

PETERSBURG, November 15.

The emperor Paul I. immediately after his accession to the throne renounced the alliance with the powers at war with France by the advice of prince Karakin, whom he appointed his minister. Having since been succeeded in the office of vice-chancellor, which is the second station in the empire, by M. de Kotlubey, nephew of the chancellor prince Bedborodsko, there was an immediate change in the political system of the court. It was M. de Kotlubey, who, during his embassy at Constantinople, made the basis of the treaty between Russia and the Porte. The first change was followed by many others both in the administration and the army.

The corps of general Rosenberg entered Germany, to serve as auxiliaries against the French; it is composed of two columns, each consisting of two divisions. The first column and division commanded by lieutenant-general Levow, consists of 6,386 infantry and 3,234 cavalry. The first division of the second column has 6,307 foot and 2,787 horse, is under the command of lieutenant-general Paul Swelkowi, having brigadier Tirlow under him; he also leads the second division, with which are the majors-general Kedsehin and Serckowki; that is composed of 5,145 infantry, and 3,072 cavalry the whole of the four divisions amounting to 23,462 foot and 12,287 horse. In this army are a great number of Cossacks, who form the advanced and rear-guard of each division.

The Court Gazette has published the order issued to the army by the emperor, previous to its march. His majesty expresses, to the colonels of the regiments and the commanders of grenadier battalions, "his great satisfaction and acknowledgment of the order that reigns in this corps, and to the soldiers, convinced of their inviolable fidelity, their zeal and bravery, he already anticipates those heroic actions by which they will signalize themselves in the annihilation of those who are the enemies of religion, as well as of humanity in general."

[This letter, which is from a distinguished personage in Russia, may serve to refute the absurd stories with which the Paris papers are filled, respecting the composition and discipline of the Russian army now marching towards the Danube.]

NEW-YORK, March 28.

The following extract of a letter dated Jamaica, 15th February, 1799. was handed to us by a gentleman of this city for publication.

"There is nothing to be bought here that will answer. Coffee 26 dollars per cwt. sugar 12 to 14 dollars, rum 6 dollars per gallon. There are 7 or 8 armed vessels, from 10 to 20 guns, with men, or had when they arrived; but have now two guns to one man. They are either pressed on board men of war, or have died with a fever which is very mortal at this time. There are 6 New-York vessels under adjudication; about 40 Americans in all. There is now a trade to St. Domingo, in particular vessels, with dry goods, provisions and flour. A number are going up immediately, by permission of the government, to trade; but if an American is caught in sight of the island, he is sent to Jamaica for adjudication.

TRENTON, March 26.

It is rumored that the spirit of disaffection to the federal government, on account of the tax act, is spreading itself into the northern part of this state, bordering on Northampton county. We sincerely hope that this intelligence may prove unfounded. Perhaps discontents may arise, but we have too much confidence in the good sense of our fellow-citizens to believe that they can be so lost to their duty, honour and interest, as to make any illegal opposition to the laws of their country.

In the tax act, the government of the United States, always studious for the ease and convenience of its constituents, whenever the public service required additional revenue, has been uncommonly attentive to those particulars, and it is certainly one of the most unexceptionable of the kind ever formed. In the large cities and towns where this law will be most burthenome, it has met with little or no opposition, while in the country, where it will be the least felt, the opposition is, in many places, violent and outrageous.

On Saturday morning last, a detachment of artillery under the command of captain Henry from Governor's Island, New-York, and a detachment of infantry from New-Brunswick, under the command of lieutenant Boote, left this place for the rendezvous at New-Town, Pennsylvania, to be in readiness to act against the insurgents of that state. From the soldierly appearance of these troops, and the high state of discipline they appear to be in, we feel confident that they will not disgrace the cause in which they are called to act.

We understand that the federal troops from Baltimore, and from Winchester, (Virginia,) are also on their march for the seat of insurrection.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

It is reported that a government express arrived on Saturday from Northampton, with intelligence that the insurgents had dispersed, and that every thing in that quarter, at present, bears the aspect of peace, and submission to the laws. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of the above; but from the active preparations going forward among the different volunteer corps, we are inclined to believe, that government place but little confidence in the pretensions of the insurgents. A party of federal troops, under captain Geddes, will march this day from Fort Mifflin, and is even confidently expected, that the blues, together with the other volunteer

corps of the city, will march in the course of the week.

March 26.

Extract of a letter from captain Decatur, to the secretary of the navy, dated On board the Delaware, off the Merd Castle, March 5, 1799.

Sir,

"I embrace the earliest opportunity to inform you, that last night, about twelve o'clock, we saw a sail standing with us, after giving her four guns, she hove to, and proved to be the privateer Marfouin, commissioned out of Cape Francois, which has expired several months. She mounts by her commission one brass nine pounder in her hatchway, ten swivels, ten muskets, thirty cutlasses, bound from the Havanna to Cape Francois, with a load of beef and pork, as I understand. She was commanded by captain Hermaud."

Hon. B. Stoddert.

Extract of a letter from licut. Byrne, of the cutter General Greene, dated Off the island of Cuba, March 9.

"On the 3th instant, at one P. M. we fell in with and captured the schooner Porpoise, pierced for 12 guns, had one brass nine pounder, and 26 men, loaded with provisions, from Havanna bound to Cape Francois—the sails very fast—captain Decatur took all the men out of her, and we have manned her between us. Our master, Mr. Mariner, is prize master—we intend keeping her with us. The Governor Jay was not in sight when we captured her. We are conveying another fleet of 20 sail, bound to different ports in America, but none to Philadelphia—we send the prisoners home by the fleet. There are two cruizers ready to come out from the Havanna, we hope we shall fall in with them."

The numberless reports from Northampton now prevalent in this city, are so various and opposite, that no faith can be attached to any of them. This much we believe to be true, that, on Wednesday last, a meeting of the deputies from the different townships of Northampton county, was to have been held at Quaker-town, to deliberate whether it were most expedient to submit to or oppose government. The person who gives this information left that neighbourhood on Wednesday morning last, of course could not give any intelligence as to the result of their deliberations.

March 28.

A few days before the Norfolk, captain Williams, sailed, general Desforneaux's secretary, arrived at St. Kitt's, for the purpose of inducing captain Truxton to restore the Insurgente. He told captain Truxton that if she was not delivered up immediately, general Desforneaux would give orders to the French cruizers to capture all American vessels without discrimination. Captain Truxton answered that he had acted in perfect obedience to the orders of his government, and that no other power would induce him to give up his prize. The secretary then made use of promises and entreaties; and, at length, finding captain Truxton inexorable, he left him, muttering imprecations against the Americans, and returned to Guadaloupe.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) March 11.

Last week passed through this place, Elijah Cooper, a native of Dumfries in Virginia, who says he escaped on the 28th of December last from Guadaloupe, in company with a captain Arnold, of New-York, of the schooner Highlander, of 12 guns, 44 men, who was taken by the French privateer L'Esprit, of 14 guns, 168 men, after an engagement of five glasses, in which captain Arnold had four men killed and six wounded, and L'Esprit 25 killed. Cooper further says, that a great discrimination is made by the French in Guadaloupe, between the British and American prisoners; the former being confined in the criminal's prison, a large commodious building, with a yard in which they are allowed to walk, with the benefit of a fine cistern of water, and many other conveniences; and the latter are confined in a solitary church, where they are locked up day and night, and obliged to devour the miserable pittance of three ounces of bad beef, raw, with 11 ounces of black bread; and compelled to work on the fortifications, under the control of insolent and domineering black soldiers, who beat them frequently on the slightest pretext.

BALTIMORE, March 28.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable man in Charleston, to his friend in Alexandria, dated February 4, 1799.

"The vessel which arrived here some days since with the passengers who were considered so hostile to our government, prove to be as follows:—The lady is the same who figured in the dispatches, and whose rebukes were so severe on general Pinckney. Instead of a machine of the Directory, this female diplomatist, has undertaken the toils of so long a voyage to give some person in the general's suite the pleasure of naming his illde. The white man is a near relation of the fair one, who has come for the purpose of seeing her well received. The mulattoes, are their servants notwithstanding the great exceptions that have been used to hurry them into confinement and to have their papers all secured, and all communications with them prohibited, they have found means to communicate their motives and business in coming here, which will, I hope, relieve us from the great panic we have been put into by the two ladies, and the fear of having our government overturned and our country ruined by a poor deluded, deceived woman, who not only deserves the pity, but the protection of every worthy

person. I understand they are to be released, and the matter amicably settled."

March 30.

The following extraordinary circumstance is related as having actually happened during the engagement between the Constellation and Insurgente frigates. A twenty-four pound shot from the Constellation having entered the after part of the Insurgente, in its passage killed eleven men, dismounted a gun, damaged the carriage of another, and its force being spent, fell on the deck. An officer picked it up, and carried it to the captain, observing that it was in vain to contend with a ship which carried such heavy metal. It was supposed this circumstance contributed not a little to the fortunate event of the action. The ball is now on board the ship Alexander Hamilton, captain Remington, lately arrived in this port from St. Kitt's.

On the morning of the day the Insurgente was taken, she had been chased by two British frigates, and escaped by her fast sailing. She is described as a very fine frigate, coppered, and having a number of brass guns and swivels mounted. She was not much damaged, but had a shot through her main-mast, another through her bowsprit, and several in the hull. Soon after the Constellation went into St. Kitt's, the Concord British frigate passed near her, and gave captain Truxton three cheers.

[Phil. Gaz.]

April 1.

On Saturday arrived the schooner Hebe, captain Hubbard, 79 days from Leghorn. We learn by this arrival that notwithstanding the assistance given by admiral Nelson to the Neapolitan king, he has been obliged by the French army to retire to the island of Sicily; leaving the Frenchmen in complete possession of his dominions on the continent. We have also learnt by the same arrival that the king of Sardinia has been dispossessed of his dominions on the continent, and that his majesty has been sent to Paris; for what purpose we know not. The above mentioned vessel had touched at Algiers on her passage home, where she learnt that the French council was held in the bonds of slavery, in consequence of the declaration of war against the French republic by the Algerines. The general report at Leghorn was, that Buonaparte was in quiet possession of Egypt.

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SALEM, March 22.

Latist from Europe.

Captain Phillips, in the ketch John, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, which place he left on the 22d of February. Before he sailed, it was reported there, and generally believed, that the French troops had made themselves masters of Naples, and that his Neapolitan majesty had retired to the island of Sicily. From the accounts received by the Hebe, and the corroborative information via Salem, we presume that the king of Naples has been forced to resign his possessions on the continent and retire to his more kear dominion—the island of Sicily.

Annapolis, April 4.

Written on the death of CHRISTOPHER CHARLES M'GRATH, comedian, who died February 24th 1799, at Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania.

ON Schrykill streams where Reading's turrets stand
And fertile nature charms on ev'ry hand;
Amid the dead that moulder in that ground,
A little hill of new raised earth is found;
M'Grath lies there, the Muses favour'd child;
On whom or ease, or plenty rarely smil'd;
No tender friend around the sufferer hung,
To catch the accents of his fault'ring tongue;
No strict attention from the doctor sage
To ease the exit of life's mortal stage.
A stranger's hands the last sad office paid,
By strangers hands his form in earth was laid;
No stone is plac'd where his pale relics lie,
Or name engrav'd to catch the passing eye.
M'Grath no hoarded riches had in store,
A stranger he, and his companions poor,
Else had the tribute of a verse been paid
The Muses son, the Thespian by trade;
Whilst sculptur'd urns and marble baills arise,
Those gew-gaws wealth affords to common eyes,
Whilst venal bards invented virtues write,
Of matchless worth is left in dreary night;
But ah! what verse could half his merits tell,
Or half the woes that on his virtues fell,
Could paint his candour and his talents too;
Nought but his own productions e'er could do.
His silver'd Muse such soothing accents sung,
As please the old and fascinate the young,
His well plac'd satire never fail'd to mend,
It gain'd the jocund, nor e'er lost the friend.
Such strains pathetic touch each feeling mind,
And draw reluctant tears from souls unkind;
Strains never printed, never wrote for fame,
And lost, I fear, as soon will be his name;
But never shall his worth from me depart,
Or e'er his memory vanish from my heart.
Take then, dear shade, in Heaven inscrib'd,
This article offspring of a pensive mind;
This humble verse, the tribute of a friend,
Who knew your virtues, and regrets your end.

JUVENIS

I WILL SELL, on moderate terms, several tracts of LAND, within two miles of the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to JOHN HESSELL, Primrose Hill, November 10, 1798.