin. On the 6th in the morning, these troops marched to Navarre, while at the same time general Louis took possession of Suez, Cassa, Bianca, took possession of Cone, and general Montrichard of Alexandria, and secured their respective governors. Three hundred men dispatched from Turin took Chevaso.

The ministers of the king, mistaking the nature of these movements, wished to organize a system of general defence.—They soon

found that they were attacked, not by detachment, but by an army. Our commander in chief took some rapid measures to encourage the people, and to provide subsistence for the troops; at Chevallo he received the renunciation of the King, he quickened his march and on the 19th reached Turin.

In the course of the day the renunciation was accepted, and signed on both sides. The columns of general Montrichard and Victor came up, one over the heights of Superza, which command the city, and the other at the gates, and into the citadel. The King arranged and executed his departure in the night. On the 10th in the morning the French troops entered the city and established a garrison there.

Piedmontese and Swiss troops, conformed with the utmost expedition to the order of the day, of the 6th, and signed the engagement to obey the French republic, and to obey the commander in chief, and have adopted the national cockade.

The commander in chief was pleased on this occasion to give a singular testimony of his esteem for the Helvetic republic. He transmitted the Swiss standards to the minister of that republic at Milan, to be returned to his countrymen. The minister testified in the name of the nation which he represented, his satisfaction on this occasion.

By this rapid and bold expedition, which was concluded in three days forced march of thirty miles each day, the army became masters of all Piedmont; the retreat and the communications with the allied republics were secured; an auxiliary army, one of the finest arsenals in Europe, 1800 pieces of cannon at Turin alone, 100,000 muskets, and ammunitions and provisions of all kinds, were placed at our disposal.

The troops did their duty, and manifested the greatest eagerness to engage.

The commander in chief recommends to the officers and soldiers of the French army to welcome with cordiality their new companions, who will doubtless prove, when it is necessary, that they are worthy to be so.

The general of brigade, commander of the general Staff.

Signed, SUCHET.

Letter from General Championet to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors,

“Since the actions of Terni, and of Porto Fermo, I have every day expected to be attacked by the Neapolitans, and I was much surprised at their inactivity; but they employed that time in collecting their scattered troops, and in moving to my right. In fact general Macdonald was attacked yesterday in his camp, at Civita Castellana, by five columns from Baona. The force of the enemy amounted to forty thousand men. General Macdonald, surrounded on all sides, displayed the greatest talents; he received the attack with the most distinguishing courage; and, by his skilful dispositions, disconcerted the projects of the enemy.

General Kellerman, who commanded the advanced guard, and who was placed before Nepi, was attacked by the first column which came from Monterosi, and which pressed on with vigor. That general only had with him three squadrons of the nineteenth regiment of horse chaffeurs, two pieces of light artillery, the third battalion of the fifteenth light infantry, and the first battalion of the twelfth.

This handful of brave men put the column of the enemy to the route, which amounted to 8000 men—killed and wounded 400 of their men, took 15 pieces of cannon of all sizes, 30 ammunition waggons and 2000 prisoners, of whom 50 were officers, some of them of superior rank, colours, standards, eight or nine hundred horses or mules, the military chest, 3000 muskets, their baggage and camp equipage.

He pursued them to Monterosi, where the soldiers made immense booty. The talents and bravery of gen. Kellerman are too well known to require any praise.

I appointed on the field of battle, Bru, who was chief of a squadron, to be chief of the brigade of the 19th regiment of horse chaffeurs, who by his skill very successfully seconded General Kellerman.

I beg of you, citizen Directors, to confirm this appointment, as citizen Humbert, who commanded that regiment, died at Rome the day we left it. Labur, chief of brigade, commanding the 15th light infantry, prevented the second column of the enemy from penetrating by Rigeano, by which, following the old road to Rome, they wanted to pass.

The enemy lost 30 horses. The third column was defeated by the Polish general Kniazovets, at the moment when they were advancing by Fabrica to Santa Marice de Falari. This brave officer, at the head of his legion, of the Roman legion, of the 2d and 3d battalions of the 30th regiment of the line, two squadrons of the 16th regiment of dragoons, a company of the 19th horse chaffeurs, and with three small pieces of artillery, took from the enemy eight pieces of cannon, 15 ammunition waggons, and 50 prisoners, among whom were two superior officers. Night put an end to the action in which it appears that the enemy lost a great many men.

The Roman legion which was for the first time in action, behaved perfectly well. The result of the day was, that 29 pieces of cannon, of French calibre, 45 ammunition waggons, 8 or 900 horses or mules, 52 officers, 2050 prisoners, standards, colours, the military chest, &c. have been taken. On our side the loss was 30 killed and 60 wounded.

Health and respect,

Signed, CHAMPIONET.

The following letters are given to the Clet du Cabinet of the 18th ult:

Head-Quarters, at Capua.

December 31, 1798.

Copy of a letter from General Mack to the Commander in Chief Championet.

General,

I have received from your government an order to propose to you an armistice, in order to afford the troops of the two armies some repose in this inclement season, and after the fatigues which their continued marches, together with the exposure to continual rain and snow, have occasioned them.

If this proposition be agreeable to you, the bearer of the present letter, my adjutant-general, Pignatelli, is authorized to treat with the person whom you may appoint for that purpose, or to conclude it in a limited or unlimited manner.

I am, with esteem,

MACK.

REPLY OF GEN. CHAMPIONET.

St Germain, Jan. 1. 1799.

I have received, General, your proposition of an armistice, the motives, which are stated to originate in humanity, and to be the rain, the snow, and the badness of the ways.

But the army has, with its accustomed patience, overcome all these difficulties, and the capture of Naples is all that now remains to be effected. I am on my march to accomplish this, and to obey the orders of my government, which, after your declaration of war by sound of cannon, has commissioned me to punish the insult.

I am sorry on my own account, that my instructions enjoin me to reject your propositions.

Signed, CHAMPIONET.

From Portuguese papers, received by the Angelica.

The Gazetta de Lisbon states that the republic of Ragusa entertains no fear of war with any of the Belligerent powers. That republic has resolved to preserve a strict neutrality, and make that neutrality respected.

VENICE, December 20.

The Emperor has demanded of the provinces which composed the late Republic of Venice, 12 millions of Florens for the purpose of defending the country in case of an attack.

TRIESTE, December 20.

Fresh accounts have been received of the expedition accomplished by the Bassaw of Janina, against the French garrisons of Prezona, Voinizzo, Parga, and other posts situated in Albania, belonging to the late republic of Venice. The Turkish troops employed in this expedition consisted of 30,000 men. They gave no quarters to the French, who left general Hotte and the general of brigade Salcette. After the bassaw had driven the French totally out of this country, he embarked part of his troops on board the combined Russian and Turkish squadrons which have been besieging the French garrisons at Castello Novo in Corfu ever since the 4th November. The garrison consisted of 1,200 men is commanded by Gen. Chabot. Upon the Russians and Turks landing at Corfu, they were joined by the inhabitants against the French. So that should Castello Nova not have capitulated ere this, the event cannot fail of taking place ere long, it being very difficult for them to receive the provisions expected from Ancona, and which are said to have left that place about the latter end of last month on board two ex-Venetian ships and one frigate.

PETERSBURGH, Dec. 20.

Our court has received an account, dated 18 December, from the governor of Kaminnie, stating that, on the 17th Nov. there arrived at Constantinople, seven deputies from the Beys of Egypt, Murat and Ibrahim, on business relative to a revolt which had taken place in that country against the French, who, in consequence, were almost all destroyed. The governor received this important information from the Russian consul at Jassy, to whom it was communicated by the Holpodar (a kind of governor) of Moldavia.

December 10.

Operations of the Combined Russian and Turkish Squadrons.

The following account was sent from Constantinople by Vice Admiral Ulichakow, who commands the Russian Squadron in the Levant.

It having been agreed with the commander of the Turkish squadron, that the military operations should begin with the capture of the island of Cerigo, we, on the 20th Sept. sent the Gregorie Magno and Felix frigates, under the command of Capt. Scoftack, which frigates took on the same day the fort erected at the Bay of St. Niche

legion which was for the... behaved perfectly well... 29 pieces of... 45 ammuni... 900 horses or mules... prisoners, standards, col... nest, &c. have been tak... the loss was 30 killed and... and respect, CHAMPIONET... ing letters are given to... of the 18th ult... Head-Quarters, at Cor... December 31... on General Mack to the Com... Chief Championet... ved from your governme... to you an unwilling... the troops of the two... this inclement season... which their continued... with the exposure to... now, have occasioned... position be agreeable... present letter, my adjutan... is authorized to treat... you may appear to... conclude it in a limited... I am, with esteem... OF GEN. CHAMPIONET... at Grenano, Jan. 1, 1799... ived, General, your... illice, the motives, wh... nate in humanity, and... now, and the benefits... my has, with its accom... come all these difficul... Naples is all that now... I am on my march... and to obey the crims... which, after your dete... and of cannon, has... unish the insult... on my own account, th... join me to reject your... CHAMPIONET... ze papers, received by... gelica... ata de Lisbon states that... ngula entertains no fear... the Belligerent powers... resolved to preserve a libe... make that neutrality rep... NICE, December 20... eror has demanded of the... composed the late Repub... millions of Florens for the... ing the country in case... ESTE, December 20... counts have been received... accomplished by the Balsa... the French garrisons of... zzo, Parga, and other poss... ania, belonging to the la... anie. The Turkish troo... expedition consisted of... gave no quarters to the... eral Hoite and the gene... ette. After the batta... rench totally out of this... part of his troops on bo... an and Turkish leg... been besieging the Fre... tello Novo in Corlu ev... mber. The garrison co... is commanded by Gen. C... sians and Turks landing... ere joined by the inhabi... rench. So that should... ve capitulated ere this, the... taking place ere long... cult for them to receive... fted from Ancona, and... ave left that place about... t month on board two... and one frigate... ERSBURGH, Dec. 20... has received an account... r, from the governor of... that, on the 17th Nov... Constantinople, seven de... of Egypt, Murat and his... relative to a revolt wh... that country against the... sequence, where almost... the governor received the... mation from the Russian... whom it was communi... (a kind of governor)...

to defend its entrance. They effected it without meeting any opposition from the French garrison. But it was found necessary in order to take the fort Kapfal, situated on a very steep rock, to effect a landing of the troops, which was accordingly done, under the direction of the said captain, notwithstanding the difficulties attended upon it. Our troops drew their cannon up the rock in order to approach as near as possible; but they had to overcome many almost unsurmountable obstacles. A battery was, at length erected very near the walls, when the French commander, having returned for answer to a summons which had been sent him, that he would defend himself to the last, a brisk fire on the besieged, which was returned by the battery, the Felix frigate and another vessel. In the mean while, our troops sent on board the squadron for ladders for an assault, which was to have taken place at noon, a breach having been made in the side towards the sea. But, the French, upon seeing these preparations, hoisted white flags in two different parts of the fort; and, after a short conference, the commander and the garrison marched out of the fort, laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war to capt. Schottok, who garrisoned the place with Russian and Ottoman troops under the command of lieutenant Diamonti.

One of the Colours, together with the keys, was sent to the Emperor of Russia, and another to the Sublime Porte. In these two forts and other places fortified by the French, such as Bucurru, Provenza, and Voinezze were taken two generals, one of them named Rosette, nineteen officers and two hundred and seventy-two privates. The emperor had conferred great honour upon Vice Admiral Uchakow and his principal officers. It is reported the islands of Zante and Cephalonia, which formerly belonged to the republic of Venice, have been retaken by the French.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30. Letters from Vienna of the 24th inst. mention that the emperor intends going to Maravia, in order to review the auxiliary Russian troops which have already arrived there. His departure was to have been on the 25th, but it is now reported, that this journey will not take place. According to other accounts from Vienna, war is considered as inevitable ever since the Neapolitans entered Rome; however, all hopes of the preservation of peace are not yet given up, inasmuch as private negotiations are still carrying on with great activity. The emperor is said to insist on the following points.

- 1st. The restoration of the Pope to his former dominions.
- 2d. The restoration of Malta to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.
- 3d. That the French troops shall evacuate Switzerland; and, on the other hand, the imperial troops shall evacuate the country of the Grisons.
- 4th. A full and complete independence to the Cisalpine and Helvetic republics.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.
O D E
To CAPT. THOMAS TRUXTON,
Commander of the U. S. A. Frigate Constellation,
of 36 guns.
Occasioned by his capture of the French Frigate L'Inferne, of 44 guns, Feb. 9, '99.
O FAVOR'D Chief, to whom th' auspicious powers,
Have given firm courage, like the foul of Mars!
High, o'er thy lofty mast Victoria towers,
And crowns with conquest stern Columbia's Tars—
By thy example fir'd, they deal the blows,
Of patriot vengeance on their country's foes.—
For thee has Fame th' eternal wreath entwined—
Sparkling with glory's gems it decks thy brow;
For thee, within her sacred dome, assign'd
A throne, mid heroes who impell'd the prow,
Thro' Ocean's crimson'd waves, in old or modern time,
With skill directed helm and energy divine.
See Gallia's vaunting prophecy belied—
Her breast of boasting—chill'd with fore dismay!
With her sleek flag—has sunk her impious pride—
When TRUXTON triumph'd in the "bloody fray!"
Vain Gallia, conquer on Italia's field—
Our ships contain no MONKS—no CONVENTS ride the sea!
No servile cowards fear thy threatening arms;
Our hardy mariners disdain to yield;
Ashore, alike determined to be free,
Ere holy PRIESTS will join the martial host,
Rang'd in Battalia on our coast—
To guard our cities and defend our farms!
Ye Tritons sound your loudest shells—
And while along, the boundless waste of air
shall Fame with golden trump declare,
The deeds of SEAMEN enviously brave—
Proclaim thro' Neptune's regal courts,
Or where, with green-hair'd nymphs he sports
In coral groves or chrysal cells,
How TRUXTON fought and how the indignant wave
Blush'd to become the briny grave
Of French pollut'd corpses—Tell him, Ye
Who wish your clarion's blasts wake furies on the sea—
Two kindred Navies now triumphant ride,
The world's protectors, guardians of its right,
From waters red with morning's orient light,
To realms with sinking day, tades in the Western side!

December 10. The Combined Russian and British Squadrons, having account was sent by Vice Admiral Uchakow to the Russian Squadrons... been agreed with the... the Turkish Squadron, the... of Cerigo, was... the Gregorie Mag... under the command of... which frigates took on... erected at the Bay of...

WILMINGTON, April 8.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wimer, Mr. SAMUEL HANAWAY, to Miss REBECCA ASKEW.

The London Morning Herald, of Dec. 20, says, "All American vessels in the harbors of France have been released; all American prisoners have been let at liberty; and the most positive assurances have been made, that France is ready to enter on a treaty for the amicable accommodation of all matters in dispute."

The French boast of several successes against the Neapolitans, to whom they allow 80,000 men!! A Vienna article reports, that Berthier had been murdered with 40 French officers at Cairo—and, afterwards that Buonaparte had fallen in battle. On the 2d of Jan. two Americans were arrested at Paris, and sent to the Temple.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 27.
The King has pleased to appoint Thomas Barclay, Esq; to be his Majesty's consul general for the Eastern States of America.
The Ambuscade British frigate, of 32 guns, capt. Jenkins, has been taken by the French frigate Bayonnaise, and carried into Rochfort.—The Ambuscade had 9 killed and 31 wounded.—The French had 30 killed and as many wounded.

General Napper Tandy and the other Irish officers arrested at Hamburg in December last, have been liberated by the consent of the English government.
The following is an official return of French prisoners in Great-Britain, to the 19th of January, 1799, inclusive:
At Portsmouth, 10,576
Plymouth, 8,356
Norman Cross, 4,127
Liverpool, 4,000
Edinburgh, 736
Chatham, 1,228
30,265
Officers, prisoners on parole, 66
At Litchfield, 60
Bishop's Waltham, 60
Tiverton, 114
Peebles, 60

Extract of a letter from London, received at N. York, dated Jan. 30.
"The poor but gallant King of Naples' misfortunes, will prove a great disappointment to many of the American adventurers up the Mediterranean, and also from this country. All the glorious victory of lord Nelson seems knocked on the head by the pusillanimity of Germany and Russia."

A letter from Leghorn, of the 26th Jan. received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, says, "We have certain accounts of the Emperor having concluded a peace with France, and of the neutrality of this city, and the guarantee of the Duchy of Tuscany, in consequence of which, a large body of troops that were on their march to attack the Neapolitan troops in this city, have received orders from the Directory to return, which to us is matter of great joy."

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman on his way from Madrid, in Spain, dated at Victoria, near Bilbao, Dec. 31, 1798, to his friend in Philadelphia.
"It is stated as a fact, beyond a doubt, that this government has, at length, acceded to the pretensions of the French, and given permission to a French army to pass through Spain to the attack of Portugal. It is added, that the Spaniards are to furnish 24,000 men according to their treaty. Above all, it is asserted, that a plan is agreed on, that Portugal is to be ceded to Spain, in exchange for all that part of Spain this side the river Ebro, which is to be added to France, or republicanized."

The King of Sardinia has been compelled to fly to his island; and the King of Naples, who has attacked the French, it is said, will be forced, very soon, to seek an asylum in Sicily.
"The prospect before us is very dark. I fear more for this country (Spain) than I have ever done before, and tremble at the system every where pursued."

General Maitland, late governor of St. Domingo, Colonel Nightingale, and several other British officers, came passengers in the Camilla, British sloop of war, which arrived on Wednesday last at Chester.
On Wednesday last, the Governor of Pennsylvania approved and signed a law for removing the seat of government of that state, from the city to Lancaster. Accommodations are to be prepared for the reception of all the public officers by the first of November, and the Legislature will commence its annual meeting there, as is provided by law, on the first Tuesday in December next.

A company of the United States artillery, marched on Wednesday last from Philadelphia for Northampton—and
On Thursday the different City troops of Horse set out for the same place; the whole under the command of Brigadier-General Mather.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated 19th Feb. '99—received at Boston.
"This place is overstocked with European and American goods—the sales are therefore occasionally small.
"Early one morning in one of my rounds, I found at the landing some hundreds of wretched men, women and children, disembarking from two vessels; many of these unhappy creatures had the blood running from their limbs where the irons had torn their flesh. I turned away from the scene of horror, and said to one near me, fure the curse of God awaits the foidid wretch who makes a trade of human flesh. I then thought them two Swedish vessels; but judge of my surprize when told that these and several other vessels in the same trade belonged to boated Republicans of your own city, men who daily dwell on those high-sounding words, Rights of Man, and weekly worship the God of Mercy! while blood, tears, and extreme anguish, are the portion of their cargoes of wretched fathers, mothers, and children, torn from their dearest connections, by the cruel hand of avarice."

"Is there not some chosen curse, some hidden thunder,
"In the fere of heaven,
"Red with unconmon wrath, to blast the man,
"Who gains his wealth by trade in human blood."

Arrived at New-York, sloop Cornelia, captain Ruffel, 19 days from Martinique, was chased 14 hours by French privateers, but outlasted them. When capt. Ruffel left Martinique, it was reported that the French in the West-Indies had declared war against the United States, for capturing the Infurgente frigate.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, of the 11th ult. mentions the capture of five American vessels, near that island, in ten days, and that two of them had been sent in there.
The American ship Pacific, capt. Kennedy, of Charleston, is captured by a National Corvette, on her way from Spithead to Charleston off Cape Finistere, and carried to Vigo.—Part of the crew had arrived at Lisbon.
The Snow Three-Friends, Hefson, from Hamburg for New-York, was taken by the French, re-taken by the British, and sent to Lisbon for the settlement of salvage.
The ship Sarah, from New-York to London, is taken and sent to Corunna.

The schooner Alert, Oliver, of Beverly; sch'r Molly, Stevens, of Marblehead; sch'r Eliza, Cole, do. and brig Eliza, Woodbury, are captured and sent to Bayonne—some of these vessels had commissions, the captains and crews of which are in close confinement.
The schooner Telegraph, Freeman, of Baltimore; brig Commerce, Galef, of Norfolk; Jane Patterson, of Wicacaster; and Delaware, Dumry, of Philadelphia, are taken and sent to St. Andrew.

The brig Apollo, —, and Pallas, —, of Norfolk; and two or three other vessels, names unknown, are taken and sent to Corunna.
The ship Latimer, of New-York, is taken and sent into St. Jean de Luce.
Arrived at Bilbao, (not captured) brig Nancy, Barker, of Salem, after a gallant defence of his vessel against four French launches and luggers off the Bar, which he beat off, damaging them much, and killing 15 of their men.
The ship Pigot, Green, of Philadelphia, at the time of her capture by the French, had on board 25,000 dollars in cash. She was sent into Bayonne.

Capt. Mugford arrived at Salem from Bilbao. On his passage out was attacked by a privateer of 12 guns and 80 men, which he beat off, though he had only 6 guns and 12 men, and had afterwards the pleasure to learn that he had killed a few of her men, and shattered her masts so that she was obliged to get new ones. Capt. M. returned home with 16 guns and 30 men. Americans bound to Bilbao must expect to go through fire as well as water.

Extract from the Log-Book of the armed ship Cygnar, arrived at New-York from Jamaica. March 11, at Sun-rise, saw a sail in the S. E. standing for us, cleared ship for action. At 8 A. M. the strange sail S. 2 miles, showed Spanish colors—another larger ship to leeward. When passing, hauled down the Spanish colors and hoisted English; at half past 8 the fired a gun; at 9 bore down; at half past, her boat came along side, examined our papers, and dismissed us with politeness. She proved to be his Britannic Majesty's frigate Acasco, of 44 guns. March 14, saw a sail standing towards us from the Cuba shore—finding the came fast up with us, and seeing she was a very low schooner, cleared ship for action; at 4 o'clock ship and stood down for her; at a quarter before 5, she being very near us, fired a shot at her, she still standing towards us, gave her another, at which she hoisted English colors, and gave us a shot; not choosing to trust their colors, we up with our American ensign; we kept on a constant fire for about 40 minutes, when she got under our larboard quarter; and hailed us; finding they were English, hoist too, and they boarded us, and used us very ill, by beating us off the deck, &c. We had one man killed by a musket shot. They immediately took us on board the schooner, except capt. Gore, and confined us in irons. The sch'r was called the John & Edwards of New-Providence, John Miller, master. March 17, at 2 A. M. saw several sail to windward of us; at 3 A. M. counted 5 sail; at half past 4, three schooners, a sloop, and a ship, under American colors, the sloop fired a shot and brought us to; a boat came from the sloop and ordered us under the ship's lee—several boats passed to and from commodore Decatur on a cruise; at 8 the commodore got us liberated—the sch'r shifted the prize-master and crew on board their own vessel, and made sail.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.
ST. DOMINGO.
Since the arrangements made between general Maitland and Touffaint L'Ouverture have transpired, various overtures have been made. There was no idea of making Touffaint sovereign of St. Domingo; but of establishing in that island an administration of government similar to that now subsisting in the Isle of France, to regulate the affairs of the colony, to re-establish its plantations, direct its commerce, and protect it from the vexatious depredations of the French government.—The only means to effect this, was to put it under the protection of the British flag; to pour its produce into our ports; and to have recourse to our capitalists, who are alone capable of furnishing the funds necessary for cultivating the lands.

General Touffaint, at the head of 25,000 negroes, thoroughly well disciplined, is the only person possessed of the military power to concur in this project. The white proprietors are indispensably necessary to him, in order to consolidate his authority; to compose a wife administration, and to organize and conduct the necessary operations.

It is on this plan that he has declared himself the protector of those that remain in the island, and that he has invited the Emigrants to return. It is on this basis that General Maitland has treated with him; and that col. Grant, and the two commissaries attached to him, are going to terminate the negotiation on terms agreed to by the British government.

General Touffaint is indeed acknowledged by the Directory, commander of the Republican troops on the island; but the count de Malartie is also acknowledged by the Directory commander of the Isle of France. Nevertheless, it is certain, that the latter has sent away from the Isle of France all the Republican troops; that he receives orders no longer from the French government; and has refused to admit the commissioners sent out to him.

Hesouville had but few partisans before his proclamations were issued, and it has diminished their number.
KINGSTON, (Jam.) Feb. 14.
His Majesty's ship La Legere and brig Pelican, capt. Philpot, arrived at Port-Royal on Wednesday evening from a cruise: the latter bringing in with her a Spanish polacre, under Ligurian colors, he prize, she is out from Barcelona, and altho' we heretofore have but an unsatisfactory account from her, we suppose she brings later intelligence than we are in possession of. The report of Buonaparte's assassination was not contradicted when she sailed, and it is mentioned, that an expedition consisting of several fail of the line, under the command of commodore Duckworth, had gone against Tenerife, and that preparations for war were general over all the continent of Europe.

We are informed that the Madstone frigate fell in with the Spanish register ships from La Vera Cruz, bound to the Havana, that several ships of war failed hence some considerable time since, with a view, it is said, to fall in with them;—they were under convoy of two Spanish line of battle ships and a frigate.

By the account published in the Falmouth paper it appears, that Lieut. Ross, of his Majesty's sch'r Recovery, paid the utmost attention to the Queen Charlotte while in distress in Green Island. At 2 P. M. on the 3d inst. the captain and crew abandoned her, and went on board the Recovery, (the crew being totally exhausted, having been at the pumps for 23 hours) and in the course of ten minutes, she went down, and not an article saved out of her. She was in every respect worthy when she left Black-river, and is supposed to have started a plank.

PARIS, January 26.
Letters from Constantinople of the 15th Dec. arrived at Bel lin by way of Belgrade, state that the Pacha of Syria had come to a close action with Buonaparte, which had been bloody, but not decisive. The French found themselves wholly hemmed in. The Porte expected a more decisive success when the troops of Syria reached their destination.
An article from Ratibon on the 15th of January, speaks of the situation of the Empire as more critical than ever. The dissolution of the ancient system was never more imminent. The most powerful of its members, Austria excepted, the King of Prussia has separated himself from it by a diplomatic act. In one of the last notes of the Prussian Legation at Kassa, the minister speak of possession of the House of Brandenburg in Westphalia, as independent of the Empire. It is still believed however, that peace will be concluded between the Empire and France; but this is not mentioned with more certainty than hitherto.
The Russian troops are in full march to Moravia.
By letters from Florence of the 9th of January it is stated, that the French and Neapolitan armies were still in presence of one another, under the walls of Capua, on the 7th of that month. An engagement was expected, and the issue was not considered doubtful. The French were regarded as masters of Naples. According to all reports the city was in the greatest agitation.—The English had spiked all the cannon which they could not carry on board their ships. Lord Nelson had embarked on board his own ship the king and all his family and suite, of whom Acton formed a part.
Letters from Leghorn of the 11th of January state, that by the advices from Palermo, received there in four days from the latter place, the King and Queen of Naples and all their suite had reached Palermo on the 25th of December, after a very dreadful storm. The Vanguard had only her lower masts standing upon reaching the harbor. One of the king's children of six or seven years is said to have died in the passage. Prince Pignatelli remained at Naples, to hold the reins abandoned by the government.
An Aid-de-Camp from General Mack had arrived at Vienna, disguised as a courier. He was the bearer of dispatches which he delivered to the Emperor in person.
It appears by an article from Florence of the 6th of January, that the Neapolitans evacuated Leghorn two days before—that was on the 4th.
It is said that pain is making great preparations for war, and that she is meditating an expedition to take the island of Minorca, of which the English made themselves masters at the expense of a few shot. The Prince of Wales packet, which failed from London the 15th of Novobr, carried out an order to lord St. Vincent, off Cadix, to detach two ships of the line to join gen. Stuart.—Dispatches were also sent to Gibraltar.
It is said in London that these dispatches probably related to the expedition against Majorca. The facility with which they took Minorca, makes them conceive the hopes of easily taking the other.

The garrison of Mantua had received a reinforcement of 3000 Piedmontese, and that of Brescia had also received an addition of 2000 troops from the same country.
It is said that the commander of Ehrenbreitstein has called for succours both from the Empire and the King of Prussia, and that both the one and the other have said that they cannot assist him. The garrison made daily signals, which are believed to be signals of extreme distress.
The minister of the marine in a speech which he made to the officers and people of the dock-yards, on the 21st, that though the French navy had not shared in the glories of the French armies, it was about to do so. Its turn is coming.—The creative regards of the Directory are turned towards the ocean—Vengeance is preparing herself against the cunning English—Naples promises us a new arsenal.—In a few days the Mediterranean will be cleared of the auxiliaries of the perfidious Ferdinand. The minister concluded with a declaration that they would speedily give to the French navy the means of revenge.
General Berthier, with Buonaparte's younger brother, is arrived in Corsica. He comes to concert measures with the Directory. Buonaparte still remains master of all Egypt.
Letters from Brussels state that armed bands of insurgents still make their appearance, but the Republican troops are in pursuit of them. A number of persons suspected of being concerned in the late troubles have been arrested.
The Dey of Algiers, we are assured, has declared war against the French republic, at the instigation of England and the Porte. The Algerine envoy was arrested yesterday morning, and is now in custody. The seals have been put upon his papers.
The last letters from Naples make no mention of our troops having entered that city. A detachment from the English fleet have, it is said, burnt all the shipping in the harbor, and it is added, have orders to bombard the place whenever it shall fall into the hands of the French.
The Lazzaroni in the first instance flew to arms, but when they found that their king had forsaken his country, they abandoned their plan of defence.
The French minister and his suite took their passage from Naples to Genoa. No news has as yet been received of their arrival at that port.
The capture of Malta by the English is fully contradicted by the last letters from that quarter.
Generals Kilmaine, Bompard, and Bouconville, are now at Paris.

NOTICE.
THE Trustees of New-Ark Academy are requested to attend a semi-annual Meeting at the town of New-Ark, on Wednesday the 17th inst.—Business of importance to the institution will be submitted to the consideration of the Board—it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in their attendance.
HENRY LATIMER, President of the Board of Trustees.
Wilmington, April 6. 03 id

NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC are hereby notified, That, by an Act passed the last Session of the Legislature of this State, the Supreme Court is invested with the same powers as the Court of Common-Pleas, with respect to the taking the PROBATE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS, &c.
JOHN WILEY, Clk. Sup. Court.
Newcastle, April 6. 03' 2w

