

At Vienna they always seem disposed to justify the emperor's policy with which that court winks the ministers of the king of Naples, upon the floor of the palace with which that monarch broke with the French.

An unpleasant piece of news, if it be confirmed, is the death of prince Frederick of Orange, commander in chief of the Austrian army in Italy, a most promising young warrior, whose loss will be severely lamented.

If it be true, that there exists upon the continent a great power, who, in this general wreck of all social order, consoles itself by the destruction of the ancient house of Bourbon, its wishes will ere long be completely fulfilled. The branch of Spain, the only one which remains upon the throne, is now upon the books of the directory, and is the order of the day. It is against it that they will direct their projects as soon as they have completed the conquest of the kingdom of Naples. Then will come the turn of the house of Austria, for it to all things without exception, that they have sworn eternal hatred, and it is against them that they renew each year the oath of regicide.

Although our fortunate situation and the triumphs of our navy, the vigilance of our government and the patriotism of the nation seem to render it impossible for the enemy to reduce us to that state of degradation to which they have sunk so many other states, yet it appears by the speech of the minister of marine, that the directory have not abandoned the design of depriving us of the empire of the seas. But if these vain threats do not intimidate us, they ought always to make us persevere against an enemy whose inexhaustible resources increase by the spoils of so many other nations.

For the rest, no country has performed its part in a more meritorious or illustrious manner. The resources which we have displayed are immense; for we have upheld, during the space of six years, the tottering fabric of the European states. By the victory of the Nile, we have furnished the powers on the continent with the infallible means of refusing their ascendancy against the common enemy of the inhuman race. We have omitted nothing that could give to their councils an energy suitable to their dignity.

If they blindly persist in running the road to ruin, we may wash our hands of it, and bend the whole of our exertions and our hopes towards the infusing of our own safety, so that amidst this genuine destruction we may preserve, for more peaceable times, the seeds of restoration, and a port, and asylum to shelter those who may escape from the general shipwreck.

Advices from Egypt, by the way of Constantinople, speak of an engagement between the advanced division of the army of the Pasha of Damas, and a detachment of that of Buonaparte. They add that the French sustained some loss, and that the Pasha intended to attack them more vigorously as soon as he had received his reinforcements. But the news from Constantinople have so often deceived us, that we may suspend our belief upon every thing that comes through that channel.

As to the arrival of general Berthier in Corica, it seems to be a report of the same kind with that of his former arrival at Marfille and at Bourdeaux, which turned out to be false. A piece of intelligence which appears more worthy of credit is, the manifesto of the Dey of Algiers against France.

February 5. The report of the emperor's interference to save Naples by negotiation is very improbable. We see how little his influence can procure for Germany; and he cannot be expected to save from the hands of the French so rich a prize as Naples affords.

We understand that admiral Nelson, in some private letters, describes the storm he met between Naples and Palermo as the most terrible he ever witnessed; and states that which he formerly met with off Sardinia, and in which the Vanguard was dismasted, to have been trifling in comparison with the late hurricane in the Mediterranean.

The expedition entertained of the Neapolitan dominions becoming the subject of negotiation at Rastadt must be unfounded. The French will first seize them, and then any discussion about their right will be fruitless.

The flight of the king of Naples must have facilitated the progress of the French. The people will scarcely defend with zeal that cause which their leader, the person most deeply interested, abandons.

February 6. The design which the French Directory have long entertained, of striking a blow at this country through Portugal, has been discovered, we hope seasonably by ministers, in order to enable them to defeat it. The French cherish the hope, that without naval means they will be able to direct the weight of their military force in such a manner as to counterbalance the influence of our naval victories; and to wrest from us the new acquired ascendancy in the Mediterranean.

The nullity of the Spanish government presents them with an opportunity of attempting any enterprise which their policy may dictate against Portugal, and our complicated interests, involved in its fate. The attack has long been meditated, and recent events have given the French government time and leisure for its attempt. It appears, however, that ministers are fully aware of the danger, and are taking measures to avert it. Transports for the conveyance both of infantry and cavalry for the defence of the kingdom of Portugal are taken up. It certainly is of the utmost importance seasonably to oppose the design which the enemy meditate. Although the French army, commanded by Augereau, were prepared for the expedition, the passage of the Pyrenees would for some time retard his departure, after which he has a tedious march of more than six hundred miles to perform. This delay will enable government to take every precaution requisite for the defence of a kingdom, which both in peace and war is so nearly connected with the interests of the British empire.

February 7. A German paper of the 2d Dec. gives an account of an attempt to set fire to the four corners of the city of Vienna. Several suspected persons have been apprehended, and soldiers parade the streets all night.

The one and twenty standards taken from the Neapolitan troops were yesterday presented to the Directory by citizen Laratiere, aide de camp to gen. Championet. He assured the Directory at their public sittings, that the tri colored flag would float in a short time on the Towers of proud Naples, and on the astonished summit of Vesuvius.

Letters from Ratisbon continue to assure us, that a second body of Russian troops is on its march through Hungary, on their way to the coasts of the Adriatic. The two columns that are now traversing Moravia, will proceed directly to the coast of Italy. The Cossacks of Don, that compose a part of them, came from Smolensko; they have been in motion since the last of July. A great number of the officers speak German and French. Mr. de Resch, an imperial commissary, accompanies the first division; bread and forage are furnished by the imperial magazines; every other species of provision is provided by the inhabitants, and paid for in ready money.

January 8. A letter from Milan informs us, but without mentioning any particulars, that general Mack has been made prisoner.

The king of Sardinia passed by Parma. He was obliged to remain there some days, because his wife was taken ill. He thence pursued his route towards Leghorn, where he is to embark for Sardinia.

January 9. Louis Monneron, has undergone an examination before the Minister of Police, and was afterwards committed to prison.

ed with the interests of the British empire. Yesterday morning General Tarleton, with his lady and family, left town in order to embark for Portugal. In addition to the force which this country may spare for the assistance of the Portuguese, it will be of great importance that time should be given to organize and animate the troops of our ally, a task for which the talents of the commander are peculiarly adapted.

The following conversation occurred in the Irish house of commons on Monday last night, on Sir H. Cavendish's motion respecting insults offered to members:

Mr. Barrington said he had heard it asserted that day in the hall of the four courts, that the right hon. baronet had declared his determination to move for the removal of the parliament to Cork, in order to secure safety in its deliberations.

The right honorable attorney general said it was notorious that both the persons of members had been assaulted and abused by the most opprobrious names, their houses attacked by mobs, and themselves declared traitors to their country, for having voted in favour of Union; and that certainly such attempts to overthrow the parliament would warrant its removal to Cork.

February 9.

By the cartels which arrived from France within these few days past, reports have reached this country later than any intelligence which has been received. In some circles it has been circulated that gen. Mack having concentrated his forces at Capua, had gained a considerable advantage over the enemy; the other is, that the king of Naples being received with the utmost loyalty and affection by his subjects in Sicily, was about to return to his continental dominions with a reinforcement of fifteen thousand men. It is difficult to say which of these stories is the most absurd. From the state of the Neapolitan army, under gen. Mack, little was to be expected. In the first glow of success their foot were worn by an army inferior in numbers, and compelled at least to retire. The French army has since been animated by success, and strengthened by reinforcements. As to any project of the king of Naples to return to the continent of Italy—what could be his motive? Has he not experienced the inadequacy of his new levies to oppose disciplined troops, and what reason is there to suppose that fifteen thousand Sicilian recruits are superior to the new raised troops of Italy? The story is absurd on the face of it. The reason here alleged for the king's flight was, that the very disposition of his subjects shewed that all was desperate.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 15. Came in the Air, French schooner Packet, of two guns, and 20 men, from Brest, bound to St. Domingo, laden with a valuable cargo of muslins, and other merchandize; and it is said by the Frenchmen that she has much money on board; she was captured three days ago by the Clyde, of 32 guns, Captain Cunningham.

Came in the Vengeance French brig privateer, of 16 guns (12 brass), and 70 men, from Bourdeaux, on a six weeks cruise, also captured by the Clyde frigate; this vessel captured the Hiram American ship that arrived here yesterday; the Clyde is also arrived in Cawsand Bay.

January 30. Arrived L'Amiable-Victoire, French brig privateer, of 18 guns, with 87 men, captured yesterday off Alderney by the Triton frigate of 32 guns, Capt. J. Gore. The privateer is quite new, copper-bottomed, and sailed from Cherbourg but a few hours before the Triton fell in with her.

FRANCE. PARIS, 17 Nivose, Jan. 6. We may give implicit credit to the accounts contained in the letters from Venice, that 100,000 Ottomans are to be embarked at Adrianople, to act against the French, under the order of the Pasha of Damas.

A courier dispatched by the Directory to citizen Sleyes at Berlin, arrived yesterday. It is said that the intelligence which he brings states that the Court of Berlin is determined to maintain its neutrality.

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ARMY OF ROME. Extract from the report sent to the Minister at War, by Brumoy, General of Brigade, and chief of the Staff of the army of Rome.

Head Quarters at Tora, Jan. 4. Citizen Minister.

The General in Chief sends to the Directory an account of the difficulties he has had to surmount the taking possession of Pescara and Gatea, and finally in conducting the right wing of the army before Capua.

General Mack, dismayed by our victories and wishing to gain time to receive the reinforcements which Admiral Nelson had promised him solicited an armistice which was refused. I send you copies of this letter, and gen. Championet's answer.

Capua is occupied by a strong garrison, and is supported by General Mack's entrenched camp at Caserta. Here this generalities he can defend Naples; it would have been better, however, that he had not abandoned the excellent positions on the Garigliano without fighting.

I proceed Citizen Minister, to the report which I have to make of the marches, of the successes, and of the position which the army now occupies.

In my report dated from Capua, I informed you that General Rey was advanced with the 7th and 25th Horse Chasseurs, the Po-Legion, and some pieces of light artillery, to Fondi. Having reached this position of the batteries which defended the defiles of St. Andro, reduce Gatea, and to pass the Cirigliano. While the movements made by Gen. Rey demonstrated his intention of reaching that point, the first division marching in two columns successively occupied the camp of Tayola, before Preati, and those of Velletri, Citera and Valmontone.

General Lamoine having taken Aquila, received orders to march to Sulmona, the central parts of all the roads of both the Abruzzes. This movement was decisive; it had the double effect of the left flank of the enemy, while General Duhem hung upon their other quarter, and of cutting off their retreat, by bringing about a junction of our two divisions.

General Duhem was on his part to march to Pescara and to take possession of it.

Gen. Lamoine in his march to Sulmona, was flanked by a column which took the route of Trivoli, Vicovaro Securcola, &c. and defended the left flank of the first division, while it opened a passage to the right of General Lamoine.

Meanwhile, the first division having reached Paperno, Forcatino, and Frofimo, continued its march in two columns—that of the right, commanded by General Mathieu, composed of the 30th and 97th of the line, and some squadrons of the 16th dragons and 19th chasseurs, took possession of Caprano, and of its bridge over the Garigliano; the left, after having advanced beyond Foca, passed through Allati, Velotri, Calmar, Giragliano at Ifoa, took a more advanced position; the 11th being on the road to Capua, and the 12th occupying Foca and Arpinum.

This division, during its difficult march, took 80 pieces of cannon, which the enemy did not venture to dispute with it.

Such was our position at Londi and Sora, when General Kellerman at last announced the reduction of Viterbo. He immediately received orders to proceed, in three marches, from Rome to Paperno, where he arrived on the 30th December. The General in Chief then detached his cavalry to the first division, and ordered General Rey to join him at Fondi with the remainder of his troops, where he arrived on the 11th in the evening.

The reinforcement which Gen. Kellerman brought to the right of the army, enabled the General in Chief to pursue the enemy. He therefore took a position on the Malfa with the first division; from the Malfa he advanced to Tora, where the road branches to Capua, Venafro, and Saint Germano, and finally at Calvi.

The Neapolitans with the exception of some posts before Capua, occupy the whole of that city, the left of Voltorno, and the Campela Carzeta.

Notwithstanding this bold march the possession of Calvi was not perfectly tranquil with respect to the fate of his wings. He had received no news of General Rey, and no intelligence had reached him from the divisions of Generals Lemoine and Duhem, because the officers who carried the dispatches were long in arriving, in consequence of their having no travel round about three fourths of a circle of the immense positions which that army occupied. At last, on the night of the 3d of Jan. we were informed of the surrender of Pescara, and the reduction of Gatea.

The General in Chief waits with impatience until the different divisions of the army be united. Another battle, and this monarchy, which has insulted the French Republic, shall disappear.

POST-OFFICE. April 18th 1799

THE British Packet Harlequin which was advertised to sail the 3d inst. being still in New York—Letters for her will be received at this office until Friday the 19th April at 12 o'clock noon.

Sheathing Copper, 25 Pipes of the finest particular Madeira Wine For Sale by JOSEPH S. LEWIS No. 25, Dock Street, 31st Mar 21.

An elegant Coach FOR SALE. Enquire at No. 5, north Fourth Street. April 16 9 31

Letters for the Troops under the command of GENERAL MACPHERSON, if left at the War-Office, will be forwarded. April 5, 1799.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, April 18. A London paper of 2d of March, says: "A draft of forty horses from all the cavalry regiments now in Great Britain is immediately to be made for the service in Portugal. They are to embark by the 9th inst. if the transports are ready for them."

LONDON, March 2. Bank Stock, 139 1/4 3 per Ct. Red. 54 1/2 3 per Ct. Con. 53 1/2 54 1/2 4 per Ct. Con. 69 1/2 70 1/2 5 per Ct. Ann. 82 1/2 Loyalty, 5 per Ct. Bk. L. Ann. 15 1/2 15 1/2 Ditto Short Ann. 6 1/2 5 1/2 Omnium Imp. 3 per Ct. A. 5 1/2 5 1/2 Dit. Ann for 25 y. 10 1/2 10 1/2 India Stock Lot. Tk. mora. Irish 5 per Cent. 76 7 1/2 Bank for Acc. Con. for ditto 54 1/2

Extract of a letter from London, dated 30th January 1799.

"While we are upon that subject of blockade it may be material that you are informed of a recent decision in doctors commons: 'The Columbia, cap. Weeks, bound from New-York, to Amsterdam, ship and cargo the property of Vos and Graves, and George Barnwell, of the former city.' The judge condemned both ship and cargo for a breach of the blockade of the Texel, committed by the captain in conjunction with the consignees in Hamburg; the ship having first gone to Cruzhaven for orders, and afterwards proceeded to Amsterdam, notwithstanding the knowledge of its blockade, by both consignees and master, and as the one was the undoubted agent for the cargo and the other of the ship, their acts were binding on the owners, and had clearly fringed both ship and cargo. It was not contended, that any blame attached on the owners at New-York, the ship having sailed prior to the knowledge of the blockade having reached that port."

NORFOLK, April 13. Yesterday arrived the brig Diana Chace, in 21 days from St. Kitts, Left there the Insurgent and Constellation, in Ballastore Roads. The United States was at Dominique Came out in company with 45 sail of Americans, under convoy of the George Washington.

New-Theatre. Mrs. Warrell's Benefit.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 20, WILL BE PRESENTED, (Not acted this season) A much admired COMEDY, called Wives as they were and Maids as they are, [Written by Mrs. INCHBALD, authoress of Every one has his Fault; Such things are, &c. and performed at the Theatres, London, Dublin, Philadelphia, &c. &c. with universal applause.] End of the Play (by desire) Mrs. Hardinge, in the character of a Philadelphia Volunteer, will go through the Manual Exercise. After which a BALLETT DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis, called, The Sailor's Landlady, or Jack in Distress. With the Song of America, Commerce and Freedom. To which will be added the favorite Burletta of Tom Thumb. Tickets to be had of Warrell, corner of Eleventh and Filbert Streets, and at the usual places. TO BE LET, Two Good Counting Houses On the fourth side of Walnut-street Wharf. Enquire of JAMES YARD. April 18. 204w

JACOB PERKINS, HAVING invented an effectual check for detecting counterfeit Bank Paper, which has received the sanction of one Bank, and the approbation of the undersigned eminent artists, and having obtained a patent, securing to him, and to his assigns, the exclusive right of the invention, hereby offers to his fellow citizens the privilege of using it upon terms, to be agreed on between him and any person disposed to avail themselves of a guard against counterfeiters.

THE undersigned having examined Jacob Perkins's new invented method to detect counterfeit Bank paper, do approve of the plan, it being impossible to engrave or sink two plates perfectly alike, without the original die or hub, the counterfeiters would find it impossible to make an impression which would perfectly agree with the check from the original die.

ROBERT SCOT, Engraver & Die Sinker JAMES SMITHER, Engraver. JAMES AKIN, Engraver. The terms may be known by applying to No. 11, South 3d Street. March 13. 22wif

NANKEENS, Hyson, Hyson Skin, and } T E A S. Souchong. JUST LANDING, From on board the ship Wooddrop Sims from Canton, and for sale by James C. Fisher, No. 13, Arch-street. April 11 22wif

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

We have just received the following letter. [True American.] New-York, April 18.

"A vessel arrived here this morning from Genoa in a very short passage, I have only time to inform you that the principle intelligence by her is, 'That the army of Rome, now of Naples, has been attacked, but after three days hard fighting was victorious and has established itself in Naples, the Neapolitan Republic has been proclaimed and a provisional government organized. Ethenbreitstein has surrendered. The whole of the Barbary States from Morocco to Egypt have at length taken up arms against the French.'

Sung by Mr. DARLEY, at his Benefit, last evening.

Soul of Columbia, quencheth spirit come Unroll thy Standard to the fullen sky, Bind all thy war-robes, beat the furious drum, Rouse, rouse thy Lion Heart, and fire thy Eagle Eye. Dost thou not hear the hum of gathering War? Dost thou not know The insidious foe Yokes her giant Wolves, and mounts her midnight Car.

Dost thou not hear thy tortur'd women's cries, Poor hapless souls in literary dungeons laid; Toward thee they to a thren dem-pling eyes; Alas! they look,--and no kind hand to aid. Then do, and every fong of thine Shall rest in glory peace no more, With noble rage they pant to join, The conflict's heat, the battle's roar.

Route to the temple let thy banner fly, Rouse, rouse thy Lion Heart and fire thy Eagle Eye.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia, ARRIVED. days Schooner Sally, Taver, Charleston Sloop Four Cousins, Latham, New-York Harmony, Elwood, Alexandria Two Sisters, Ballaine, Curratuck His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Camilla, captain Larkins, got under way from Chester yesterday. The ship Townsend, Sherer, for Jamaica, was below Chester yesterday morning. United States brig Norfolk, captain Bainbridge, bound out. Brig Molly, Huggins, for Trinidad, and a brig, name unknown, were at Newcastle yesterday. An inward bound brig, name unknown, is below.

Baltimore, April 17. ARRIVED, Liverpool Ship Joseph, Stone, 18e of France Flora, Myrick, London Brig George, Higgins, Leith Virginia, Stearson, N. Providence Maryland, Ruxbury, Currao Caroline Wilmans, Creighton, Currao Sch'r Belle, Snow, do. Jane, Sarenfen, do. Rose, Folger, Bermuda

THOMAS RYERSON, No. 177, North side of Market-street. OFFERS FOR SALE,

His stock of Ironmongery, Hardware, &c. On very moderate terms.—The House and Store may be had with the goods. This land is unquestionably one of the best in Philadelphia, in the line it is now occupied, or for the Dry Good business.—The House and Store are spacious, and taken together with the stable privilege of a large vacant lot and other accommodations make the whole very eligible and convenient.—The stock of goods although not very considerable in point of value, is notwithstanding very well assorted.

At the same place may be had; A pair of excellent, young and well broken Family Horses; Besides twelve or fourteen very good, young, substantial Farm Horses, bred in the state of Tennessee. April 20 21w

NOTICE. A Certificate of one share of Bank Pennsylvania Stock, No. 725, in my name, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice. JOHN VAUGHAN. April 20 21w

Delaware & Schuylkill Land Office. January 25, 1799.

THE Stockholders of the Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company, are hereby notified and required to pay ten dollars, on their respective shares on or before the 1st March next, to the Treasurer of the Company at their office near the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Extracts from the Minutes, George Worrall, Secretary, Wm. Goretz, Treasurer. April 20 21w

The Mansion House at Bush-Hill, WITH a Garden and about eighteen acres of Land, to be let and entered on immediately. For terms apply to William Hamilton, Woodlands. April 20 31

THE BOXES WHICH surround the Circle in the Gardens at Bush-Hill—For sale, apply to JOHN LITHEU, Center-square, South side. April 20 31

TO LET, A Three Story Brick-House, in Spruce-street between Second and Third-Streets.—Enquire at No. 33, Market Street. April 20 6