

Two Tuscan Tartars have arrived at this place from Alexandria in 35 days, the captains of which declare that all the French troops were in Cairo excepting 3 or 4000 men which were in garrison at Alexandria, that two ships of the line and 7 frigates, the remainder of the vessels of the convoy, were in the old port. In the Tuscan vessels arrived 30 Frenchmen the greater part officers who were wounded in the naval combat at Aboukir. The news they bring is to the 5th of November, and is very favourable concerning the situation of the French troops.—The Greek inhabitants in Cairo have formed a corps to serve with the republicans.—In Alexandria, there is a corps of Turkish cavalry which Buonaparte allows to carry the Ottoman colours, as the French, they say, are not at war with the Grand Seignor, therefore they will not prevent the colours of the Sultan from being hoisted in the port of Alexandria.

L O N D O N, January 28.

Government has lately received undoubted intelligence, that the French are at this moment making the most vigorous exertions at Brest, to get ready for sea, with all possible dispatch, a squadron of ten sail of the line; and that for this purpose they have sent over land vast quantities of naval stores, and great numbers of seamen from different ports on the northern and western coasts of the republic. The directory has given out this armament is destined for the Mediterranean.

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S.

Tuesday January 22.

At four o'clock the house met pursuant to adjournment.

U N I O N W I T H I R E L A N D.

MESSAGE.

Mr. secretary Dundas brought up a message from his majesty, of which the following is the substance:

" G E O R G E R E X /

" His majesty is persuaded that the unremitting industry with which our enemies persevere in their avowed design of effecting the separation of Ireland from this kingdom, cannot fail to engage the particular attention of parliament; and his majesty recommends it to this house to consider of the most effectual means of countering and finally defeating this design, and he trusts that a review of all the circumstances which have recently occurred, (joined to the sentiment of mutual affection and common interest) will dispose the parliament of both kingdoms to provide in the manner which they shall judge most expedient for settling such a complete and final adjustment as may best tend to improve and perpetuate a connexion essential for their common security, and to augment and consolidate the strength, powers and resources of the British empire. " G. R."

N E W - Y O R K, April 11.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, of a late date.

" General Rigaud, with 14 officers of his suite, appeared at the Havana on the 25th March, and begged of the Spanish governor to give hospitality to his officers, in the name of the French republic, one and indivisible, of which he was the commander in chief in St. Domingo."

This news was received from Rhode-Island, where a vessel arrived from the Havana. It was reported there, that Rigaud was obliged to leave St. Domingo by order or by force of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who had marched against him.

P I T T S B U R G, March 30.

On Monday last the United States galley, Senator Ross, was launched at this place, she carries a 24 pounder in her bow, and swivels on her quarter deck; her timbers are sound and well seasoned, and the workmanship substantial and elegant.—When afloat in the Allegany she fired a salute, which was immediately returned from Fort Fayette. The launch was effected handsomely, and without difficulty or accident.

W A S H I N G T O N, (P.), March 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana to his friend in this town, dated December 20, 1798.

" You are not to expect news from this quarter. General Wilkinson is near the southern boundary of the United States on the bank of the Mississippi erecting a garrison. Mr. Ellicott has made considerable progress in the boundary.—He has passed Pearle river on his eastern direction.

" The judges appointed for the Mississippi have not arrived—inconvenience results, and the laws cannot be adopted until two of the judges arrive."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 10.

The latest accounts from the troops state, that their business is fast drawing to a close, most of the principal insurgents being taken, and the rest so intimidated as to come in of their own accord. They expect this conduct will in some measure give them a claim to mercy. The number taken is said to be between forty and fifty, who were reported to be on their way to town. They had not arrived last evening when our paper went to press.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening, who left the camp at Miller's town yesterday morning; but we do not learn that any thing particular had occurred since our last accounts.—Miller's town is about ten miles south-west of Bethlehem, and 45 miles from Philadelphia. The report of the arrestation of the *perles* (Byrnes) is not confirmed by the last accounts.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman belonging to one of the troops of Philadelphia cavalry, dated Quaker-town, 11th April, 1799.

" We had yesterday the most severe ride yet experienced, after the insurgents had were so fortunate as to take nine of them. We have now under guard 15, which I suppose will be sent to Philadelphia soon.

" We shall proceed to Bethlehem, but go no further to-day than ten miles, as more prisoners are expected about that distance from hence.

" The ride I mention above was on little else than rocks and stones, over which we travelled very fast for 12 miles.

" If I can judge right, we shall be home in about ten days."

Extract of an authentic letter from the camp at Quaker-town, dated 8th April, 1799.

" We are now here two days, and shall proceed immediately to Miller's town; when we reach that place, I expect to be permitted to return home. We have been successful since we set out, and shall have a drove of rascals sufficient to fill a goal; we have already taken 32 of them, 25 of which there is sufficient proof to convict of high treason; the others of misdemeanor. Some of them are frightened almost to death; the fear they are in, is punishment sufficient for the greatest of the offenders. By to-morrow night we shall have about 50 more bad fellows; the small fry are admitted to bail. The main guard is pretty well filled."

A R R E S T E D F O R T R E A S O N.

John Fries, John Everhard, Jacob Huber, John Huber, Frederick Hainey, Christopher Socks, John Klein, sen. John Klein, jun. Daniel Kleine, Ab. Braisk, Jacob Kleine, John Getman, George Getman, Wm. Getman, Daniel Weidner.

F O R M I S D E M E A N O R.

Abm. Somsel, Peter Humberg, Abraham Strong, Peter Heidrick, Jacob Huber, Henry Huber, Michael Breich, Abm. Heidrich, Henry Mumbower, George Mumbower, Peter Hager, Peter Gable, Jacob Gable, Dan. Gable.

H E L D A S W I T N E S S E S.

George Mitchell, William Thomas.

" Some of the above persons came in and surrendered themselves by way of making peace, which saved the troops the trouble of going for them, and may save their lives, as they expect, by it."

E L I Z A B E T H - T O W N, (M.) March 28.

On Friday morning last, a melancholy accident happened at Mr. John Booth's mills, about 8 miles from this town—two gentlemen in that neighbourhood, who had been out gunning, had the curiosity to go into the powder mill, to recruit their stock, they had been there only a very short time, before the powder maker discovered, that one of the mortars was getting too dry, into which he unluckily put his hand; at that instant, a sudden explosion took place, which blew off the roof to a considerable distance, there being about 150lbs. of powder in the mill at the time—it is thought, that this unfortunate man will be totally deprived of his sight, and his body is also a good deal injured—one of the gentlemen above mentioned got his thigh broke in two places, and his body burned in a shocking manner, the other is likewise very much burnt. We are happy to learn, notwithstanding the perilous situation they were in, that they all seem to be in a way of recovery.

This is the third time, we are informed, that that mill has been accidentally blown up.

A few days since a fire broke out in Williams Port, at the house of Mr. Stake, which totally consumed the building with a kitchen adjoining.—We understand it was occasioned by a candle being left burning in one of the rooms.—The house next to it, was pulled down, in order to prevent the fire from doing any further damage.

B A L T I M O R E, April 12.

Extract of a letter from captain Thomas Truxton, dated St. Christopher's, 16th March, 1799, to the secretary of the navy.

" Since I had the honour to write you on the 7th instant, by the Norfolk, I have captured off the Road of Basseterre, Guadaloupe, a letter of marque schooner, called the Union, mounting six carriage guns, and navigated with 32 men (sailing, provisions and dry goods), and have brought her into this road."

It is mentioned, says a Jamaica paper of the 12th March, that general Toussaint's commissary has published a proclamation, signifying that, in spite of the mother country, and the enemies of the island, the colony shall be free and independent.

Extract of a letter, dated February 2, 1799, from the continent of Europe, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

" The public they rely on its authenticity.

" Our vessels sail above the European seas with little or no protection, and great numbers are captured and condemned.—Not being in a state of war, our merchants and captains vainly flatter themselves that muster-rolls and registers will protect them; and notwithstanding the examples before their eyes, the delusion continues; they catch at every silly story, or paragraph in a news-paper, and are perpetually cajoled by the delusive promises of French agents.

" The elections in the southern states afford much consolation for some disagreeable events. I see you are likely to have some trouble with Kentucky and Virginia, which the agents of the directory wish to convert into an American Le Vendeur, and when their

schemes are ripe, to make the medium of their attack on our liberties.—In this mode they began with Switzerland, exciting rebellion in the Valais and then marching troops to assist the friends of liberty. Though I do not doubt their designs, I do not fear the result. You have wisdom and foresight in the government and a spirit of independence in the people which will frustrate their nefarious schemes.

" The agents of France, finding the love of country is no longer the order of the day in the United States, change their conduct. Preserving their ambition, though cloaked under exterior professions of friendship, they will excite sedition and rebellion under pretence of oppression as in Ireland, and when they have inspired a portion of the people with a hatred of their own government, then they will kindly offer their aid. I hope these views are now well understood in America. There will be no fear of the discontents spread, without doubt an attack will be made.

" At a late entertainment given at Madrid by the French ambassador, colonel Humphreys was not invited, but classed with the Sardinian and Neapolitan ministers.

" I see by the late French papers that the minister of war complains sadly of desertion—he says that the conscripts march fast enough when called out, but that they desert immediately after. The minister of finance on his side complains of the emptiness of the treasury—more plunder must be fought—they have already ranacker Piedmont—they will probably soon have Naples, and then they will try the hands at Spain and Portugal. In the meantime, my dear Sir, let our own country go on in strengthening its army and navy, or our time will come next."

Extract of a letter from captain Alexander Murray, dated on board the ship of war Montezuma, March 9, 1799, to the secretary of the navy.

" We fell in with and captured the French brig Les Amis, captain Mallett, pierced for 10 guns, but had only 6 on board, and 10 men. From the construction of her sails and rigging, and little provisions on board, I was obliged to order her for Luca, on the north side of Jamaica, where I intend to call on my rout to America. She was from Porto Rico bound to St. Thomas, laden with lumber and a few bales of cotton—She is well coppered and a fine looking brig, has been a Guineaman. We value the whole property at 9000 dollars."

April 13.

Captain Deak, of the schooner Industry, 16 days from St. Kitt's, arrived at New York, informs, that a French letter of marque schooner of 6 guns, had arrived there, prize to the frigate L'Inturgette, to be valued at 10000.—Captain Deak was on board of the prize. [N. Y. P.]

A n n a p o l i s, A p r i l 1 8.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN OGLE, Esquire, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

WHEREAS the following proclamation, signed by the president of the United States, has been transmitted to me by the secretary of state, for the information of the people of this state, I have therefore thought proper to order and direct that it be published every day for the space of two weeks in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in the Eastern paper.

Given under my hand, at the city of Annapolis, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

By the governor, NATHAN PINKNEY, clerk of the governor and council.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

AS no is truth more clearly taught in the volume of inspiration, nor any more fully demonstrated by the experience of all ages, than that a deep sense and a due acknowledgment of the governing providence of a Supreme Being, and of the accountability of men to Him as the searcher of hearts and righteous distributor of rewards and punishments, are conducive, equally, to the happiness and rectitude of individuals and to the well being of communities; as it is, also, most reasonable in itself, that men who are made capable of social acts and relations, who owe their improvement to the social state, and who derive their enjoyments from it, should, as a society, make their acknowledgments of dependence and obligation to Him who hath endowed them with these capacities, and elevated them in the scale of existence; by their distinctions; as it is, likewise, a plain dictate of duty, and a strong sentiment of nature, that in circumstances of great urgency, and seasons of imminent danger, earnest and particular supplications should be made to Him who is able to defend or to destroy; as, moreover, the most precious interests of the people of the United States are still held in jeopardy, by the hostile designs and insidious arts of a foreign nation, as well as by the dissemination among them of those principles subversive of the foundations of all religious, moral, and social obligations, that have produced incalculable mischief and misery in other countries, and as, in fine, the observance of special seasons for public religious solemnities, is highly calculated to avert the evils which we ought to deprecate, and to