

VIENNA, Nov. 4.

The principal port of the Island of Malta has for some time been blockaded by a squadron of Portuguese ships consisting of five ships of the line and two frigates.

The archduke Charles has obtained permission of the emperor to chuse his own staff and his military operations to be independent of the council of war.

Several corps of Austrian troops in Bohemia received orders to march on the 10th inst. towards Scharding; and the advanced guard of the army of the empire had advanced to Ulm and Guntzburg.

The Russian general Rosenburg, who conducted the Russian auxiliary troops to the frontiers of Galicia, will not come further. He is succeeded in command by the prince of Wurtemberg.

LONDON, November 28.

Advices received at Constantinople, viz. Persia, state that Zemaun Shaw had conquered Herat, driving Mohamed Shaw from his dominions, and making his wife and children prisoners. A pestilential fever had occasioned great mortality in Mou-tan; the principal people were obliged to abandon the city.

November 29.

From the preparation making in the Isle of Wight, there cannot remain a doubt but that England is to make a powerful diversion, early in the ensuing campaign, opposite to this part of the coast. Barracks, to receive a formidable army are erecting, with astonishing expedition, in Newport and other parts of the island. From our decided superiority at sea, troops may easily be landed in France; but how they will be received there, or get back again, is a matter which requires some consideration.

M. Volney, the celebrated Philosopher, has published some curious ideas on the Egyptian expedition. He advises Buonaparte to leave the task of driving the English from India to Zemaun Shaw and Tippoo Saib, and to content himself with the conquest of Constantinople, the humiliation of Russia, the expulsion of the English from the Mediterranean, and several other achievements, of equal practicability. After such wholesome and prudent advice, who will presume to question the deep political penetration of M. Volney?

By accounts from Brussels, it appears that the inhabitants are not yet suppressed. They have fought many severe actions, and have suffered great defeats, but they are not discouraged, and when beaten at one place, soon appear in strength at another.

The rulers of the Roman republic have sent a letter to the French minister, complaining of the conduct of the King of Naples; and if the French are disposed to second their new allies, a rupture between them would soon find a pretext.

There is nothing in these Journals which throws the least light on the situation of the Continent, or the probability of peace or war. Nothing new has occurred at Rastadt nor has any thing taken place by which we can at all judge of the temper of the different powers. Ehrenbreitstein is still closely blockaded.

December 1.

No event has happened in the history of the present war, of more interest to the cause of humanity, or to the permanent interests of Great Britain, than the treaty which General Maitland has made with the Black General Toussaint, upon the evacuation of St. Domingo. By this treaty the independence of that most valuable island is, in fact, recognized, and will be secured against all the efforts which the French can now make to recover it—not merely without the expense to England, of fortifications or of armies, but with the benefit of securing to us its exclusive commerce. Toussaint is a Negro, and in the jargon of the wars has been called a Brigand; but according to all accounts he is a negro born to vindicate the claims of his species, and to law that the character of men is independent of exterior colour. The late events in St. Domingo will soon engage the public attention; they are such as are calculated to please all parties.—It is a great point to rescue this formidable Island from the grasp of the Directory, from whence, if they had regained their footing, they might have incessantly menaced, and perhaps assailed, the most favourite of our West-India possessions; and on the other hand, it is a great point gained to the cause of humanity, that a Negro dominion is, in fact, constituted and organized in the West Indies, under the command of a negro Chief or King; that the black race, whom the Christian world, to their infamy, have been accustomed to degrade and trample upon, are now acknowledged as brothers, and are treated with upon equal terms. Every virtuous man will rejoice to hear that a Negro standard is now floating. Every liberal Briton will feel proud that his country brought about the happy revolution.

The treaty that General Maitland so wisely made with M. Toussaint, the government have ratified; and Col. Grant is appointed to go out to St. Domingo to be our resident and agent in that island, with very extensive powers.

Yesterday an express, overland from India, was received at the India House, by which the Directors are informed that the Earl of Mornington is arrived at Bengal. That every thing quiet in all parts of our extensive possessions in the East; and that there are no appearances of any extraordinary preparation on the part of Tippoo Saib.

The express bring, advices from the Company's Agent, at Constantinople, respecting Buonaparte. His head quarters were still at Grand Cairo, but Berthier was advanced with a strong body of troops towards Syria. No subsequent actions had taken place, nor any new attempts had been made by the

Beys to have him in his situation, where he was proceeding to organize a Government upon the French model. The transports have not been burnt, nor even attempted. It is found that the cannot be so without troops.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, November 24. Copy of a letter from capt. Thomas Thompson, of his Majesty's late Ship the Leander, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Lanzarette, at Trieste, the 14th of October, 1798.

SIR, UPON my arrival at this place, I immediately acquainted Sir Horatio Nelson with the capture of his Majesty's ship Leander, under my command, and beg leave to inclose you a copy of my letter to the rear-admiral, for the quicker information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Copy of a letter from captain Thompson, late commander of his Majesty's ship Leander, to rear admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. dated Trieste, the 13th October.

IT is with extreme pain I have to relate to you the capture of his Majesty's ship Leander, late under my command, by a French seventy-four gun ship, after a close action of six hours and a half. On the 18th of August last, being within five or six miles of the west end of Goza, near the island of Candia, we discovered at day break a large sail on the S. E. quarter, standing directly for the Leander; we were then becalmed, but the stranger bringing up a fine breeze from the southward, we soon made him to be a large ship of the line. As the Leander was in officers and men upwards of eighty short of complement, and had on board a number which were wounded on the 1st, I did not consider myself justified in seeking an action with a ship that appeared of such considerable superiority in point of size; I therefore took every means in my power to avoid it; I however soon found that our inferiority in sailing made it inevitable, and therefore with all sail set, steered the Leander a course which I judged would receive our adversary to the best advantage, should he bring us to battle.

At eight o'clock the strange ship (still continuing to have the good fortune of the wind) had approached us within a long random shot, and had Neapolitan colours hoisted, which he now changed to Turkish; but this deception was of no avail, as I plainly made him to be French. At nine he had ranged up within a half gun shot of our weather quarter; I therefore hauled the Leander up sufficiently to bring the broadside to bear, and immediately commenced a vigorous cannonade on him, which he instantly returned. The ships continued near each other until half past ten, keeping up a constant and heavy firing. At this time I perceived the enemy intending to run us on board, and the Leander being very much cut up in rigging, sails, and yards, I was unable, with the light air that blew, to prevent it. He ran us on board on the larboard bow, and continued alongside us for some time: A most spirited and well-directed fire, however, from our small party of marines (commanded by the serjeant,) on the poop and from the quarter-deck prevented the enemy from taking advantage of his good fortune, and he was repulsed in all his efforts to make an impression on us. The firing from the great guns was all this time kept up with the same vigor, and a light breeze giving the ships way, I was enabled to steer clear of the enemy, and soon afterwards had the satisfaction to huff under his stern, and passing him within ten yards, distinctly discharged every gun from the Leander into him.

As from hence-forward was nothing but a continued series of heavy firing within pistol-shot without any wind, and the sea as smooth as glass, I feel it unnecessary to give you the detail of the effects of every shot, which must be obvious from our situation; I shall therefore content myself with assuring you, that a most vigorous cannonade was kept up from Leander, without the smallest intermission, until half past three in the afternoon. At this time the enemy having passed our bows with a light breeze, and brought himself on our starboard side, we found that our guns on that side were nearly all disabled by the wreck of our own spars that had all fallen on this side. This produced a cessation of our fire, and the enemy took this time to ask us, if we had surrendered? The Leander was now totally unmanageable, not having a thing standing but the shattered remains of the fore and main-masts and the bowsprit, her hull cut to pieces, and the decks full of killed and wounded; and perceiving the enemy, who had only lost his mizen-top-mast, approaching to place himself athwart our stern; in this defenceless situation, asked captain Berry if he could do more! He coincided with me that further resistance was vain and impracticable, and, indeed, all hope of success having for some time vanished, I therefore now directed an answer to be given in the affirmative, and the enemy soon after took possession of his Majesty's ship.

I cannot conclude this account without assuring you how much advantage his Majesty's service derived during this action from the gallantry and activity of captain Berry of the Vanguard; I should also be wanting in justice, if I did not bear testimony to the steady bravery of the officers and seamen of the Leander in this hard contest, which, though a successful in its termination, will still I trust, entitle them to the approbation of their country. The enemy proved to be the Genereux of 74 guns, commanded by M. Lejoille, chef de division, who had escaped from the action of the 1st August, and, being the rear most of the French line, had received little or no share of it, having on board 90 men, about 100 of whom we found had

been killed in the present contest, and 188 wounded.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

A return of officers and men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship, Leander, on the 18th August, 1798.

Officers killed—Mr. Peter Downs, midshipman, Mr. Gibson, midshipman of the Carline; Mr. Edward Haddon midshipman.

24 Seamen killed.

Marines killed—Serjeant Dair, and 7 privates.

Total—3 officers, 24 seamen, 1 serjeant, 7 marines, killed.

Officers wounded—Captain Thompson, badly; lieutenant Taylor; lieutenant Swinney; Mr. Lee, master; Mr. Mathias, boatswain, badly; Mr. Lacky, master's mate; Mr. Nailor, midshipman.

41 Seamen.

9 Marines. Total—7 officers, 41 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

OPPOSITION

In England, seems, by the following articles, to be a little confused in their ideas. —NELSON's cannon appears to have runned them very nearly as much as the French Despoils. Indeed, I believe there is a much closer relationship between the two than the honest people of Great Britain imagine.

Porcupine.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Erskine are now the only obdurate Sceders of opposition. The plan originated with the latter, and has been adopted by the former partly from a love of ease, and partly from chagrin and shame.

It seems plain that there is now nothing concerted in the proceedings of those who oppose the measures of government, for otherwise there would be some appearance of consistency; but, on the contrary, Lord Landdown recommends a general confederacy between Great Britain and the continental powers of Europe, as most likely to bring French ambition within due bounds, and prepare the way for a safe and honorable peace. Lord Holland, on the other hand, vehemently declaims against all alliances, as hollow and ruinous.

"Wh shall decide when doctors disagree?"

WILD IRISHMAN.

Soon after their Majesties arrived at Windford from Weymouth, a wild Irishman got into the Queen's Lodge, and wanted to deliver a letter, saying he came from admiral Nelson, and would not give it to any person but his Majesty. On being denied admittance, he went to the town-hall, and requested to be let into the ball-room, among the nobility; he was taken by Mr. Jealous, before the mayor, who sent him to prison for the night. He was brought up this day before the justice, who again remanded him to prison. He says his name is Manning, and that he keeps a public house in White-chapel.

He was well dressed and had plenty of money about him.

[This wild Irishman differs somewhat from those we have caught in this country, who, to do them justice, are seldom guilty of the sin of dressing well or having plenty of money. I have no doubt, however, but any one of them would willingly do his Majesty the same service that their fellow creature intended to do him.]

Porcupine.

NEWBURYPORT January 12.

NAVAL CONSPIRACY.

A plot was discovered a few days since to fire the Portsmouth. Seven of the principals are in irons, and most of them will dance at the yard arm, the moment that Capt. M'Neil joins the American Squadron. He is determined to make an awful example of these villains for the benefit of the service.

The American government having made application to our ministers that such American seamen as are on board the English fleet be discharged and sent home to man the ships of their nation: the lords of the admiralty gave order to that purpose.

London Paper of November 26.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday, in the House of Assembly of New-Jersey, the Massachusetts amendments to the Constitution of the United States were adopted, 26 to 10—and immediately afterwards, sundry Petitions from Morris and Essex Counties, in favor of a popular election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, were dismissed, 28 to 8.

February 1.

* * A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, will be held at their Hall, at 6 o'clock this Evening, Friday, February 1st.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy-four dollars on each share of the Stock of this company for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

JAMES S. COX, President.

Feb 1

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby requested not to trust my way Sarah Fiss, from this date, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM FISS.

Jan 31.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

To the Citizens who compose Capt. Morrell's Troop of Horse.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR zeal for the support of order and good government, having on a former occasion aroused itself into action, I trust the liberty I now take in addressing you needs no apology, when you perceive it to be for the purpose of again exerting that patriotic spirit which justly entitles you to the thanks of every well disposed citizen. The law of Congress, imposing a tax on houses, being now about to be put in force, the democrats have commenced their usual opposition, and have stirred up many honest, but illiterate people obligately to oppose the apportioning and collection of this fair and equitable tax, and in consequence of their artful insinuations, the usual emblems of rebellion to government are already displayed; there is at this moment erected on the ridge road, about 9 miles from this city, a very lofty Liberty Pole, with a red and white pennant flying at its head, and a board nailed to it, exhibiting the following inscription *HEAD YOUR LIBERTY*, 1799. This quantum of defiance was raised by the subscription of several inhabitants of Roxbury township, well known to be inimical to the measures of government, and friends only to that species of liberty, which oppose no check to their vicious inclinations. I leave this hint to be improved as you may think proper; but least the truth of this information should be doubted, I have left my address with the Printer of this paper, and will be happy to accompany any of you to the above described spot, for the purpose of demolishing this detested sign of anarchy and jacobinism.

A FEDERALIST.

January 30, 1799.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated January 20, 1799.

"I have just read Dr. Logan's letter published from the Aurora of the 2d of January—his name as pseudo-ambassador to France, have never been made use of by any of our officers of State; if he bring the allusions home to himself, he himself appropriates them.—The letter is in my opinion one of the most unadvised that ever was published: I am a man of no party, connected with no man of any official situation, nor known to any; but I do declare I never saw a paper that more clearly proves all that his political adversaries would wish to prove against an opponent, than this piece of the Doctor's own composition. I have not time to criticise paragraph by paragraph, but I appeal to any impartial man, who takes it in toto, if it do not prove that his object in going to France was of a political nature, such as only an accredited minister, in the relative situation of the two countries, ought to justify; that he could only have gained access to Merlin from a knowledge of his political sentiments highly inculcating the official authorities of the United States; and of his connection with a party which serves the cause of France against these States, as faithfully and effectually, as though they had been deputed representatives from a department of that republic; from such adherents to their cause in this country, well may the French boast of their diplomatic skill! The agency of this gentleman must prove to them the zeal of their partisans, and show them the strength they possess here in our divisions; by such demonstrations of decisions, have this rapacious country gained dominion over the nations in Europe; they first decide, then subjugate, then plunder. Merlin would not have given to an isolated character, a farmer now, formerly a physician in Pennsylvania, such a reception as is only given to friend and partisan, or to one highly accredited by a friendly nation, if he had not perfect knowledge of the man and of his object: would he, at his instances and remonstrances, raise embargoes and release prisoners without such a knowledge? Impossible! no arguments of reason or policy could he adduce, that could influence Merlin; one must be an idiot to give into such a supposition—no, Sir, the very reception of this man, after the treatment of our Envoys, is an antithesis too strong to pass unmarkedly the most superficial observer of our political affairs. He tells the public he was the cause of the embargo's being raised; he tells them he was the cause of the release of their sailors, and yet he never conversed with any man in France in his official capacity. Sir, he could have been introduced to Merlin in no other; no man in so elevated a situation in Europe as Merlin is in, at such a crisis, has any man introduced to him merely as an acquaintance and to receive civilities; it is only business, intrigue, services, that are sought for, when you put this man in his cabinet, admitted almost to the recess of his bureau, you can consider him in no other light than as one of the initiated, who has gone through his noviciate, and has approved himself; he is admitted into the temple of Holies, and become an Hierophant under the patronage of the Quinquamirrate—Read, Sir, read his letter, and, if you do not say the comments I have hastily made on it, are just, I will confess my inability to judge of the most common pieces of writing, which any man may wish to impose on the public, either to excite their passions, or deceive their judgment."

The Boston papers by this day's mail make no mention of the death of Mr. Hodgkinson.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.

Tone is about two and thirty, and has left a wife (sister in law to Reynolds) and three children in Paris.

Law of the United States.



By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States

At the Third Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

AN ACT,

For the punishment of certain crimes therein specified.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person, being a citizen of the United States whether he be actually resident, or abiding within the United States, or in any foreign country, shall, without the permission or authority of the government of the United States, directly or indirectly, commence, or carry on, any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or defeat the measures of the government of the United States; or if any person, being a citizen of, or resident within the United States, and not duly authorized, shall counsel, advise, aid or assist in any such correspondence, with intent, as aforesaid, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding three years: Provided always That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to abridge the right of individual citizens of the United States to apply, by themselves, or their lawful agents, to any foreign government, or the agents thereof, for the redress of any injuries in relation to person or property which such individuals may have sustained from such government, or any of its agents, citizens or subjects.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

January 30th 1799, Approved,

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

Macpherson's Blues.

Friday February 1, 1799.

THE Horse, Artillery and infantry of the Blues will parade, in front of the Commanding officer's quarters, No. 9, North Eighth-street to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. in uniform with side arms—in order to join in the procession at the funeral of GEORGE HUGHES, Esq. deceased—late a member of the First City Troop of Light Dragoons, and an officer in the Navy of the United States.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, Adj. p. t.

The Members of the First

City Troop are requested to attend the Funeral of GEORGE HUGHES, Esq. late of that Corps, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, from the house of Mrs. White, No. 9, North Eighth street, in uniform and with side arms.

February 1.

Second City Troop of Cavalry.

THE Members of the Troop are requested to attend the Funeral of Geo. Hughes, Esq. late a member of the First Troop—in uniform, from the house of Mrs. White, No. 9, North Eighth-street, to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

Feb 1

Volunteer Greens.

THE Gentlemen composing the Troop of Volunteer Greens, are requested to attend the funeral of Geo. Hughes, Esq. late a member of the First Troop from the house of Mrs. White No. 9, North Eighth street at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in uniform with side arms.

JOHN MORRELL, captain,

Feb 1

Alexander J. Miller,

No. 64, SOUTH FRONT-STREET.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the ATLANTIC, CAPT. READ, arrived at

NEW-YORK, from MADRAS,

THE FOLLOWING

WHITE GOODS,

Which will be ready for Sale on Monday next,

—viz.—

Gauzees

Alliabal Baftas

Tandah Ceffas

Fine Long Cloths

Moories and Short Cloths.

Feb 1

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Alleghany, State of Pennsylvania, the 24 day of January 1799, before the honorable John McDowell and John Gibson Esquires Judges of said Court.

On the petition of David Jones, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court orders, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publishing in the United States Gazette, that they may show cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

By the Court,

JAMES BRYSON, Proct'y.

February 1

1799