

Important News.

NORFOLK, March 22.

Knowing that the public were in anxious expectation of News from Europe, we considered ourselves bound to give what we received as early as we could; therefore, we anticipated yesterday, what, in the regular course of publication, would not have appeared before to-day.

Owing to the politeness of the gentleman in this borough, who received a file of Kingston papers, sent him by Capt. Truxton, arrived off the Capes yesterday morning, we are enabled to gratify our readers with London accounts to the 11th of January.

LONDON, December 19.

Capt. Thomas Hardy, of his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, of 80 guns, Lord Nelson's flag ship, arrived at the Admiralty on Tuesday, with dispatches from his Lordship. Capt. Hardy left Palermo on the 14th of November.

Their Neapolitan Majesties will remain in Sicily till the month of May, as the capital of their continental dominions still remains in too disturbed a state to make it either safe or desirable for their royal residence. The relaxation of all order, authority, and law, is extreme; and the absolute want of energy in the government, not without much corruption and misconduct on the part of its agents, added to the distress and scarcity of the city, have induced such a state of insubordination and uncertainty, as to require a strong hand and great length of time, before any real system can be established or endured. The presence of the sovereign seems necessary to establish this change as the present circumstances are adverse and unfavorable to his residence. Nothing is clear in the present anarchy, excepting that it cannot last; and the events threaten to be as disastrous as the original causes of perturbation.

Sir Thomas Troubridge had gone to command the blockade of Malta and it was expected that Valera would shortly be obliged to capitulate.

December 24.

Sir Charles Hamilton is to go with a broad pendant in the Melpomene of 45 guns, to the coast of Guinea.

December 31.

Letters have been received from Cadix by a mercantile house in this city, which contain the agreeable intelligence, that notwithstanding all the efforts of the French party to oppose the importation of English merchandise, it still continues to be introduced by way of Portugal, and is neutral bottoms. The Government, however, to avail themselves of the inclination of their subjects for English commodities, and likewise pressed by the wretched state of their finances, it is said, have determined as the dernier resort, to increase the duties upon them. A general peace is also a common topic in the city of Madrid, as the object of the negotiations of the Spanish ministers at Vienna and Berlin. But should this prove unsuccessful, it is said that their republican Allies will, in the course of the ensuing spring, demand the liberal fulfilment of their offensive treaty, viz. 15,000 auxiliary troops, exclusive of the maritime force now at Cadix. No manner of equipments, it is added, have been carried on in any of the Spanish ports since the blocking up of the Spanish fleet in Brett Harbour.

Paris Journals to the 26th, have been received. The most important article communicated by them is a statement from Italy, received through three different channels, of the surrender of the fortress of Coni by capitulation on the third inst. This important fact is stated to have been officially announced to Prince Hohenlohe at Mannheim; a letter from Roveredo mentions the circumstances nearly similar, and the Augsburg article states positively the publication of this important intelligence in the Military Bulletin at the headquarters of the Archduke, and in the General Orders. The Garrison consisting of 5000 men, are said to be prisoners of war, and 180 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Imperial victors. The new usurpers of the French Government have never yet been candid enough to publish the slightest intimation of the defeats of the Republican arms; & therefore the circumstance of nothing directly official having appeared in the Paris Journals on this subject, affords no reasonable ground upon which to entertain a doubt on the occasion.

The armies of Switzerland have gone into winter quarters. Moreau has left Paris to take the command of the army of the Rhine. The Austrian Gen. Meerfeldt has offered to conclude an armistice on the Upper Rhine; but the French Gen. Thureau has declined. It is said the Archduke has offered a general armistice on the Rhine, if the French will give up Kehl, but he refuses any partial truce.

From the western departments there is no particular news. A ru-

mor prevail, of a definite treaty being about to be entered into with the insurgents in that direction.

Some of the persons who were transported by order of the late Directory, are by virtue of a legislative act, to be permitted to return to France; and the Consuls have repealed the law relative to privateers, which was the principal cause of the difference between the French and American Republics, and often used as a pretext for seizing the property of neutral nations. In its stead the code of neutral navigation, which subsisted under the monarchy, has been re-established. The acts of moderation are artfully contrived at the present moment, to lessen as much as possible the weight of the odium, that naturally attaches itself to their violent usurpation.

January 2.

It is reported that government have received letters from Vienna, dated the 14th Dec. containing a confirmation of former reports—that the two allied courts had satisfactorily settled all the differences that have for some time past unfortunately prevailed in their respective armies, which are in future to act separately, in order to prevent every cause of jealousy.

January 7.

All the leading points of the Union are at length said to be finally arranged. On the first day of the ensuing session of Irish Parliament the measure will be again recommended from the Throne. The strength of the two parties will be pretty well ascertained by the question of the address to the Lord Lieutenant, as the Anti Unionist party will no doubt oppose that paragraph of it which promises to take the subject into immediate consideration.

It is intended that the United Parliaments of the two kingdoms shall be called the Imperial Parliament of the British Isles.

There will be a creation of seven Irish Peers, previous to the Union taking place.

Government are said to be in possession of intelligence, that the Combined Fleets consisting of between 40 and 50 sail of the line, are about to proceed to sea from Brett. They are supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean, in order to relieve Malta, and to afford succours to the army of Egypt; but it being no less likely that Ireland may be the object, the Channel Fleet is expected to sail immediately for the Irish coast; and to guard against surprise in all directions, detachments are said to have been sent off to Lord Keith, containing instructions to be prepared to give the enemy a proper reception, should they make their appearance in the Mediterranean.

January 9.

Paris papers to the 6th inst. we received yesterday. The brief statements contain accounts of a perfect reconciliation between Russia and Austria—Plans for the vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of the allies—the appointment of Bournonville as French minister to the court of Berlin—the installation of the legislative body and the tribunate—honours ordered by Buonaparte to the memory of the late Pope—measures to reconcile the priests to the new government—the recall of thirty journalists who had been ordered to be transported—the arrival of Barthelemy in Paris—new revolution in Switzerland in favor of Buonaparte—strict vindication of the conduct of the Senate of Hamburg with regard to the surrender of Napper Tandy and his associates—angry rejoices of Buonaparte on the occasion, &c.

A letter from Frankfurt, dated December 22, states—We know not what effect the late change in France may have on the belligerent power; but it is certain that a good understanding is re-established between the two Imperial Courts, and the explanations made seem to have revived the coalition. We know not how long this harmony may last. The following is the plan which intelligent persons say has been last agreed upon for the ensuing campaign: "Swarrow will command an army of 100,000 men, viz. 80,000 Russians and 20,000 Palatines, Bavarians, Swis, and Candians. He will act independently of the Austrians, and make his entrance thro' Frenche Compe. Arrived on the territory of France, Swarrow will proclaim himself Regent of the kingdom, and act in that character by means of a special power obtained from Louis XVIII.

The Archduke Charles will penetrate at the same time into Alsace, while general Melas shall enter with his army into Provence, and Douchin, through Nice and Barcelonette.

To second these operations England, who at first offered to furnish an army of 50,000 men, recollected that this army, so expensive, would not be so useful as a Russian army; and the same sum that would be re-

quired for an English force of 20,000 men would be sufficient for 100,000 men belonging to the Emperor Paul;—consequently it preferred advancing the money and has promised to pay the Emperor of Russia the sum of four millions sterling, to be at the disposal of the latter on the first of March next. Prussia at this moment does not appear to have entered into these arrangements, but we still hope to see her in the Spring, taking an active part in favor of the coalition."

This day the general court of bank proprietors by shew of hands, confirmed the resolution of the court of directors for renewing the charter of corporation for seventy-one years from the expiration of its present period, on condition of lending three millions to the public, free of interest, for six years more; but having permission to demand payment in the interval, if consols should be at 81. per cent. or upwards.

In the convention signed at Schagenburg, it will be recollected that the preference was given to soldiers, over sailors. As soon as the exchange had gone so far as to have delivered our prisoners of all the regulars, Mr. Nion was informed that the felons, convicts, and galley-slaves which the enemy made us a present of in their Welch expedition, would be the next in turn. The French government at first refused to receive them, but it was peremptorily insisted that they came within the terms of the convention. Finding at length that the question could not be evaded, it was requested of us as a favor, that these men might be the last on the list of those to be exported from hence, in order that the French government might have time to provide the proper quarters for fellows of their description.

The Vienna court gazette of the 21st inst. announces an important advantage obtained by a division of Gen. Melas's army in Italy, under the orders of Count Hohenzollern, over the enemy in the neighbourhood of Novi, the capture of which place was the result of this victory. The Republicans were promptly pursued as far as Gavi, an important town distant not more than 25 miles from Genoa, and which the Imperials immediately invested. The loss of the enemy in this affair was considerable; and Count Hohenzollern expected to derive great advantage from the disorderly nature of their retreat. Gen. Melas had concentrated the main body of his army at Fosfano, about ten miles N. E. of Coni.

Several letters which had been received from the coast of France state the Clowns to be 80,000 strong, 60,000 of whom are well disciplined and provided. The truce is also said to be at an end. No particular action, however, has lately taken place between them and the Republicans. The white flag flies on several parts of the coast.

The admiral, with most formidable attention to the service, sent out to sea, during the late severe weather, no fewer than seven frigates, each with four months provisions on board, and with ample supplies of naval stores, with orders to cruise on different stations to give assistance to British ships in distress, and if necessary to bring them safe into port. It is a trait in the administration of the present board which will justly entitle them to the thanks of every humane heart.

January 11.

The grand naval council at the Hague have pronounced sentence of death upon Capt. Convo, he has struck, without making the least resistance, to an English frigate not inferior in force. He was not shot on board a ship of war.

A letter from the Archipelago reports, that Kicher has made a treaty with the Turks. The papers contain a variety of details respecting Egypt, but no striking facts. They were brought over by the vessel that carried back the courier with the answer to the proposals for peace.

Bets to a considerable amount are laid, that the royal answer to Buonaparte's letter will not be communicated to the French people. It is thought, it will doubtless be accompanied with a precious heap of Gallic sophisms and falsehoods.

Official copies of the letter of Buonaparte to his majesty, and of the reply of Lord Grenville, addressed to Talleyrand Perigord, are now before the public. They are of the highest importance, and will be read with the greatest avidity. The letter of the grand consul is couched in vague and general terms, bearing every feature of weak and pitiful delusion, it is wholly inattentive to the relative interests of his Majesty's allies, and to the consideration of the causes which produced the unhappy, though necessary contest in which we are involved, and at the very moment of its date the armies of the republicans are earnestly exhorted to march to fresh conquests. A slight perusal of this letter will be sufficient to induce every impartial man to think that no real advantage to the grand object of

our pursuit could result from a negotiation commenced under such suspicious, if not fatal circumstances.

PARIS, December 15.

The three consuls were named the day before yesterday by the two commissioners. Buonaparte was unanimously appointed first consul. Cambaceres and Lebrun had each 21 votes. The consuls, and five persons who are to assist them met last night to appoint the conservators to the number of 60. The 60 will elect the tribunes and senators. The consuls appoint the ministers and the 30 counsellors of state.

General Kilmaine is dead.

The new constitution was published yesterday at Paris with much pomp.

December 16.

This day all the troops composing the 17th division, assembled in the Champ de Mars, to take the oath to the new constitution.

December 18.

The constitution does not prevent the first consul from taking the command of the armies. Thus it is said that Buonaparte does not wish to induce Austria to make peace, his intention is, in the spring to put himself at the head of the armies to sign a peace in the heart of Germany.

The American ambassadors, who have been appointed to negotiate with France, have just landed at Lisbon, from whence they will proceed to Paris.

The registers of acceptance and non-acceptance are opened at Paris. The concurrence is prodigious, and the whole of the votes almost are in favour of the new constitution.

December 20.

It has been intimated that the registers will one day serve for lists of proscription; but we hear they are to be burnt as soon as the number are known.

It appears from the speeches of the king of Prussia to Duroc, as well as from different reports from Constantinople, that the Porte has altogether given up Egypt.

The Helvetic government is about to experience a change necessary to disappoint projects unfavorable to its independence and unity of that republic.

Three hundred and twenty members of the council of Five Hundred have accepted and signed the new constitution; which considering the number of deputies excluded, and those on mission, make upwards of seven eighths of what remain.

It is believed that the members of the conservative senate hitherto expected are 30.

CHARLESTON, March 15.

Circular letter, addressed to the friends and patrons of Medical Science in the United States.

GENTLEMEN,

Engaged in an undertaking which has for its objects the promotion of the healing art, the extension of physical science, and the consequent amelioration of the condition of man, the Philadelphia Medical Society beg leave to solicit your correspondence and aid in the accomplishment of their design. Possessed already of many valuable communications, they have resolved to commence and continue the publication of their transactions, as soon as their collections and regular supply of materials shall be sufficient for that purpose.

Convinced of the talent and acquisitions of the physicians of America, they will not do such injustice to their patriotism and benevolence, as to suppose them indifferent to the advancement of the general good. They hope therefore, that, from the extensive resources of their country, they will be favored, as often as convenient, with such facts and communications in Medical Science, or in branches of Science intimately connected with Medicine, as may be calculated to promote the end in view.

The Society on their part, pledge themselves to observe the strictest impartiality, and to adhere to the nicest principles of honor, with respect to the pieces they may receive for publication.

In selecting for the press, superior merit shall be the only ground of preference, and the names of correspondents, when requested, shall be scrupulously concealed.

While the Society anticipate the patronage and aid of physicians in general, they cannot forbear expressing the claim which they conceive they have on their own members, who,

planted in all parts of the country, are now experiencing the advantages and enjoying the emolument of that knowledge, which they formerly derived from an attendance on the institution.

As the funds of the Society are not extensive, they hold it superfluous to suggest to their correspondents the propriety of addressing all communications to one or the other of their corresponding Secretaries, in such a way, as not to subject them to any expence.

With sentiments of consideration and respect, we have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

Signed in behalf of the Society,  
BENJ. RUSH, President.  
CHARLES CALDWELL, }  
No. 29, Pine-Street, } Corresponding  
JOHN C. COTTON, } Secretary  
No. 37, North Fourth- }  
Street.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 5.

Cape Francois, Dec. 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th November, relative to the arbitrary requisitions that were practised on the property of American citizens at Port de Paix and St. Nicholas Mole.

This improper conduct in the military commandants at the different sea ports in the colony, is altogether contrary to the regulations which form the basis of a commercial intercourse between this country and the United States. Previous to the receipt of your letter, several representations were made to me on the subject by those who had been the victims of the requisitions. I lost no time in remonstrating to the general in chief against these measures. His answer was only handed to me yesterday.

I have now the pleasure of informing you that he has transmitted me a copy of an order he has issued out, strictly forbidding these requisitions in future, and holding the military commanders personally responsible for any infractions of it. The American merchants in St. Domingo may, therefore, be easy on that subject, for the time to come, as I am convinced there will be no further requisitions.

Be assured, gentlemen, that I feel a real pleasure in preventing any unjust measures of this government from being put in execution, against the commerce of the United States, and that I shall contribute, as far as lies in my power, to render safe both the persons and property of American citizens trading to this colony.

I have the honor to remain,  
With great respect, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed)

EDWARD STEVENS.

The citizens of the United States, at Cape Francois.

The gentlemen who handed me the above, and several others, have received letters from the Carrs mentioning that the Americans were highly satisfied with the attention which Dr. Stevens pays to their concerns.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,  
WILMINGTON DISTRICT, f.  
Superior Court of Law & Equity.

RULE for the Trial of Causes

At May Term, 1800.  
From New-Hanover & Brunswick, the 1st, 2d, 3d, & 4th days; Bladen, Duplin, Onslow } and without the District, f. the 5th & 6th days. Argument and Criminal causes, the 7th and 8th days. Equity, the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days.

By Order of Court,  
JAMES MOORE, Clk.

TO BE SOLD.

A LOT of Ground on the North side of Market Street, whereon the late Hugh Campbell, Esq. had a store—for terms apply to  
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT.  
March 20—4 w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Lowder, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to call on Joshua G. Wright, Esq. and settle the same, or they will be sued indiscriminately, by the 6th of April next.

SAMUEL LOWDER.  
March 20—5 w.