

modes of charity, to which the answer does not relate at all.

11. "That giving money encourages idleness and vagrancy." This is true only of injudicious and indiscriminate generosity.

12. "That we have too many objects of charity at home to bestow any thing upon strangers; or that there are other charities which are more useful, or stand in greater need." The value of this excuse depends entirely upon the fact, whether we actually relieve those neighbouring objects, and contribute to those other charities.

Beside all these excuses, pride or prudery, or delicacy, or love of ease, keep one half of the world out of the way of observing what the other half suffer.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 15.

DEATH OF BUONAPARTE.

The destination of the French army in Egypt, which we inserted in our paper of Friday, seems to have been in some measure incorrect. It does not appear quite certain that Murat Bey had any hand in the affair—and the rumour that he had must have arisen from the knowledge that the armies from Upper Egypt, and Syria were advancing rapidly towards Cairo—a circumstance which rendered it highly probable that they would arrive in time to complete the massacre of the enemy.

The intelligence was brought by a special messenger from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna. He landed at Harwich on Thursday night.

On the 2d inst. an extraordinary courier arrived at Vienna with letters to Baron Thugut, from Baron Herbert the Imperial Intendant at Constantinople, dated the 17th November. These letters state, that gen. Buonaparte having been made acquainted with the intentions of the Arab chief, Murat Bey, who was marching towards Cairo, with a very considerable force to attack him, summoned a council of War, to which some of the leading men among the natives, who professed friendship to his views, as well as all the superior officers of his own army were invited to attend, in order to consider of the best means of defending the country, and of levying new contributions on the inhabitants to pay the troops.

Buonaparte having opened the business of the meeting, a native of Tripoli, who was present, drew a pistol and shot Buonaparte dead on the spot. The native officers followed the example of the Tripolite, by falling on the other French officers, all of whom were put to death.—This proceeding was the signal for a general massacre of the French who were at Cairo.

Such are the accounts received from Sir Morton Eden. Independent of the official manner in which they come to government, they are rendered highly probable by every information hitherto received from Egypt.—This event was evidently the result of a bold conspiracy formed to get Buonaparte and his superior officers together—and having dispatched them, to cause a general rising on the French troops who were dispersed over the immense city of Cairo. The many intercepted letters from the French officers in Egypt, are the best testimony of the aversion of the natives of the country to their barbarities committed by Buonaparte and his officers who delivered up the town of Alexandria to pillage and fury for four hours.

But the above is not the only news contained in Sir Morton Eden's dispatches. The Pacha of Rhodes having landed at Aboukir 8000 Barbary troops, who are the flower of the Mahomedan militia, attacked the town of Alexandria, which was retaken without much resistance. The particulars is probable that all the French garrison remaining there has been put to the sword. The destruction or capture of all the French shipping in that port will now become a matter of course.

We also learn, that the famous Ja-

cob'n Jean bon St. Andre, whom our readers will recollect as having been the commissioner of Robespierre, on board the fleet which engaged Lord Howe on the glorious 1st of June, & who on his return to Paris, congratulated the committee of public safety on the triumph of that day, has at length met the fate which he long since merited. He was consul at Smyrna, and at the breaking out of the war with the Porte, was thrown into confinement along with the other French residents in Turkey. Having behaved with great violence in his captivity, the Turkish government ordered him to receive the bastinado, and has sent him to keep company with the galley slaves. May he long live to practice the favourite virtue of republicans—equality among those people!

The above news was sent from the treasury to the India house, and from the latter to Lloyds in the following manner:

East-India House, Dec. 4.

"Letters are received by an express messenger dated Constantinople, the 17th of November, and Vienna, 3d of December. The former state, that Buonaparte was killed in an action with the combined forces of Egypt, and the Pacha of Acrie, the latter, which is believed to be the authentic account, states, that Buonaparte and his principal officers were killed in the town house of Cairo, whilst he was giving orders for levying a new contribution and the armies were afterwards dispersed with great slaughter."

The Dublin mails of the 4th, 5th, and 6th inst. arrived yesterday. Their contents relate principally to the subject of the proposed Union between Great Britain and Ireland, which has excited in the public mind a degree of irritation as alarming as it is general. The warmest friends of the chimerical connection of the Sister Countries, are the most violent opposers of the measure: they say that its adoption would lead to consequences destructive of the prosperity of Ireland, and therefore the people are called upon to exert with promptness and unanimity their constitutional privileges to preserve the safety and independence of their country. The Lawyers of the Metropolis, who form a numerous corps of Yeomanry, met on Wednesday last, for the purpose of entering into resolutions against the proposition; but one of the members suggesting that to deliberate as soldiers upon a constitutional question, would be unbecoming the legal character they bore, the discussion was postponed to Sunday last, when a general meeting of the gentlemen of the bar, including Messrs. Curran, Hoare, McNahy, Burrow, Fletcher, and many others who are not yeomen, were expected to attend. Similar proceedings are about to be adopted by the several Corporate bodies and Freeholders throughout the kingdom, and every legal means of opposing the plan is to be had recourse to with vigor and with speed.

Several pamphlets on both sides of the question have lately been published.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 5.

"This day one of the Castle Secretaries called upon the several state prisoners, and informed them, that they might now go to any part of the European continent not at war with us, except the under named persons, who were informed, that circumstances had occurred, which prevented the lord lieutenant from suffering them to leave prison for the present. At the same time intimating to all persons included in the emigration bill, (the excepted persons excluded) that if they did not depart in the course of a month, they must remain in prison at their own expense, as government after that, would not grant them any allowance.

The following is a list of the persons who will not be permitted to depart.

Arthur O'Conner, Thomas A. Emmett,
Matthew Dowling, John Sweeney,
John Sweatman, Hugh Wilson,
Henry Jackson, Miles Dignam.

Dr. M'Dew, Joseph Culbert,
John Chambers, John Cornicky,
Samuel Nelson, Dean Swift,
and Thomas Kuffel.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.

The following advice has been received from Constantinople:

Since the 15th Sept. the army collected in Syria by the Pacha of Damascus, is on its full march; the vanguard was already arrived in the environs of Suez. This army comprised of Turkish troops, Arabs, and vanguard who followed Ibrahim Bey's aid to be upwards of 100,000 men.—The Pachas of Cairo and Murat have also put themselves on their march from Upper Egypt, while numerous tribes of Arabic Bedouins advance from the West against Alexandria. In this manner General Buonaparte would be attacked from all sides at once; while a part of the Russian and Turkish fleet united with the English division cruising at the Mouth of the Nile, will attempt a landing between Alexandria and Rosetta. The force of the French on their arrival in Egypt consisted of 24,000 troops, 14,250 seamen and marines, and 1526 pieces of cannon.

A letter from Constantinople of the 3d ult. states, that the new Grand Vizier, Jusuf Paisha Balhaw, arrived there on the 25th of October, and declared, on entering upon his functions, that his chief attention should be directed towards the most vigorous prosecution of war against France, and the suppression against the revolt of Patawan Oglu.

Domestic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

Symptoms of Section.

A transaction took place in this city yesterday, which for boldness and effrontery, probably surpasses every instance of villainy which has hitherto been recorded. Three United Irishmen, whose names will shortly be given to the public, with doctor Reynolds at their head, entered the yard of St. Mary's Chapel, during divine service in the afternoon. Without regard to either time or place, they posted up, and distributed a number of placards, calling upon the congregation to assemble in the yard, for the purpose of signing a petition against the alien and sedition bills.

However, on the dismissal of the congregation, justly incensed at so daring an outrage, the placards were torn down, and one gentleman expostulated with the leader of the band on the impropriety of his conduct. The fellow now had the impudence to urge the equality of his right, and treated the gentleman's advice with insult; a scuffle ensued; citizen Reynolds, after having presented a pistol to Mr. Gallagher, jun. for which he received a sound kicking, was together with his three unworthy comrades, taken before Robert Wharton, esquire, and bound over for trial at the next court.

What renders this business still more extraordinary, and displays in a striking light the stupid effrontery of the miscreants, is, that the congregation to which this insult has been offered, has always been remarkable for the purity of its political principles, and for the firmness with which its members individually have stood forward in support of the government.

February 19.

The following memorandum politely handed me by Captain Bainbridge, of the Retaliation, will shew the degree of credit which ought to be attached to the letter of Desfourneux.

[Gaz. U. States.]

"On the 5th of January, I waited on Desfourneux:—during the conversation I then had with him, he informed me, that affairs had been amicably settled between America and France. On enquiring the grounds of this information, he said Dr. Logan had arrived in America, and had terminated the dispute between the two countries. I observed to Desfourneux that I did not believe Dr. Logan was authorized by our government to act in any official capacity in France.

He said no, he was not from the government, but was deputy from the people.—A sufficient evidence of his belief that our government and people are divided.

"He mentions in his letter to the president, that he has sent home the Americans made prisoners previous to his arrival. I declare that great numbers of them continued to be made prisoners after his arrival, and that every vessel that was brought into the island of Guadaloupe previous to my departure, on the 18th of January, was condemned, vessel and cargo, except one from New-Bedford, bound to Surinam, the trial of which was not decided.

Wm. BAINBRIDGE,
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, '99.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated November 26th, 1798.

"The United States are upon better terms here now than they have been before at any period since our unfortunate revolution; an event truly disastrous to both countries, and to the whole civilized world. If the councils of the two countries can be induced to act in concert, they can render each other very essential services: nature made them to go together.

"The assistance which the English navy has had from the services of the American seamen on board for two or three years has saved the nation; had your country taken measures to prevent it at that time, what would now have been the situation of Europe: the work is now done, and as you want your sailors for your own ships of war, it is not reasonable that we should expect their services any longer; orders are already issued for their general release.

"Could your people have been induced to have tolerated the expedition of governor Blount to Louisiana and Mexico, it would have settled the affairs of the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and united our interests for ever, it is hoped that part of this will yet be accomplished in the support which it is understood to be given by you and by us, to the revolt of the French West-Indies.

"The government has been busily engaged in forming another coalition against France, you will soon hear their success by movements from all quarters; from the respectable military & naval preparations which you are making, and the great internal resource of your country which you are calling into operation, we are induced to believe that the United States have not been overlooked in forming the present coalition. It is a subject of the highest general concern to all countries, and ought to be made a subject of the greatest general exertions.

"If we are not misinformed here, a liberal treaty, offensive and defensive, providing for an indissoluble union of our interests has already been agreed on and will be brought into operation as soon as the temper of the times will bear it."

NORFOLK, February 28.
From Brown's Philadelphia Gazette, of the 15th inst.

The Ganges, since she left this port, has been cruising in the neighbourhood of Cape Francois. She repaired to St. Thomas's for ballast, and has returned to her station.

During her cruise the Ganges fell in with the Surprise British frigate, of 36 guns, capt. Philips, who sent a boat with an officer on board, to command capt. Tingey whether he had any British subjects on board the Ganges, and if so, that they might be delivered up, and whether his men were supplied with protections. The officer also demanded a sight of captain Tingey's commission.

Capt. Tingey answered that he knew his men only as Americans, that THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS A SUFFICIENT PROTECTION FOR ANY PERSON ON BOARD OF HIS SHIP, and that if the commander of the frigate would persist in de-