## The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA.

PRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

■ # @ # · SELECTIONS PROW LONDON PAPERS, (THE TIMES,)
PER THE PACKET.

LONDON, April 19. Yesterday afternoon arrived the mail from Hamburgh, due on Wednesday; and we have the pleasure to state, that the advices brought by it from all parts of the continent are of the most fatisfactory nature. The French have either been beaten, or have found it expedient to retreat in every direc-tion. We can state with considence, that we have later advices from the Continent,

than aline? any person in London.

The following is the general outline of

On the 27th and 31ft ult. the French were completely beaten near Verona, by General Kray. The object of the French was to get possession of Verona and Legnano, the bulwarks of the Venetian territories; but they were repulsed with great loss in both attacks. We have given General Kray's official letters on the subject in our private correspondence.

It is reported that Ancona is taken by the Turks and Russians.

The first columns of the Russians have already advanced into the Venetian Territo-

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the French were obliged to evacuate the Tyrol on the 28th ult. for fear of being turned by the Austrians, who entered

being turned by the Austrians, who entered Schaff hausen on the 30th. The following private letter from Inspruck, dated on that day, gives a very particular account of the situation of affairs in that quarter:—

"Inspruck, March 30.

"At an early hour this day we received the agreeable news that the French had abandoned the Upper Inthall, into which they had penetrated, and have retreated towards Engadin. At Finstermuntz they burnt down the bridge, in order to cover their retreat. the bridge, in order to cover their retreat. The victory of the Archduke, the movements of General Hotze upon their rear; the unfuccessful attack of General Massena at Feldkirch, and lastly, the late rising in the Lower Inthall, of about 18,000 men, of of whom 24 companies are sharp shooters, are the cause of this retreat. General Bellegarde remains with 15,000 men in Vints-chgau: General Laudhon has met him with the remains of his corps that had been beaten on the 26th.'

If, as it has been afferted, the object of General Jourdan was to draw the Archduke General Jourdan was to draw the Archauke towards the Rhine, in order to give general Massen an opportunity of forcing his way into the Tyrol, he has been completely foiled; for we find that his Royal Highness, instead of pursuing the French through the defiles of the Black Mountains of Suabia, has bent his course towards Switzerland, which country is bordering on a state of insurrection try is bordering on a state of insurrection again the mother Republic. The Helvetic directory having proposed to declare war against Austria, the commission appointed to make a report on the subject, suggested the propriety of telay; and the youths of Switzerland having also been ordered to the frontiers, refused to march. Our letter states as a report, that General Hotze has actually entered the Canton of Zurich, to turn the entered the Canton of Zurich, to turn the French army under Massena on one side, while the Archduke penetrates into Switzerland by way of Schaff hausen and Constance. We expect in a short time to hear that the old and good government of the Swifs Can-tons is re-established.

Nor are the affairs of the French more presperous on the Rhine. Although we cannot trace that the Austrians have purfued them, it appears now to be decided, that the whole of Jourdan's army should recross the Rhine. It has already begun to abandon the passages of the Black Forest, and to retreat into the plain on the fide of that river.—General Jourdan arrived on the 2d at Strafburgh with General Ernouf. He has refigned his command, and is to be succeeded by Journal of the Strafburgh with General Ernouf. by Joubert or Massena. The Austrians have driven away the posts from Hornberg. The Head-quarters of the French are to be imme-

diately removed to Strafburgh.

At length the Congress at Rastadt is disfolved. Count Metternich, the Emperor's minister plenipotentiary, left that place on the 30th declaring all negociation to be at an

Colonel Crauford is arrived at Hamburgh, on his way to the Head-Quarters of the Archduke.

Archduke.

The Cruizer brig, which arrived on Wednesday at Yarmouth, from the coast of Holland, brings intelligence that a squadron of Dutch ships of war, consisting of one fail of the line, and five frigates, was preparing to fail on a secret expedition; in consequence of which the following men of war will put to sea immediately; the Ganges, commodore M'Douall; America, Glatton, and Monmouth; the Scorpion sloop, Narcissus brig, and a cutter. brig, and a cutter.

The Austriaus and French have agreed to an exchange of prifoners, which is to take place without delay.

## PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"I, ucerne, March 29.
"It was proposed this day by our Directory to declare, war against Austria, but the Commission appointed to take the report on that message suggested the propriety of waiting until all the preparations for war were completed before, the declaration should be surred to. Every thing has been in a state agreed to. Every thing has been in a state of activity here for some days past. The Directory sent orders to the Commanders of the Militia of Busses, Zurich, Schaffhauden, &c. to repair to the Rhine, and remain there, under the command of General Keller at the diffuolition of the French Generals.

Itsifo ordered General Keller, on the 27th, to break down or burnfall the bridges of the Rhine on the frontiers of Switzerland. General Nouvion has been ordered to occupy the Frichthal, and to guard the bridges of Rhinfald and Lauranhur. fold and Laufenburg. "Basle, March 31.

"General Massena has published an of-ficial accounts of the fuccesses obtained by General Lecourbe's corps. It is dated Coire, March 28, and is addressed to the French Army, in Switzerland,-All the Citizens iom the age of 45 to 60 years, were affembled here yesterday, and had their names en-rolled to be organized to be employed in the service of the Police."

"The approach of the Austrian Army has inspired the enemies of the present system with courage and considence. All the young men have been ordered to repair to the frontiers, but they have refused in several can-tons, particularly in that of Berne, and de-clare that Switzerland is not at war with any power. In other parts the officers and fol-diers have declared that they would defend their country to the last drop of their blood, but that they would not go beyond the fron-tiers. A part of the picked men who had een fent thither have returned. The refufal of the Legislative Body to declare war against Austria is considered as very important, and the infurrection in the Cantons of Glaris and Appenzel is not less entitled to notice.

"The following is an official letter from General KRAY, giving an account of the battle at Legnano: "Legnano, March 26,

11 o'Clock at Night. "The enemy attacked me early this day with great impetuofity; but I have repulied them with confiderable lofs. The French General Devins has been killed, and General al Servin wounded. The prisoners, who have already been brought in, confift of two chiefs of battalions, 20 officers, and more than goo foldiers. Fifteen pieces of cannon, and as many ammunition waggons, have also falen into our hands, Fifteen hundred Frenchmen lie dead upon the field of battle. We have also a confiderable number of killed and have also a confiderable number of killed and wounded. The enemy have been entirely dispersed, and pursued in their slight from Legnano to Angeri and Cerera. General Baron Von Khaitzen writes me word from V rona, that he has been attacked by Geneal Scherer, but made a successiul resistance. I am fetting out for that place with the greatest part of my troops, as I suppose that the enemy will renew their attacks.

(Signed) "KRAY."

"Inspruck, April 4.

The following official Letter is written by
General KRAY from the

"Head-Quarters at Verona, March 23.
"Yesterday the enemy, with the two di-isions of Le Serurier and Victor, endeavourvisions of Le Serurier and Victor, endeavoured to make a fourth attack upon positions along the Adige. They pressed forward with great impetuosity over that river. Their plan in this hazardous attempt was, to force the army that lay behind Verona to retreat towards Vicenza and thus to seize upon Verona and Legnano, as the barriers of the Venetain territory. But Generals Eroblich, Lattermann, Elsnitz, and Gottesbiem advanced against them in a determined manner, and drove them entirely across the Adige. The enemy, from a fear of being pursued, broke down the bridges above Verona immediately after passing them, by which means their rear, consisting of 1300 men, was cut off; 800 of these were made prisoners, and off; 800 of these were made prisoners, and the rest whithdrew towards the Tyrolian Hills, where they will scarcely ever arrive. Among the prisoners are several Staff and other Officers. We have only had 100 men wounded, and very few have been killed. The Horfe Artillery performed extraordinay fervices.

"The Archduke Charles is pushing on with the principal part of his forces towards Switzerland, and will attempt to force a passage into that country between Constance and Schaff haufen, as foon as all his military arrangements in Suabia shall have been set-tled. He has transferred his head-quarters from Stockach to Liptingen. The Austrians promife themselves great advantages from the proclamation of the Archduke, which is to be published the moment they enter Switzerland. It does not appear, however, that they have yet reached Schaffhausen as had been stated. The bridge of that town on the Rhine has been broken lown by the French.

"P. S .- The Austrians entered Schaffbousen on the 30th of March."

Rastadt, April 4. "While it is reported at Strafburgh that the French army is only waiting for numerous reinforcements from the interior, to advance into Suabia, we hear at this place that its head-quarters, which were last at Gengenbach, are removing to Strashurg. The thief part of the staff is at Offenburg, and some of the troops are on their march to Kehl. General Jourdan is indisposed. His idjutant Legrand loft an arm and a foot in the action of the 25th, and Gen. Compere had both feet earried off by a cannon ball.

A patrole of Red Mantles having advanced yesterday to Gengenbach, were taken prifo-

Franckfort, April-3. from Rastadt yesterday for Bernadotte's ar-

" A confiderable degree of discontent has manifested itself at St. Gall, in consequence of the delign which had been formed to march the militia out of the country."

The Hague, April 9:

"It is once more in agitation here to put the Barasian tracers."

the Batavian troops into a flate of activity for the purpose of relieving the French troops in Cologne and Coblentz. They cannot, however, march before the end of the menth.

hip captured by a French privatees, as evek, has been arrested for having plunder-

"The French minister Lembard, who was at Amflerdam last week, returned again to that place yesterday. It is generally sup-posed that his object is to raise supplies there for his government."

Hamburgh, April 13. " It is faid that Gen. Hotze has entered the Canton of Zurich, but this report wants

"We learn from unquestionable authority, that the French have evacuated the "The blockade of Philipsburgh is com-manded by Gen. Darnaudat. His head-quarters are at Schwetzingen.

The med recent news from the Auftrian army in Italy flates, that the French have been repulled with confiderable loss in

the late actions near Verona."

Constantinopie, Mareb 9. "The Tartars who were charged with the office of bringing the head of the unfor-tunate Hangerli, late Hotpodar of Walla-chia, to this capital, were remarkably expeditions in their journey. They performed the journey to Conflantinople in three days and fome hours. The head was exposed on a filver dish at the gate of the Seraglio, and an inscription was set up in the following words :- "Violator of the law, perfidious to his country, and the tyrant of his principality." The Turks state, that this prince had extorted from the Wallachians no less than eight millions of piastres, and was enthan eight millions of piantres, and was engaged in a traiterous correspondence with Passwan Oglou. His riches have been seized and confiscated, and when the Grand Seignor passed by the head; as he was going on horseback to the grand Mosque, he could not conceal his indignation at the fight but exclaimed—" I thought him a man, and he proved himself a monster." The head of a subsitern officer, a favorite of the Captain Pasha, was also exposed. At the comtain Pacha, was also exposed. At the com-mencement of the week, several transports under convoy of some ships of war with the Russian and Turkish stags, and 5000 chosen troops on board, failed from the canal. It is generally understood that this force is deftined to act against the French in Egypt. though fome politicians pretend, that it is to land in Calabria to affift the King of Na-ples. What tends to confirm the latter opinion is, that M. Ludolf, his Sicilian Majesty's Minister, has had several conser-ences with the Reis-Essendi, the object of which was to folicit affiftance for his maf-

ter. He was supported in his solicitations by the Russian and English Ambassadors. "It is stated with considence that the per-fon who see fire to the Selim, a first-rate has been apprehended by the police. He had a belt full of Louis d'ors, and confessed he had ribed by the French to fet the ship on fire. His punishment will be dreadful. The French prisoners here have murdered one of their countrymen. He was 78 years old, and having cuffed the revolution for the miseries it had produced, his companions beat him to death. They are all in irons, and will be punished without exception."

Stockach, March 31. The battle of the 25th, as well as that which tool lace on Eafter Monday, was fought in our neighbourhood. There was a dreadful carnage. The killed and wounded on both fides amounted to 10,000. The way about coo waggon loads of killed and wounded. But from 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they began to give way, they had no more time to carry off any more. The prince of Furstenberg, who was killed by a musket shot, and the prince of Anhalt Bernberg, were buried here. The latter could not, in the beginning, be found any where. It was thought he had been taken prisoner; and accordingly a trumpeter was fent to the French, who could give no account of him. The pext day one of his fervants found the body in a wood under another dead body. Our town has suffered little, but the neighbourhood has very considerably during the retreat of the French. The army of Jourdan has so drained the south west part of Suabia of provisions and forage, that the army of the Archduke in its pur-fuit will be obliged to have all those necessa-ries carried after it. This will retard his progress very much.

Ulm, April 3. We have here a proclamation from the Archauke to his army, in which he thanks them for the valour they displayed on the 21st and 25th of March, and rouses them to the performance of fresh acts of heroism.

Suabia, April 4.
Since the corps of general Sztarray has neen in a great measure united to the army of the Archduke, the whole is 100,000 drong. Although there is no danger to be apprehended, yet the works of Ulm and Ingoldstadt are still carried on. The inhabitants of the latter town had, for a consideraole time back, received orders to lay up one year's provisions.

Vienna, April 3. The fame number of Austrian troops will earch from Italy into Tyrol and Austria, as there shall arrive Russians in that quarter. Our garrison is to join the army of the Empire, and will be replaced by Hungarian regiments, the invalids are to join the armies to perform the service of the hospitals.

The Court Gazette of this day contains, in a Supplement to that of yesterday, the following intelligence:—" Marshal Kray had announced that he had taken every necessary measure to repel the attacks which he fore-This evening it adds, first lieutenant Diest of the Grenadiers of Nadasti, who was dispatched by the field marshal, arrived here as a courier. He sends intelligence by him, that on the 25th, all the treops being affembled in the camp of Bevilagua, he had advanced to Legnano, in order to make the necessary difpositions. On the 27th in the morn ng was heard a cannonade on the side of Verona, and he was foon afterwards attacked at Legand the strongs of our star wa

"The prize master on board the Swedish I nano, where he sustained the attack with the garrison of the place, that the troops en-camped at Bevilaque might have time to ad-vance. He then attacked in his turn the enmy and defeated them in all points. Nig eny and defeated them in all points. Night put an end to the engagement, but the French were purfued. We have lost focmen in killed and wounded, and among the former is lieutenant-colonel count Mercantin, who is much regretted. The enemy having advanced under the calinon of the fortress, has experienced a more confiderable loss. We had taken, at the departure of the course. These probabilities at the course. courier, 1000 prifoners, 14 pieces of cannon, feveral ammunition waggons, and Lieutenant-General Kray expected to take many more. Lieutenant-General Frolich, who commanded a column, Major-General Luttermann, and Colonels Sommariv "uat, and Apfaltern, particularly diffing d them-felves" Lieutenent-General Kray does not give any further accounts, as mame diately after the action he advanced with a confiderale part of the army towards Verona, in order to support Lieutenant-General Keim,

who was engaged with the enemy.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow leaves this City in a few days for the army of the Archduke, in order to concert the operations of the campaign with that Prince, and reckons to arrive on the Banks of the Adige about the 25th of this month. The Russian troops will have arrived there before him. He would not allow them to proceed upon their march, according to the arrangements made by the Council of War, as practifed by the Austrian troops, and observed that they were accusto-med to march faster, and that they ought not to be spoiled This prohibition has caused so material an alteration, that the 1st Russian column will arrive in Italy about the 10th and the others within three days of each other.
The Emperor has appointed Count Suwarrow
Field-Marshal of the Austrian troops in Italy, and prefented him with his portrait, deco-rated with brilliants.

London, April 18.

No engagement of any consequence seems to have happened in Suabia fince the 26th alt. but the result of the day is best appreiated by the consequences it has produ The French army of the Danube has been forced to retreat in all directions.

We have given a kind of official report

of what passed on the 26th, it does not how ever state the loss on either ade, but a pri vate letter from Ulm mentions, that the French loft 4000 men killed on wounded, and 3000 prisoners, besides great quantities of ammunition of all forts.

Accounts of a recent date, flate, that on the 29th ult. " a body of French, amount-ing to 8000 men, which had penetrated in-to the Tyrol, had been defeated by General Bellegarde, and it was expected that it would be wholly cut off."

This news comes from some authority, and we hope it will be confirmed by the next

Yesterday Cept. Pergonger, an Austrian officer, arrived at the Count de Stahremberg's, the Imperial Ambassador, with ad-

vices from Germany, and foon after was in-troduced to his Majesty at the Levee. Yesterday accounts were received at the Admiralty that the French had made ano-ther attack on the Island of St. Marcou. The intelligence was brought by a vessel to Portfmouth.

In proportion as theleafon advances when it is likely the Minister may find it necessary raile a fum of money for the services of the year, so do reports accumulate that the Loan is to be brought on from day to day, and that the sum required is to an amount probably double to what may really be wanted. One day we hear that Mr. Pitt is to bring forward Foreign Subsidies—another day the Loan is described to be for an amount beyond all calculation and makes mount beyond all calculation—and yester-day it was reported, that another Imperial Loan was negociating. The Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange had a Meeting to propose a List for a Loan.

Respecting the Reports in circulation of the period when Mr. Pitt intends to bring forward the fupplies of the year, we have only to observe, that we have no reason to believe he will haken this business, until he s able to form fome accurate idea of the amount of the INCOME TAX, the returns to which cannot be had fooner than the middle of May, as the Commercial Commissioners anly began last Monday to open the letters fort to them, of which there are upwards of 10,000. Several bets have been laid, that the Tax will produce 13 millions and up-

Gen. Jourdan has confirmed the neutraliy of Franckfort.

The reigning Duke of Brunswick is sta-ted to have proceeded to Minden, from

whence he is to retu a to Brunswick in a few Tuesday John Binns and J. Belton, a publican, in Westminister, were taken into custody by Sayers and Rivett, Bow-street Officers, on a charge of high treason, and after being examined before the Privy Council,

being examined before the Privy Council, were committed to feperate prilons.

Binns was taken into custody near Pancras, the Officers meeting him on the road, as the ywere going in search of him; he however, perceiving them at some distance, ran into the fields, and endeavoured to escaps.

A hist of Special Jurors from the county of Kent has been struck, at the fuit of the Attorney General, in the prosecution, the

Attorney General, in the profecution, the King versus the Earl of Thanet, and others respecting the Maidstone tumult, on the acquittal of Arthur O'Connor: this trial, which is to be at the bar, before the four, udges of the Court of King's Bench, is expected to come on the 23d inft.

Plym uth, April 15.

Arrived the Argus French privateer, of 16 guns and 90 men, taken by the Pomona and Profelyte frigates from Ireland.

Portsmouth, April 16.
Arrived, the Duchess of York armed cutter. The master says that yesterday be heard gons fire from Marcou for one hour and hree quarters, and clearly faw the Imozk. French Commander.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

Hague, Apr. Our coalt was much alarmed by one de which latted for fome hours n illage of Noordwyk, four leagues fro place, in the Department of the Texe Detachments of the garrifon of Leyden in mediately marched to the spot, but the alar appears to have been occasioned by the cap ture of a Sweedish vessel by a French priva-teer, on the day before. The prize being pursued by an English frigate and two othe ships, ran on shore, and was fired upon by the English, but being protected by the battery at the village, the frigate fired, and having done some damage to the house sailed away. The Swedish vessel was car tured coming out of the Meuse and tured coming out of the Meufe, and bound to Hamburg. She will probably the last prize of a similar kind, as a Dec of the French Directory has been transmitted to us, which puts an end to the depreda tions of privateers. It orders all the Conmissioners of the marine to deprive all Fre privateers which may capture vessels belonging to Allied or Neutral Powers, in view of our coasts, or coming out of our ports, of their commissions and letters of marque,

"No measures have been yet taken to enable our troops to march to the Rhine, as had been reported. One of the last, acts of the Administration of the cidevant Province of Holland, previous to its being replaced, has been the revival of the prohibition of the former titles of Loufieur, Madame, Baron, Comte, &c. and it has directed that the titles of Citoven and Citovene hall only the tles of Citoven and Citoyenne shall only be

"The Executive Directory has adopted a different mode from that of the French Directory, of terminating the administration of its Members. Instead of drawing lots every year, it yesterday announced to the Legislative Body, that the lots we e drwn all at once, with respect to the five years in advance; and that in confequence of that regulation, the Director Van Haffalt would go out in August, 1799; Van Hoof, in the lame month, 1800; Van Hoedt, in 1801; Van Haerfolt, in 1802, and Eumerius in 1803.

Stokach, March 27. Official report given by his Royal High ness the Arebduke Charles, of the

transactions of the 25th and 26th.

"The Imperial Army marched on the 24th from Pfullendorf, and on the fame day occupied a camp before Stockach. The ight wing was posted on the heights of Wab-peuren, towards Nullenburg, and the left pefore the turnpike bridge in the direction of Wallwies. Three battalions of Lasci, that formed part of this wing were placed on the heights of Espingen to cover it. The advanced posts extended as far as Steislingen, Augestingen, and the heights of Leiburgent. At the latter place General Count Meerfield took three pieces of cannon and several prisoners. At break of day on the 25th, Jourdan attacked the Imperial advanced posts with the operated vigor. His inches od posts with the greatest vigor. His right wing had received considerable reinforcements rom Switzerland, and his left wing from the Danube. The enemy marched in three clums by the chaulles of Singen toware Sareillingen; by that of Engen toware Ach; and by that of Tuttlingen and Leil tingen to Stockach. The principal force ne enemy was directed ; tire into the wood fituated between Leib gen and Stokach. Some hours afterwa which extended more than two leagues, tending by this maneuvre to turn the polition of the Imperial army, and neglected nothing to fucceed. From 5 in the morning to 2 in the afternoon the enemy had the advantage, and advanced in three divisions. Notwithstanding the battalions which the Archduke had fent from the left wing to the fupport of the right, it would have been in possible to repulse the enemy, who defende themselves obstinately, had it not been so the extraordinary bravery of some regiment of infantry. At 2 in the afternoon themselves are the extraordinary bravery of the extraordinary bravery braver emy were driven from the wood and oblige to retire. In that attack Lieutenant-Gene ral the prince de Furstemberg was killed by a cannon ball. As soon as the grandier penetrated through the wood, the Archduke made them march forward with the cuiraffier of Mack and Nassan, under the orders of Lieutenant General Kollowarth. The gr nadiers were attacked as they were form by the French carabiniers, who were rep d, with the loss of a piece of cannon an the half of a demi brigade. The enemy re-treated after this defeat towards Leibtengen, but was not purfued that day, as night was coming on. The right wing retreated in the night of the 26th till the 27th by Offingen, Sincen, Engen, and Hilzingen, and the left by Tuttlingen, beyond the Danube. The French loft a prodigious number of mentre of the conduct of forces loggerable, particularly the conduct of several generals, partici Generals Stader, Count de Nauen prince Schwarrenburgh, and Count de Gyulay.

Freyburg, (in Brisgam) March 28.

Yesterday 700 Austrian prisoners we rought to this place, and the whole nor ber here amounts to 2500, who are to be fent farther on. The French have had a vall number of wounded. General Compire passed through in a very dangerous state from his wounds. The French come in in finall parties of 4, 5, 6, and 8 men; the in-fantry without muskets, and the cavalry without horses. They speak in the highest terms of praise of the bravery of the Austrians. The wounded, to the number of 1200, have been conveyed to Neuf-Brisac. The French garrison marched out of this town to day. bout 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The i habitants believing that the Austrians were on the point of entering, were very near attacking the French, but were fortunately prevented by the prudent conduct of the