

Late Foreign Articles

VIA SALEM.

VIENNA, May 8.

When General Melas was about to enter Milan, he was met by the Archbishop and Magistrates, who delivered to him the keys of the city.

The Austrian loss on the Adda was 6 officers, 245 men, and 105 horses killed—21 officers, 785 men, and 150 horses wounded—308 men and 28 horses missing.

Sawarow is now marching the flower of his army against Turin.

Capture of Pizighetone, &c.

This town has been taken by General Keim. He took therein 30 officers, 600 men, 95 pieces of cannon, and an abundance of stores.

At Arona we found 17 pieces of cannon, 5000 cartridges, &c.—At Milan, 23,000 muskets.

The citadel of Tortona has been taken by assault.—Ivrea by capitulation.—Olegio is also in our possession; 2000 prisoners, and 120 pieces of cannon, are among the fruits of this capture.

Two thousand troops have been landed by the English, at Salerno, who have joined Cardinal Ruffo's army.—Between 7 and 8000 have been landed on the opposite coast. The French have left Naples; and the King is preparing to return.

We learn, from Constantinople, that thirty thousand Janissaries are marching for Syria. The clergy, &c. have made the Grand Signior presents of 25,000,000 piasters.—A squadron of 5 ships of war, and 15 gun boats are to sail to join Sir Sidney Smith, in Egypt.

May 20.

The citadel of Messina is garrisoned by the English.—Commodore Trowbridge possesses all the islands in Naples bay.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY.

MAY 13.

Gen. Moreau has taken a new position on the river Tessino.—Its right the Appennines—its left the Italian bailiwicks of Switzerland. This position extends upwards of 30 leagues. His skill to defend his flanks will be in requisition.

VERONA, May 10.

Since the last 4th, 9000 French prisoners have passed this city. Fourteen thousand Russians, and 8000 Turks, are said to be landed in the Neapolitan territory.

MAY 13.

The Austrian Head-quarters are at Novi-TURIN, WITH ITS CITADEL IS NOW IN OUR POSSESSION. The combined Russian and English (we think it should say Turkish) fleets of 130 sail, have landed at Genoa, and the harbour, and the city have surrendered;—and 8000 of Angereau's army taken near the city. A Roveredo account, of May 16, confirms the account of the capture of a considerable French corps near Genoa.—They were conscripts just arrived from Toulon.

MAY 16.

General Kray has summoned Mantua. The French Commander refuses to surrender, alleging his ability to defend himself, and his confidence of relief.

ROVEREDO, May 16.

It is reported, that Cardinal Ruffo, has entered Naples—from which the French have retired.

On, and near, the Rhine.

SWITZERLAND.

Basle, May 8.

Between 3 and 4000 French troops passed the Rhine here, to penetrate it is said, near the Black Forest.

GERMANY.

Upper Rhine, May 10.

Skirmishes daily take place between the Austrians and French, near Kehl.

STOCKACK, May 16.

Yesterday the Archduke Charles informed the army that Gen. Hotze, after taking Lucienfieg, Chur, and the important passes of Sargans, Segatz, Vettus and Kunkel, and took on that occasion 1000 prisoners, 1 standard, and 7 pieces of cannon, had also occupied the whole of the Grison country. To this very day the Archduke's army has not passed the Rhine, but its position is such, that it can be done every hour.

May 12.

A corps of the Imperial army in Italy has already been dispatched to support the Archduke's plans against the French in Switzerland and the Grison country.

SWABIA, May 10.

The army of the Prince of Conde, which is to march through Galicia and Silesia, is to suspend its march until the Russian columns shall have passed beyond Lemberg.

The day before yesterday the Russian General, Count Tolstoi, passed through Augsburg, to the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Stockach, to regulate the march

of a Russian army, which is to be stationed on the Rhine.

There are authentic advices that the convention is already signed, by virtue of which 45,000 Russian troops, now on their march to Germany, are to be taken in British pay. They will act in separate corps with the Austrians, wherever circumstances may require. The common interest of the allied powers will direct these troops to those parts where their presence will be most wanted. Thus 77,000 Russians are already in motion to the assistance of Austria, and their number will always be kept complete, or in case of necessity, will even be augmented.

VIENNA, April 27.

The Grand Signior will set out immediately from Constantinople to Syria, in order to command in person the army against Buonaparte.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON July 20.

Very Important News

May hourly be expected. We were yesterday favored, by an attentive friend from Cape Ann, with the under communications, which were brought to Cape Ann, in the schooner Jack, capt. Stacy, arrived on Thursday, in 42 days from Figuera, in Portugal.

Lisbon, (Sunday evening)

2d June, 1799.

Messrs. Richards, Hitchcock, Baker, & Co.

Dear Sirs,

By the aleance (we suppose mail) of this day, they say, the Spanish fleet put into Carthagea, and the French ran into Toulon; that the king of Naples, was in Calabria, collecting an army to drive the French out of his kingdom; and that the Austrians were in or near Genoa; and yet we have this instant an express from our friend, Gen. Concl, dated Faro, May 30th, half past two in the morning, saying, that from Cape St. Vincent, were seen on the 28th ult. sixteen ships of the line; and that between nine and ten o'clock, in the morning, an action was begun and continued; when the news was sent off to Faro; but from the distance and fog, they could not distinguish completely at the Cape.—What fleets can they be?

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

EVANS, OFFLEY & SEALY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Leigh.

LISBON, JUNE 1, 1799. The Cadiz fleet is said to be put into Carthagea, with damage;—and the French fleet to have anchored in a bay of Majorca, with Earl St. Vincent's near at hand. Their force I believe is pretty nearly equal.

Here are accounts of an action between the Imperial armies and the French, in which the latter were totally defeated with the loss of 14,000. The Russians gave no quarter.

Accounts from the Mediterranean are contradictory.—The probability, on an average of the reports, is, That the Spanish fleet, and not the French, have put into Carthagea, having experienced much damage from a strong Levanter. The French fleet has pushed further up;—and Minorca we conjecture is one of the inferior objects of the expedition, as Malta was that of Buonaparte's.

The confederate Imperial armies improve every moment. The late accounts via Hamburg, bring their van to Turin—their left to Genoa, and their right to the borders of Switzerland. This line effectually cuts off all communication between Moreau's army, and the French "Conquerors of Rome and Naples." These latter are threatened by a strong army from Calabria, disciplined by English officers.

Our Lisbon accounts prove, we think, that the Spanish, and not the French fleet, has put into Carthagea.—If either has, the object of the combination is frustrated.

A Paris paper of May 7, says, "The new American Envoys may be daily expected at Paris." A good thing this!

NEW-YORK, July 24.

FROM THE HAVANNA.

The brig Intrepid, owned by M. de Butts of Baltimore, who was on board, arrived on the 19th inst. at Baltimore from the Havanna, having been instantly ordered away by the Spanish Governor, without permission to go on shore. This is in consequence of the late edict of the King of Spain, prohibiting a trade with neutrals.

There was an embargo at the Havanna on the 16th of this month, on all vessels in that port, the time M. de Butts failed.

At a Circuit Court, held in Kingston, for the county of Ulster, before the Hon Judge Keut, Isaiah M'Donald, was convicted of forgery, and received sentence of imprisonment for life in the state prison.

MONTEGO-BAY, June 15.

Wednesday arrived the brig Chance, Fairrie; and ship Columbus. Fish; two of the Cork fleet. The fleet left Cork the 23d of April, consisting of 49 sail, for the West-Indies, including his Majesty's ship Arab of 22 guns, capt. Cabel, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 25th of May.

In the evening of the 25th, the middle Packet arrived at Barbadoes, from Falmouth and on the passage fell in with Lord Bridport's fleet, and was informed that the French fleet numbered 18 sail of the line and 10 frigates, had failed from Brest on the 25th of April. Lord Bridport's fleet consisting of 16 sail of the line and five frigates.

Thursday arrived the ship Angulus Cæsar, Kerby from London. The Angulus Cæsar left Portsmouth 24th of April, in company with a fleet of 100 sail, for the West-Indies, Africa, and America, convoyed by the Quebec, frigate, Capt. Brenton; the division for the West-Indies arrived at Barbadoes the 2d of June, where they learned the same intelligence as is reported above by the arrival of the middle packet.

Twenty three sail of the London Fleet came down to this Island under the protection of the Quebec.

The Salus, Dunn; and Glory, Higgins, two of the above fleet, are arrived at St. Ann's Bay.

Eight sail of the Cork fleet came down under the protection of the Arab. The Diana, Ronaldson; Creeping Kate, Long; George, —, and a brig were bound to Kingston. The Brothers, Wyllie; and Harmony, Alexander are arrived at Port Antonio.

The Adelphi packet, from this Island, arrived at Falmouth in 44 days.

His Majesty's ship Valiant, Captain Crawley, arrived at Sheerness the 18th of April.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED, DAYS Schr. Sophia, Fessender, Passamaquody, 16 Came up from the Fort.

Brig Esperanza, Kenny, Surinam

CLEARED, River La Plata

Brig Rose, Meany, Surinam

Ship Henrietta, Carlwell, from Dublin, has gone into Wilmington.

Capt. Ruffel of the sch. Sincerity, from La Guira, arrived yesterday at the Fort.

The following vessels were at La Guira when capt. R. failed, viz.

Ship Polly, Taggart, Charleston, to fail in a few days.

Brig Maria, Woodward, Philadelphia, to fail in 5 or 6 days.

Schr. William, Toffery, Marblehead, to fail in 3 or 5 days

Germanstown, Lewis, do do

Alexander, Huley, Baltimore, to fail in 5 or 6 days

Polly, Post, New York

Sloop Abigail, Towers, Alexandria.

On the night of the 5th inst. two days previous to my leaving La Guira, the British frigate Trente, appeared for the first time, during my stay there; sent in two boats and succeeded in cutting out a Spanish Polacre, that arrived from Spain a few days before; the day light however appearing, the Spaniards dispatched some gun boats and retook her from the frigate's boats; in the course of the day the British sent in a flag of truce to demand three seamen that went on board the Polacre when he was recaptured, which was immediately acceded to.

It is also to be observed, that altho' the American vessels lay outside, they carefully rowed past them and selected the Spaniards. Markets very dull, and fully stocked with all kinds of American produce.

Captain Davis from Havanna, arrived at Fort Mifflin, kept company with the ships Fame and Henry, from this port, as far as Cape Florida; they may therefore be hourly expected. Capt. Haines in the schooner Beauty, who had been in La Vera Cruz, was at Havanna, expecting to fail with the fleet, for Baltimore. The Americans are still admitted to make entry at Havanna.

Left at La Vera Cruz—

Ship Rose, Nichols, of New-York.

Brig Ann, Law, ditto

Franklin, Morris, Wilmington

Nancy, Herenburg, Baltimore

Sch' Zennith, Shotleff, Philadelphia

Citizen, Stockett, Baltimore

Alert, Diamond, ditto

All expecting to fail in a few days.

New-York, July 24.

Yesterday arrived brig Delight, Wickham, 63 days from Copenhagen: Hemp and Iron.

Same day, ship Draper, Collins, 52 days from Dublin, with 24 passengers, men, women and children;—among the number, the Rev. Ba tholomew M. Mochen, and Mrs. Hopkins, and three child en, wife of Mr. Jai. Hopkins, of Philadelphia.

Baltimore, July 23.

Arrived yesterday,

Schooner Beauty, captain Haynes, 10 days from Havanna.—Ballast Spoke Schooner Polly, of Baltimore, 4 days out, all well. Sailed in company with the ships Sally, capt. Smith; Abigail, head; Haleyon, Wife; and Active, Cranston; snow Ranger, Martin; brigs John and Joseph, Clark; Patriot, Stanbury; Fanny and Jane, Driscoll, and Felicity, Chatter; schooner Tabitha, Green; besides a number of others, names not recollected, for other parts of the United States.—All under convoy of the General Green frigate which parted from them the 10th inst. lat. 32, long. 75. 20. W.

Arrived this day.

Brig Perleverance, capt. Lucklin, 8 days from Bermuda.

The ship Pegasus, of New York, capt. Concklin, was carried in there and labelled.

Snow Ranger, capt. Martin, 12 days from Havanna.—Sailed with the convoy, parted from them about 7 days ago. Captain Martin has obligingly favored the editors of the Federal Gazette with a minute list of the Havanna fleet, consisting of about fifty American vessels, which will be published to-morrow.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

A pedant of Salamanca, Don Francisco de Cadetto, lately opened his Dispensary of Medicinal Balms at the capital of New-England. The sagacious Bostonians soon found reason to suspect that Don Francisco had been more experienced in the boiling than the healing art, and the Doctor left them.

The Neapolitan Republic, is, it seems, no more; thus another indistinguishable ephemeron has passed into the vale of shadows, and republicanism, in future, will assimilate with it, in the mind of a Neapolitan, no other ideas but murder and rapine. Some eighty or ninety years hence, two grave old councillors, with crimson velvet caps, (not caps of liberty) hearing in the streets of Naples, news of some bloody and ferocious insurrection in a distant and barbarous land, will call to mind the days of Gallic devastation, and one will say to the other—"the cruelty of these savages, brother, is exceeding great—the world hath not known any thing like it for many a long day." "Ay," says the other, "since the bloody French revolutionists, now long since wiped from the face of the earth, we have seen nothing like it."

With great pleasure I have heard the pieces signed "the Lay Preacher of Pennsylvania," approved of and applauded, by gentlemen whose knowledge, judgment and taste, entitle their opinions to high regard.

The ten Austrian companies, supposed by some accounts, to have fallen into the hands of the panic-stricken Santulottes, it now appears by later dates are safe in a strong hold, breathing defiance to those regicides and assassins, and only waiting a reinforcement of provisions, to speak daggers to the bloody foe. As the Austrians have met with no loss to consider as this, since the opening of the campaign, it is the more pleasing to ascertain it to be unfounded. That brutal savagery which poured droves upon droves of the wretched raggamuffins of the Revolution upon the scanty ranks of their enemies, has now wholly evaporated, and it will in future be as strange a sight to them to behold ten Austrian companies prisoners, as to see one English man of war brought into their harbours.

The French Republic, as the gentle Barras tells us, is going to defend at last even the cause of humanity; but alas the weapon wherewithal her defence is to be achieved, is the same whereby she has been exterminated from France. Vengeance, vengeance, bloody Revenge, is the mean by which humanity is to be rescued and defended.

"Tis thus they cause a compromise
"Twixt wrangling contraries;
"As Irish logic never fails
"To gear draught horses by their tails."

The following passage, or one better expressed, may be found in the page of some future chronologist:

"1800. The centuriary year—Final Downfall of the French Republic—Regicides punished—Europe restored to order—Universal Peace."

Buonaparte has told us that the French are good Mussulmen. If so, why should they whine at the death of two men, when they must believe that "God from all eternity decreed" that they should perish at that time and place.

Fifteen of the council of youngsters rose at once to bellow out the sanguinary iteration, Vengeance; like fifteen Asses running to the road side, to bray at a steed passing by. But they need not be in a hurry for vengeance; there will be enough of it amongst them, very soon.

Paris, long the Paradise, has now completely become the Pandemonium, of Fools, Goaded by a million of deadly impulses, they rise up in the agonies of despair, crying Vengeance, vengeance, let us execute vengeance. Like one who when life was at its last ebb, desired to be mounted on his horse to give the enemy another charge! but expired in the attempt.

A calculation on the probable durability of a new republic, in these enlightened times, must be somewhat analogous to that made by the Marquis de Condorcet, soon after the murder of his royal master. This fanciful Marquis calculated the probable term of a poor citizen's life at six months. Now, your Republic hath been known to last not so long.

In evidence of the advancement of literature in America, the Editor of a periodical work in New-York has discovered Homer to be a blockhead, and the admiration excited by his works in every age, to be an evidence of the stupidity of mankind. One Maro, a Poet of Mantua, had the preposterous folly to scribble an imitation of his nonsensical rhapsody; and is set down for a still greater Ass than his original. Dryden and Pope are not touched upon by this sagacious being; but Southey's Joan of Arc is mentioned with applause. Bism teneatis?

Dr. Francis J. Smith, the Northampton Demolisher, who admires M'Kean for hanging the Quakers, has sent his speech to Tench Coxe, requesting the old Tory, (as he, Smith, is not very imminent, in dis-

guishing political inquiry from sedition) to prune it of its feutious expressions, and publish it in the Aurora. This the old Tory appears to have done, as the speech has been in the hands of Bache, and being either too long or too nonsensical even for his stupid meridian, was refused a place.

HAVANNA, JULY 11th, 1799.

SIR,

IN consequence of a late order from Madrid, no neutral vessel from a British port is allowed to come into this place; as several have been lately ordered away, and others may come for the want of information of this new order, I think it my duty to communicate the circumstance to you, that you may, if you judge proper, make it public.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOS. M. YZNARDI.

The Secretary of State,

&c. &c. &c.

On the 17th inst. was celebrated at Cambridge in Massachusetts, the annual commencement at Harvard College. The Degrees of A. B. was conferred on Forty-Three Candidates, and that of A. M. on Thirty-Two.

The era of our disconnection with French Despois, was also celebrated at Portsmouth, by an Oration, &c. [Bos. Centinel.

ON THURSDAY,

The 1st of August next, at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Mercantile Coffee House,

WILL BE SOLD,

A COUNTRY SEAT.

SITUATE in the manor of Moorland, Montgomery county near to Thomas Longstreth's Paper mill, and not far distant from the Newton road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia—containing 2 1/2 acres of Land, on which is a good two story stone dwelling house, frame stable &c. on the place is a large garden with every kind of vegetables, and a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit, such as harvest and winter apples, pears, cherries, quinces &c. The crop in the ground consists of corn, flax, potatoes and clover. The situation is very healthy, and being in the neighbourhood of several flocks and flour mills, makes it a desirable purchase for any person wishing to secure a summer retreat at a small expense. Terms may be made known at the office of Edward Bonfall, No. 64 Dock Street; or by BENSON & TORKE, auc'rs. July 25 d12A

LAW BOOKS.

Late Editions.

GEORGE DAVIS

BEGS to let his Professional Friends and the Gentlemen of the Bar generally, through the United States, know, that his BOOKS are just arrived in the Henrietta from Dublin, comprising a collection of the greatest variety and value, and exceeding any former importation. His Catalogues, so soon as prepared, shall be furnished Gentlemen as heretofore; and in the mean time he requests the favor of their early orders. July 25 eodtw

FOR SALE,

Pine Forge and Farm,

SITUATE in Douglas Township, Berks county, about one mile and a half from the River Schuylkill, and five from Potts Town. The farm contains three hundred and sixty acres of land, about one hundred and twenty of which is wood land; twenty-five acres of meadow, fifteen of which is watered, besides clever fields; a very capital orchard containing upwards of two hundred apple trees.

The large has four fires, two hammers, and four pair of bellows, is in complete order, having been lately re-aired, and is capable of manufacturing two hundred and forty tons of bar iron annually.—Likewise, a saw Mill, Smith shop, two coal hooves, and a sufficient number of hoofs to accommodate workmen, all in good order. On the premises are a two story stone dwelling house and counting house stone barn and stables sufficient for thirty horses, a large grain barn, cow house, and every other building necessary for the use of the farm and works.

About five hundred acres of excellent chestnut timber land from 3 to 5 miles from the works; which will be sold either with the works or separate, as may suit the purchaser.

The purchaser can be accommodated with waggons, horses, and every other kind of stock necessary for carrying on the business.

The terms may be known by applying to JOHN CLEMENT STOCKER, Esq. merchant, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID RUTTER.

July 25

w&f

PATENT OILS.

AFTER long and tedious trials, the subscriber has at length brought forward a process and obtained a patent for the purifying of Sea Elephant and Spermaceti Oil.

This right in said Patent is vested in the subscriber, Richard Robotbam, of Hudson, Jared Coffin, Esq. also of Hudson, and Major John Stephens, of Waltham, state of Massachusetts, to either of whom applications on the subject, may be made.

This we presume is the greatest discovery of this kind that has ever been made, for it has been certified by the best judges in the United States, to better the light fifty per cent, and give little or no smoke;—therefore it is recommended to persons concerned in the Sea Elephant and Spermaceti fishery to come forward and promote this excellent discovery, as the best and easiest mode of putting it in execution, is to begin the process on the fishing ground. They that have received oil of Sea Elephant and Spermaceti on hand, may by applying to the subscriber be put in a way to purify the same.

Richard Robotbam.

A sample of the above may be seen at this office. July 25