

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

It appears by information brought from Cadix to New York, that there are no less than twenty-five French privateers out of that port alone.

Another consideration suggests itself, on this subject. Is it not high time our government had come to some explanation with the Sanfeudalized Monarchy in regard to the singular method they have adopted of deprecating upon us?

Mr. Ames is elected a member of the Council of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from William Willis, Esq. Consul of the United States at Barcelona, to Joseph Ysnardi, Esq. Consul of the same at Cadiz, from whom it was received by the Secretary of State.

BARCELONA, 3d April, 1799.

I left Leghorn on the 24th March, when the French were hourly expected in that city. The English were leaving it in haste, and the Americans had all hauled their vessels out of shot of the shore.

(Signed) WILLIAM WILLIS.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. ANDREW BROWN, Printer of the Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Advertiser, has given to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, one hundred and forty dollars.

Thus by a due execution of the salutary laws of this Commonwealth, the crimes of such offenders may be made subservient to their own and to the public good.

TO PHILADELPHUS.

YOUR address to the Board of Health in the Gazette of the United States of June 2d, contains so much declamation, that argument would be silly offered in reply.

As to your mere assertion about the truth of the opinion you oppose, no attention shall be paid; but I must say, that the opinion of the domestic origin of the yellow fever, is false and absurd.

The attempt to weaken the general faith in the good effects likely to ensue from bringing the water of the Schuylkill into the city, will entitle you to thanks from neither side of this question; all appear to be convinced that it is essential to our future health.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Hartford, June 3.

The following are the answers of the Legislature of this state, to the Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky. The answer to Virginia passed both houses unanimously in the council—in the House of Representatives there were two nays, vizt Mr. Andrew Hull, of Cheshire, and Mr. Ebenezer Bacon, of Middleton.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1799.

His Excellency the Governor having communicated to this assembly sundry Resolutions of the State of Kentucky adopted in November 1798, which relate to the measures of the General Government, and which were transmitted by the Secretary of said State, and the said Resolutions having been considered, It is

Resolved, That the attempt to form a combination of the Legislatures of the several states for the avowed purpose of controlling the measures of the Government, is foreign to the duties of the State Legislatures, hostile to the existence of our national union, and opposed to the principles of the constitution.

state, capable of dictating resolutions, like those now under consideration—Resolutions calculated to subvert the constitution, and to introduce disorder and anarchy. Were this assembly permitted to decide on the measures of the general government, they would declare the acts against which the aforesaid Resolutions were particularly aimed, strictly constitutional, but it is sufficient to remark, that the Administration of the Government meets their entire approbation, and that the "Alien and Sedition Acts," are wisely calculated among others "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and insure the blessings of liberty to themselves, and their posterity."

And be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of this State, transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Secretary of the State of Kentucky, with a request that the same be communicated to the Legislature of said State.

Passed in the House of Representatives, ATTEST, JOHN C. SMITH, Clerk. Concurr'd in the Upper-House unanimously, ATTEST, SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the second Thursday of May, Anno Domini 1799.

His Excellency the Governor having communicated to this Assembly sundry Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, adopted in December 1798, which relate to the measures of the General Government, and the said Resolutions having been considered; it is

Resolved, That this Assembly views, with deep regret, and explicitly disavows the principles contained in the aforesaid resolutions, and particularly the opposition to the "Alien and Sedition Acts"—Acts which the constitution authorized—which the exigency of the country rendered necessary—which the constituted authorities have enacted, and which merit the entire approbation of this Assembly.—They therefore decidedly refuse to concur with the Legislature of Virginia in promoting any of the objects attempted in the aforesaid Resolutions.

And it is further Resolved, that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Governor of Virginia, that it may be communicated to the Legislature of that State.

Passed in the House of Representatives unanimously, ATTEST, JOHN C. SMITH, Clerk. Concurr'd in the Upper House, unanimously, ATTEST, SAMUEL WYLLYS, Sec'y.

Gazette Marine List.

Table with columns: Port of Philadelphia, ARRIVED, days, and CLEARED. Lists various ships like Sch'r Phoenix, Federal, Brig West-Point, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED AT THE PORT, and Discharging. Lists ships like Brig Polly, Captain Henderson, Ship Fabius, etc.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of March, 1799, did enact, that "John Rogers, Alexander M'Whorter, Samuel Stashope Smith, Athel Green, William M. Tennant, Patrick Allison, Nathaniel Irwin, Joseph Clark, Andrew Hunter, Jared Ingersoll, Robert Ralston, Jonathan B. Smith, Andrew Bayard, Elias Boudinot, John Nelson, Ebenezer Hazard, David Jackson, and Robert Smith, merchant, and their successors duly elected and appointed," should be "a copartnership and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style, and title of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; and by the name, style and title aforesaid, be persons able and capable in law, as well to take, receive and hold, all and all manner of lands and tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed, to the ministers, and elders of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, or any other person or persons, to their use or in trust for them."

And whereas the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their session in May last, did determine that the members of the corporation constituted as above, should "convene for the first time in the Second Presbyterian Church in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 26th day of June 1799, and that at least two weeks previous notice thereof should be given in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, &c. and did appoint the stated clerk of the Assembly to give notice accordingly."

And whereas the said stated clerk of the Assembly, did accordingly give notice in the said newspapers, to the effect that the said members of the corporation should assemble at the place and time already specified; that is, in the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1799.

And whereas the said stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, did accordingly give notice in the said newspapers, to the effect that the said members of the corporation should assemble at the place and time already specified; that is, in the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1799.

POSTSCRIPT

By a gentleman just arrived from Norfolk, we have been favored with a Postscript to the Norfolk Herald, of which the following is a Copy.

NORFOLK, June 1.

This morning arrived in Hampton Roads the brig Antelope, captain Toulton, in 42 days from Dublin. We have been favored by captain T. with Irish papers as late as 16th April; the most important particulars we have selected to gratify our subscribers, this evening.

VIENNA, March 27.

The following is an account received from his royal highness the Archduke Charles, of the action of the 26th and 27th, near Otrach, in the vicinity of Pfullendorf. Head Quarters, Pfullendorf, March 22. The French army under the command of General Jourdan continuing to advance, drove in our weak posts on all sides—the French commanders alledging that this was not to be considered as hostilities, but that they were obliged to take possession of certain posts, according to orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan marched with his army to before Otrach, while on the other side general Ferino, who had been detached with his division to the Lake of Constance, drove back the posts of major gen. Pfaffhech, and Ravensburg.

In proportion as the enemy advanced, I made some hasty marches, and on the 20th reached the heights near Saulgau and Althausen. I caused the army to encamp close to the principal posts of my advanced guard, so that the main body was only one march distant from the French.

On the same day that I had taken this position, the enemy attacked my advanced guard, overpowered some of my foremost detachments, and advanced even to Holzengirch and Klosterfussen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, had no sooner received reinforcements, than they drove the enemy back to some distance in their turn.

As I had now advanced by forced marches so near to the enemy, I resolved, yesterday, immediately to make the attack. The enemy took his position near Otrach. He concentrated his main force on the advantageous heights of Otrach, as also on those of Menggen. The valley of Otrach is marshy, and so formed, that it has only four principal passages. The position of the enemy, therefore, gave him many local advantages, and a great superiority.

In this situation I thought it most advisable to attack the enemy's centre with united forces; with this view I placed behind the advanced guard under Field Marshal Lieutenant Nauendorff, a column on the right, under the command of Field Marshal Lieutenant the Prince of Furstenberg, along the Danube towards Menggen; another on the left under the command of General Count Wallis, to march on the chaussee of Althausen towards Otrach, towards which latter place like with myself led the middle column along the chaussee of Saulgau. I succeeded in driving the enemy, after an obstinate resistance, from his position, and pursued to the heights of Pfullendorf.

In this advantageous position the enemy again made a stand. His whole front being in this position completely covered by a marshy valley. I drew the greater part of my army towards his right flank, in order to attack him on that side, and in the rear; but this attack could not be made yesterday on account of the night coming on, the enemy, however, did not chuse to wait for it, but retreated in the night to Stockach which he was pursued by my advanced guard.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not small, as the attack of the strong position of Otrach was extremely difficult; the loss of the enemy, however, is infinitely more considerable. We took a number of prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

STOCKACH, March 25.

Head quarters of the Archduke Charles. A very warm action took place to-day, which ended in the Austrian army maintaining its position. We lost a great number of men, but the French more.

March 27.

(By an extraordinary courier.) The battle on the 25th was more decisive than was at first supposed. The right wing of gen. Jourdan has drawn off into Switzerland, and Jourdan himself is retreating thro' the Black Forest, towards Kehl. The Archduke performed, and led on the troops on foot. He is, thank God, extremely well. Major Buhler (Von Menckhem) set off last night for Vienna, with the news of the victory. The Archduke on the field of battle, appointed Major Gen. Stippichs to be General, instead of the Prince of Furstenberg, who is killed. Stippichs, 12 years ago, was only first-jeant.

ULM, March 27.

On the 23d and 24th some actions took place between the advanced posts of the armies of the Archduke and Jourdan. On the 25th Jourdan in connection with the Gen. St. Cyr and Vandamme, attacked the Austrian advanced guard under general Meerfeld, and drove it back in great confusion.

It would have greatly suffered had not the Archduke rallied to its support. The battle was bloody and very obstinate. The prince of Furstenberg was killed, as was also the

Prince of Dalm. The Austrian army of 100,000 men followed most. The battle was fought three leagues to the west of Mollath towards the Danube.

Another Letter—same date.

According to accounts from the head quarters of the Arch Duke, dated Stockach, 26th inst, the French had, the day before, attacked the Austrian army at several points, with great violence. They were obliged, however, to retire with considerable loss. The action cost the Austrians likewise many brave soldiers. The Prince of Furstenberg, the Prince of Arhalt Bernberg and many Staff Officers are among the slain.

RASTATT, March 18.

On the 24th Gen. St. Cyr obtained an advantage over the right wing of the Arch Duke Charles, and advanced to Mollath; but on the 25th the Arch Duke drove back the French army at all points, and improved his success on the 26th. It is believed that Gen. Jourdan will be obliged to retreat through the valley of Kinzing, and at last to repass the Rhine.

FREYBURG in the BRISGAU.

March 29.

A number of French troops are marching back thro' this town, and the Austrians are expected here again soon. Should the Austrians not repass the Rhine at Stralsburg, another battle must take place in a day or two, as the Austrians, especially the cavalry continue to advance.

The following are the accounts of the operations in the Vorarlberg, near Feldkirch.

HOHEN EMS, March 29.

Head Quarters of General Hotze. On the 22d inst. Gen. Oudinot attempted to erect batteries on a height in front of the left wing of our position near Feldkirch, but was driven thence by a heavy cannonade from our trenches, while Gen. Jellachich carried the heights sword in hand, making many of the enemy prisoners. On the 23d Massena's perfidious attack on a whole position with 6000 picked Grenadiers, and the brigade of gen. Oudinot, but after a battle which lasted the whole day was defeated by gen. Jellachich with a loss of 3000 men, and obliged to retreat over the Rhine. Our loss amounts to 800 men, among which are three Staff officers, and twenty-four other officers wounded.

Our position was immediately after advanced to the Rhine. The Austrian troops, as well as the Vorarlberg Militia, and the Lely en masse, performed wonders. Massena has retired to the Grison country, where he has entrenched himself, and detached General Oudinot with a corps to Rieineck, probably to cover the country of St. Gall, so important to General Jourdan, or to give disturbance to Bregetz.

LINDAU, March 28.

We have still here a garrison of 700 Austrians. Gen. Hotze, who on the 21 inst. arrived in our vicinity from Bregetz, with 12,000 men, to observe the right wing of the army of Gen. Jourdan, under Gen. Ferino, yesterday drew again towards Feldkirch, as in consequence of the successful battle on the 21st near Otrach and Menggen, Ferino has been likewise obliged to retreat with precipitation.

On the 23d, the French attempted to drive Gen. Jellachich, in the absence of Gen. Hotze, from his position near Feldkirch. The battle lasted the whole day. The Tyrolese levy of the Peasants did wonders. They rolled down the stones on the enemy, and engaged them hand to hand. In the evening the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 3000 men, among which were 200 prisoners.—It is now expected that General Hotze will pass the Rhine and penetrate into Switzerland.

The well known Col. Williams is arrived at Bregetz, where he will build gun-boats, which, in case of an incursion into Switzerland, will do great service in the lake of Constance. To day all the boats, fails mails &c. at Lindau, have been put in requisition for col. Williams.

LONDON.

Accounts have been received of the sailing of gen. Stuart, with a part of the troops under his command, on a secret expedition from Minorca. It is conjectured that this armament is destined against Malta.

DUBLIN, April 16.

The Hamburg mail that arrived with the last packet has exposed the fallacy of the accounts in the Paris papers from the French officers, of their engagements with the Austrians.—Though Jourdan and Massena have with ridiculous bombast boasted successes, both of them it appears have met with very severe defeats from the Austrian army.

Such vapouring letters are the contrivance of the French government, to deceive the unhappy people they rule, and to keep off that vengeance that must ere long fall upon their tyrants, for having been the destruction in war, of so many thousands of wretched Frenchmen.

Will be Sold,

At 11 o'clock on Thursday next, at the Calendar under the First Presbyterian Church in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets—

FIFTY PIPES OF GENUINE OLD PORT WINE, In pipes, half pipes and quarts. Conditions of Sale.—all purchasers of two pipes and upwards, approved notes at ninety days; and all purchasers of one pipe and under, cash. CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers. June 6.

LOST,

ON the Evening of the 4th instant, a red Morocco Pocket Book, with some money in it, a Check on the Bank of Pennsylvania for 22 dollars, with a number of papers. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to John Res. No 55, corner of 4th in Chestnut Street, shall have 25 dollars reward. June 6.

BOTTLED PORTER,

For sale at HERR'S BREWERY. June 6.