

election districts, which ought to be made uniform and universal by a constitutional provision. This would be a safe method, and the signatures might supply the want of a popular choice. But surely we have abundant proofs of the expediency of encroachment, while observing that in three great States one half of the people are refused to a vote already.

Upon the whole, I hope God will bestow wisdom upon you, mercy to us all, & not in just wrath for our abuse of past favours and blessings take away your prudence at this important moment. The tranquility of our own days, and the whole noble birthright of our children's children, may now be at your disposal. We tremble at the greatness of the hazard. An anxiety scarcely ever felt before consumes our pleasures. We assure you by what you most love and fear, to lay aside the influence of party, and obey the interest of your whole country. Remember, that you cannot remedy your mistakes. Justify to your own confidence. Deceive your own self-approbation.

NO FOREIGNER.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Apr. 12.

Analysis of 59 articles of correspondence respecting Egypt.

In the 3d number the French Commissioners agree that they have made the first propositions, and account for it by stating their general wishes for peace. Having declared the principal object of the possession of Egypt, they contend that the evacuation of it must equally satisfy England with respect to her possessions in India, and convince the Porte of the uniform equity of the intention of France, and they offer to carry into effect that evacuation. The offer is subject to the condition of four clauses:

1st. The Porte shall restore whatever she may have acquired by the war in France. 2d. The relations between the Portugal France shall be reestablished in the same state they were before the war. 3d. England shall sign a new guarantee of the Ottoman empire. 4th. The evacuation shall not take place until the means of executing it shall be furnished to the army.

According to the 5th number Sir Sidney Smith is held out as a negotiator for the Porte, and it is in the name of the Porte that he speaks.

The project consists of five articles. In the two first, The English ambassador declares that the Porte was not the aggressor; that it has taken arms for its security; and that the evacuation of Egypt, by guaranteeing that security tends to lead to the restoration of ancient relations and of general peace; but that in consequence of a treaty previously made with Turkey and England, these two points are inseparable; and that therefore the Porte can only promise to send a plenipotentiary to the Congress which may be assembled.

In this the Plenipotentiary of Gen. Kleber reply in the 3d number, that the evacuation of Egypt is advantageous to the Porte and to England, and should therefore take place gratuitously, for a truce power. They then demand the restoration of the Greco-Turkish alliance, and that the Porte does not wish to aggrandize itself, and that it is not in a state to allow the aggrandizement of Russia. They demand that England and the Porte be guaranteed, during the war, in the French Republic, the possession of these islands, as well as that of Malta, and allow the free passage of troops and ammunition to them. The article is explanatory of the first article of the first note. They require, secondly, the dissolution of the triple alliance, as a consequence to every state of peace, and necessarily connected with the evacuation of Egypt. They demand, thirdly, that the declaration of the treaty, at the present of the evacuation, be the islands and the parts of the Republic.

The eleventh number contains the letters of the Plenipotentiaries to Gen. Kleber. They acquaint him with the state of the negotiation—people to proceed to El-Arich, and request the General will dispatch to him their heries, tents, and a corps of armodaries for an escort.

In number 17th, of the 10th of Jan. is a note of Sir Sidney Smith to the French Plenipotentiaries. This note is an answer to that of the Plenipotentiaries, and is drawn up in consequence of a conference between Sir Sidney and the Grand Vizier. It is stated in four articles.

Art. 1. The Russian troops are in possession of the Venetian Islands, and there is no English garrison in them. The Porte and English cannot therefore dispose of them. 2. The single port of the Island of Malta which is occupied by the French troops is besieged by the Neapolitan and English troops. Naples is therefore concerned in the disposal of that island, and the disposal of it cannot be settled in Egypt. 3. The triple alliance is defensive, and not offensive. Its object has been the preservation of the allies from the destructive influence of revolutionary principles. It is concerned with a long declaration against propagandism, and concludes with a declaration, that in considering the alliance in that point of view, its dissolution cannot be the price of the evacuation of Egypt.

4. Sidney Smith declares, that as a military man, he cannot consent that the French army should be transported freely to take others. It is his intention in Egypt that it should be elsewhere. Its return to France with arms and baggage has however been permitted, and that promise shall be kept.

In number the 13th, of the 9th Jan. Sidney Smith, in his letter to Gen. Kleber, regrets that the communication should have been interrupted by accidents at sea. Gen. Kleber's assent of three hours delayed to arrive till 2 days after the capture of El-Arich, it was found impossible to prevent the evacuation of it.

The commodore next demands that the plenipotentiaries should be supplied with new powers, in order to enable them to withdraw their inadmissible propositions.

He then observes that the treaty of the 13th Jan. which he sends a copy to Gen. Kleber, renders his compliance with them impossible. "Were I to give it," he observes, "it would be only holding out a snare to you, and rendering me unworthy of your esteem, which I desire to preserve." Number 16, of 12th Jan. announces, that in consequence of a letter from Gen. Kleber, of the 6th Jan. (this letter does not appear) a general conference was held with the ministers of the Porte, at which he attended. The result was, that the Grand Vizier declared the Porte could not break the engagement contracted by their alliance.

Sir Sidney Smith in consequence pressed Gen. Kleber to accept the only offer that remained, to sign a convention to evacuate the Ottoman dominions by the French army, with their arms and baggage, with all the honours of war.

He accepted the proposition made to evacuate Egypt, and to transport his army in vessels furnished by the Porte. But in return, he stipulates that the Porte shall withdraw their plenipotentiaries from the triple alliance. The dissolution of this clause may be referred to a negotiation, with which plenipotentiaries are now actually charged, or which would be better, by a treaty from the Vizier and a French General Officer.

General Kleber further demanded a suspension of arms, guaranteed by hostages on both sides.

The chief consul, who no longer allude to going to Djan still continues to make all the military preparations which are in his power, and he induces him to let the difficulty which he finds in procuring money, and particularly money, by a multitude of acts and ordinances both military and civil.

He has changed the ancient system of commands in fortresses, and has published a long order on that subject. General Bernadotte has been appointed, in the place of General Bruue, commander in chief of the army of the West. The chief consul probably increased by this nomination, either to gain him over to his party, or to remove him from Paris. The provinces of the west are not the only parts in which the spirit of active opposition to the present government manifests itself. The disturbances which broke out in the beginning of this year in the south are not yet terminated.

Yesterday evening we received 40 express Paris journals to the 20th inst. inclusive. The campaign on the Rhine is yet confined to skirmishes between the advanced posts of the respective armies. The Austrians having fired on the French, the latter threw a few shot, in their return, into Mannheim. A party ensued and thus ended the affair. Gen. Kray fortifies himself very strongly in the Brisgau.

Domestic Intelligence.
BOSTON, June 5.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from Newport, June 1, received in town last evening.

A captain of a brig from Nevils to London, but whose vessel proving leaky was steering for New-York, arrived in this place yesterday, and informed, that since the 20th ult. he had been taken three times in four days, in lat. 36 long. 67, by two brigs of 22 guns each, and a large schooner, all from Guadalupe; his brig with her cargo amounting to 70,000 dollars, was burnt; he was then put on board a released vessel, and again taken & again put on board another released vessel, which was again taken and again released, and arrived here yesterday. She belonged to our river. The privateers had taken many prizes and sold the object of their cruize was for returning Indian and European ships.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Extract of a letter from Mr. David Walker, Supercargo of the brig Ariel, of this port, dated Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadalupe, 14th May, 1800. "We sailed from Leghorn the 20th March, in company with the armed vessel the Two Barbets and Diana, from whom we separated in the Mediterranean in bad weather. Having a long passage in the Mediterranean, we found it necessary to call at Madeira for wood and water, where we stopped but a few hours, and sailed from thence the 15th April.

"We were within three days sail of St. Thomas on the 3d May, when we discovered a schooner off our weather quarters bearing down on us. On approaching us she fired a gun, and hoisted the national flag. We immediately hoisted ours, and fired a shot at her, giving three hits. As soon as she saw us within short gun-shot, she gave us a broadside, and continuing on the same tack; but at the same time steering towards us, fired three or four more; and leading their guns pined us with their mucketry. We were not backward in returning their fire. We could not, however, prevent her from coming along side us, which she did, sheuting vive le republicque.

"After this, the vessels being closely grappled, we commenced a desperate contest, and repulsed several attempts to board us; but at length, having our colours shot away, our nettings cut down, some of our men being aboard of us, supported by others, and half our number being killed and wounded, we were obliged to strike to a most superior force. It proved to be the Egyptian Corvette, of 14 guns (ten French guns and four selves, and between 90 and 100 men, of whom 45 had muskets, who always covered their attempts to board us. We had two killed and eleven wounded, amongst included two of our wounded since seen, and a third, I think, cannot live. On their part they acknowledged only two killed and four badly wounded; one of the former was their captain of marines. It does not, however, appear to me possible they could escape with so little loss, our guns being pointed down on them to their almost destruction, while they lay along side. The captain, Mr. Collin, the mate, and sixteen of our people, including three of the wounded, were put on board the privateer, and myself and seven others, all wounded, were permitted to remain on board the brig. We separated from the privateer a few days after our capture, and arrived here the eleventh. The wounded are in the hospital, where they themselves assure me they are well taken care of.

"I have justice to captain Lytham, of the privateer, and our first mate, of the general in chief, who in his letter, Dominique, I ought to add, that address to the inhabitants of the island, without deceit and good faith, he of our situation would permit.

To save any thing in favor of captain Griffith, his officers and men, after the above narrative, would be a work of supererogation." Luke Fleveryly, landsman, killed. Alexander, do. do. Died of their wounds. S. Kistline, landsman, wounded. Joseph Smith, boatswain; Charles (blackman) landsman; William Robins, landsman; Thomas Foots, seaman; Robert, cook; John Mink, gunner; Robert Graham, seaman; Benjamin Thompson, second mate.

From the log-book of the Iphigenia of New-York, captain Thomas H. Merry, from Belfast, bound to Norfolk. Sailed 20th April, in company with the ship Mermaid, captain Tilton, with passengers for New-York, and ship Juno, captain Stevens, of and for New Bedford. 12th. May, in lat. 35. N. and long. 33. E. of Philadelphia, spoke the schooner Cameron, capt. Folger, 8 days from Lisbon, bound to Boston, all well. 20th, at meridian, in lat. 37 30 N. and long. 31 E. saw a large ship to the eastward under press of sail; got in our wake and hove about with English colours out. At three P. M. plainly perceived her to be a French national ship, and in chase of us (then being within gun shot) rounded too! She then came up with national colours out after a chase of 7 hours, and proved to be La Sophie of 44 guns, capt. Demostie 2 months from Brest, on a cruise. Sent her boat board and after examining his papers, and finding them to be genuine American, treated him in the most friendly and polite manner, permitted him to return to his vessel, wishing him a prosperous voyage.

During captain M's stay on board the frigate, the captain and officers expressed themselves in the most friendly manner towards the United States, assuring him had they known the brig to have been American, they would not have given chase.

They repeatedly spoke of the Constellation's late action with la vengeance firmly hoping it might be the last between two nations who they said naturally ought to be friends. The officer and party, left on board the Iphigenia during captain M's stay in the frigate, behaved in the most friendly manner.

They have taken 6 prizes in their cruise, all English, and chiefly of one fleet; but captain M. saw no prisoners, perhaps they were concealed.

Translated from l'Observateur, printed at Cape Francois. Leogane, 14th Floreal, May 3. The army of the West, under the command of General Dessalines, has taken possession of Baynet. On the 3d of this month, the rebels evacuated this place, and at first took post on the plantation Larriviere, one league distant, to cover the evacuation, but they were immediately checked and forced to retire, with a considerable loss; 50 muskets and a piece of brass artillery mounted, remained in the power of the army of the West.

All their posts in the mountains have likewise fallen back on Grand Petit Guave.

On the 13th the rebels also evacuated Grand Guate, after having fired on the block houses and some buildings which still remained in the village.

The next day they also evacuated Petit Guave. A line was discovered on their departure, in several holes, but the chief of brigade, Nizez, who had some suspicions of their movements, arrived at the moment of the evacuation, gave them chase, and arrested the progress of the flames. Desfruitsaux, Robin, the generals Lemaire and Laume entered on the 13th Petit Guave.

In short, here is Rigaud repulsed within the lines prescribed to him by the arrests, and the age of the 21st Pluviose, and from whence he should never have gone out. What evils have not Jolly and culpable ambition caused! Will he always be deaf to the fraternal invitations of the general in chief, who in his address to the inhabitants of the island, without deceit and good faith, he will acknowledge his fault.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

On the 2d day of May last the British armed brig Swallow, Stephen Bourdett, master, sailed from this port for Martinique. After being out 19 days, on the 21st May, in lat. 24. 4. N. long. 61. 49. W. without any of the customary appearances of a squall, there came on a sudden gust of wind from the eastward, which upset the vessel. Every endeavour to right her proved abortive. One of the boats was stove to pieces, the other was fortunately cleared, and 6 persons, consisting of the captain, mate, and 4 of the crew, got into her. They remained all that night by the wreck, and the next morning, finding the brig had sunk low in the water, & having no hopes of saving those left on the wreck (the boat being too small to carry more) they pushed off without water or provisions, and with no other guide than the sun and stars. In this situation they drifted 9 days on the ocean, and during the whole of that time received no other sustenance than their own urine and the water of the sea. A dog belonging to the brig, who had swam to the boat and was humanely received into it, was killed in a few days afterwards for food—but their appetite recoiled from such a substitute, and none of the unfortunate people could eat of him. They were at this time almost under a vertical sun, and their thirst became excessive. Nauseated with drinking their own urine, they had recourse to sea water, as the least offensive of the two. Some of them had likewise the precaution, in a fit of thirst, to jump out of the boat into the sea and remain there until they had imbibed sufficient moisture to allay the extremity of their thirst. This expedient had the desired effect.

No prospect of relief had yet presented itself, & hope was sinking in despair, when on the ninth day after quitting the brig, in lat. 23. long. 65, fell in with the ship William, Jeremiah Goodrich master, one of the fleet of American vessels from St. Thomas to New-York, who took them in, and administered to their necessities in a manner highly honorable to his own prudence. The same day put three of them on board the schooner, name unknown, bound to New-York. Next morning Robert Dick, one of the remaining 3, died. Capt. Bourdett and mate arrived here on Sunday.

WILMINGTON, JULY 3.

From the Wilmington, (Del.) Messenger, of June 18.

We stop the press, to announce the arrival of the brig Sally, captain Hampton, of this port, 13 days from St. Thomas's. Whilst getting under way from said island, a schooner arrived in 12 days from Bourdeaux, who said that the American Commissioners had accomplished the object of their mission.

RALEIGH, June 24.

On Tuesday last John Bonds was tried on the bill mentioned in our last, to have been found against him—The jury found him guilty of the charge contained in the indictment. James Glasgow was tried on a charge of having issued a grant on a duplicate warrant in favour of John Gray Blount and Thomas Blount, for 600 acres of western land, and of having afterwards issued a grant on the original warrant, to the said John Gray Blount and Thomas Blount for another tract of 500 acres of western land.—The jury returned, & in about one minute returned with their verdict, finding him guilty of the charge.

On Wednesday a new trial was moved for on the part of James Glasgow, in the case in which he had issued two grants for 640 acres each to James Mullerrin, who by a forged assignment on a duplicate military land warrant claimed to be a subject of the heir of English Roberts, late a soldier in the continental line.—On argument of the Counsel for the defendant, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals for the state, the motion was rejected by the Court unanimously.—The counsel for Glasgow then filed motions in arrest of judgment, which after solemn argument and time taken by the court to advise thereon, were overruled. The Court then proceeded to the following sentence:—That he pay a fine of 2000 pounds, and that he be committed to Newbern jail without