

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[By the brig Tryal, arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 15.

A letter from Palermo, dated April 8, mentions the arrival there of the William Tell, French ship, lately captured by the English in the road of Malta.

A powerful expedition is certainly preparing to sail; it is to consist of 12,000 men, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

It seems likely from every appearance, that a new expedition is now upon the tapis. Several revenue cutters have just been put under admiralty orders at Portsmouth.

The Court of Petersburg assumed mourning during a fortnight on account of the death of the French princess Adelaide, aunt to the unfortunate Louis XVI.

Admiralty-Office, May 10.

Copy of a letter from vice-admiral lord Keith, commander of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, April 18.

"I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the Guillaume Tell having attempted to escape from Malta on the evening of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning by his majesty's ships Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; but, as I have not yet received captain Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, or of the loss which has been sustained, I must take another opportunity of communicating them.

The state of the weather for some weeks, and at present, is favorable beyond all precedent, for vegetation promises to alleviate the distresses of the great body of society, and to ultimately compensate the enormous price of every article of food.

[The following is a part of the Intelligence in a day morning in an Extra from the Office of the Gazette of the United States and omitted last evening for want of room—It is now re-published for the information of our distant subscribers.]

VIENNA, April 23.

On Monday last, a second Supplement Extraordinary was published, relative to the operations of the army in Italy, which is as follows:

"In the last Supplement, the position was mentioned which General Melas had taken, after the advantages gained by him in the Riviera, and the effecting the blockade of the citadel of Savona. But not to give time to the enemy's principal force assembled near Genoa, to gain advantages over any detached divisions of our troops, the General resolved, for that purpose, as well as for establishing as speedily a junction as possible with F. M. Lieutenants Ott and Hohenzollern, to march with the greater part of the army, on the evening of the 9th, and to take his position from Veirera along St. Justina di Stella to Veggio, the English Admiral having promised to cover his right wing by several ships. Meanwhile, the necessary measures were taken, as soon as the English bomb vessels should have arrived, for bombarding the citadel of Savona by sea and land at the same time. On the 8th the enemy also quitted Finale, thus leaving to F. M. Lieutenant Ellsitz a shorter position from Sette Pani, along St. Pantalone, to Cape Zoppa, but General Melas intends to take possession of it only as the further progress of his operations shall require. In the batteries on the coast between Vado and Finale, seven pieces of artillery of different caliber, and about four hundred pounds of gun powder were found.

General Melas further reports, from the head quarters at Celle on the 10th instant, that he altered his plan of marching to Varraggio, on the evening of the 9th, on account of his having received positive intelligence that the enemy had shortly before reinforced the post of Varraggio with 3000 men. Under these circumstances the General thought it necessary to avoid marching at night, and did not set out before 6 o'clock in the morning of the 13th. He ordered the division commanded by General Count Palffy to attack the enemy at 3 points, at Stella di Costa, while the two Generals Francis Count St. Julien and Count Bellegarde took their stations on and near the Veirera. The engagement was very hot, and the enemy's resistance more than obstinate; but they were forced to give way to the bravery and perseverance of our troops, who with all the courage imagin-

ble made themselves masters of every one of the enemy's advantageous positions. A chief of Brigade, an adjutant General of the commander in chief Massena, who at different times led his troops in person, endeavouring to gain the victory, with several other officers, belonging to Massena's suite, and 290 privates, were made prisoners, and the field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The farther details of the enemy's and our loss, General Melas promises in his next. The enemy flying in confusion, mostly on the roads along the coast, were pursued as far as Invrea, and greatly harassed on their retreat by some English bomb vessels; night only terminated the conflict. On the same day, the 10th the General of Cavalry received the glad tidings from Field Marshal Lieutenant Hohenzollern, of his having, on the 9th instant, ascended the Bochetta with four battalions on which occasion he had taken six pieces of heavy artillery, killed a great number of the enemy's troops, and made nearly 200 prisoners. Field Marshal Lieutenant Keim reported to General Melas, that in the night from the 7th to the 8th inst. he had surprized Mount Cenis, made prisoners 8 officers and 300 privates taken sixteen pieces of cannon, and maintained himself on that important post."

A few days ago, the French Generals Perignon and Grouchy, who had been prisoners at Gratz, set off for Frankfort, accompanied by the Imperial Capt. Villon, to be exchanged.

STUTGARD, April 23.

Letters from Jassy say, that a Russian corps of more than 50,000 men, is collected on the frontiers of Moldavia, which will receive reinforcements. The motive for collecting these troops is not known; but it is supposed that the Sublime Porte has requested succours of the Emperor of Russia against Pashwan Oglou and other European Pashas who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Grand Seigneur.

PARIS, May 9.

Joseph Buonaparte is appointed Counsellor of State, and the Department of the Interior is appropriated to him.

Several emigrants who had returned to France, in order to intrigue, have under the protection of the Centre Police been arrested. Among these is Citizen Piette, formerly member of the Council of Five Hundred. His papers have been seized, and the seals put on them. They mention besides him Oudinot, Falaifeau, under the name of Morneur, De-loffe, Balthou, Labrosse, Lercot, and Robuck. They are accused of emigration.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

"The Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments.

"The First Consul set off at one in the morning for the army of reserve. He repairs to Dijon, and from thence perhaps to Geneva. In 15 days he will be on his return to Paris; and in the interval an uniform and rapid movement will be given to our armies.

"Hasten, citizen Prefects, the payment of the contributions; hasten the departure of the Conscripts who have not quitted your Department. The Head Quarters remain at Dijon, to receive them; let them hasten to join their Comrades, if they wish to share in the glory which awaits them.

"In these circumstances your zeal, Citizen Prefects, will dictate what you ought to do. You see that the interest of the Republic requires that the army should be completed without delay. The First Consul has commissioned me to announce to you his departure, and it is unnecessary for him to remind you of what your country expects from you.

"If upon this intelligence, the hawkers of alarming news should be circulated among you by the slaves of England, let the slaves of England and their emissaries be perused by the hatred and the contempt of Frenchmen. We must either save our country, or be silent and with it well.

"Tell those under your administration that the hour of battle and of glory comes for the last time. Let the soldiers, magistrates, citizens, redouble their efforts. To stimulate the zeal of all, let your departments, your cities, and your fields, ring with these words, which should move all hearts—"Peace is about to be reconquered!"

Signed "LUCIEN BUONAPARTE. Suworow is said to have been on the 14th of April invested with the order of St. Hubertus by the elector of Bavaria; a circumstance which pretty well establishes the fallacy of the report of his having died on the 22d of the present month.

LONDON, May 8.

Some of the morning papers report that a squadron of five Dutch ships of the line, is now at sea. Our letters from Yarmouth received this morning do not state them to have failed, but mention that number being ready to sail; and that our north sea fleet are under sailing orders, to be in readiness should they venture out.

GENERAL ORDERS.

War Office, April 26.

Copies of the following circular letter from the Adjutant General, to the Secretary at War, relative to the Officers being absent from their regiments without leave, &c. have been transmitted to the different army Agents, for the purpose of being circulated throughout the Regiments of their respective Agency.

Horse Guards, April 19, 1800.

Sir, "I have received his royal highness the commander in chief's directions to inform you, that in consequence of the representation made to the king, of the frequent instances which occur of officers being guilty of neglect of duty, by being absent without leave, and not joining their respective regi-

ments; it is his majesty's pleasure, that in future the pay of all officers, who are absent without leave, or who having obtained leave of absence, overstay the period of it of whom I have received his royal highness's command to make from time to time special returns to the war office shall be stopped in the hands of their agents, nor shall it in any instance be afterwards paid to such officers, except upon a very strong and full representation from the commanding officer, stating some unavoidable cause for this apparent breach of duty, in which particular cases his Majesty's further pleasure will be notified through the commander in chief, to the war office.

"His Royal Highness the commander in chief will feel it incumbent on him to submit the name of any Officer who continues absent without leave, and whose absence is not accounted for, to his Majesty, for the purpose of his being suspended. I have the honour to be, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjut. Gen. Right Hon. WILLIAM WINDHAM, Secretary at war, &c.

May 13.

A Passport is made out for the Turkish ambassador and his suite to leave England for the Ottoman port soon as his successor arrives.

A letter from the Hague, dated the 3d inst. received of the Hamburgh mail, contains the following information:—"yesterday the first Chamber and to day the second Chamber decreed, that leave should be given to the importation, from England for every raw material, which is not the direct produce of that country; also every article not of the manufacture of Great Britain. The same privilege has been granted to the Brabanters."

The same letter adds—"That no military man, or armed Burgher is suffered to go without the gates of Amsterdam: Some Burgers, not liking this restriction, tempted on Saturday to pass the gates to the number of fifty. The guard at the gates refused their passing, in which a scuffle ensued, and one Burgher was shot dead. The rest took flight.

We have great satisfaction in being enabled to hold out to the Public the prospect of a considerable reduction in the prices of all sorts of grain, in consequence of the very large importations during the last nine days. The following is an account of the entries inwards, in the port of London, of foreign corn, from the 1st to the 31st of May, 1800, inclusive.

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and quantity. Includes Wheat (45,757 Quarters), Oats (36,138), Rye (2,459), Barley (2,234), Pease (1,538), Beans (800), and a total of 88,226 Quarters.

May 18.

The king on Thursday was present in Hyde Park, at a field day of the Grenadier Battalion at 10 o'clock, which went through their evolutions in a manner much to their credit, and the satisfaction of his majesty. In firing by companies from the centre to flank, Mr. Ongley of the navy officers, who stood a few yards from the king, received a musket ball, which entered the groin, and came out at the back part of his hip.

Paris journals dated the 18th give ample details of the previous battles, and of a new one on the 9th in which the French were again successful. Moreau is represented to assert that he has taken in all 10,000 prisoners and 4 pieces of cannon, and that the Austrians are retreating to Ulm.

May 21.

Paris papers thro the 18th inclusive, reached us this morning. These papers contain a Telegraphic Dispatch from Mungingen, dated the 16th inst. stating the capture of Memmingen by the right wing of the French army.

The Paris Journals state, that the battles of the 4th and 5th, were most bloody. The loss of the Austrians is estimated at 10,000 killed and 15,000 wounded; the French 5000 killed, and 7,000 wounded. On the 7th, the Austrians are said to have gained some advantages, but were soon compelled to retreat. The right wing of the French on the 9th, it is said, entered Lindau, and another was preparing to attack Bregenz after passing the Rhine at Rheineck. The French army seems to be advancing to Augsburg.

DEAL, May 19.

The Superb, Trial, from Charleston, is arrived off Weymouth. On the 15th instant, in long. 12, lat. 42, she was boarded by a privateer of 12 guns, who had captured the Princess Amelia Packet, from the West Indies; and two briggs for Newfoundland; one of them from Dartmouth and the other from Jersey.

NAPPER TANDY.

DUBLIN, May 5.

This day Mr. Tandy and Harvey Morris were brought up to the King's Bench, under a strong escort of cavalry and infantry.

Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice, ordered the Clerk of the Crown to ask the prisoners if they had any thing to say to the Court? Mr. McNally, as Counsel for the prisoners, said it was their wish that their trial should be postponed, as requested on a former day on their part by Mr. Curran; that there was an affidavit sworn, by which it appeared Sir James Crawford, His Majesty's Minister at Hamburgh, intended coming to this city as a witness on their behalf.

The Attorney General consented to postpone the trial when the Court ordered that the prisoners be brought up again this day week in order to be tried, if Sir James Crawford should then appear in Court. The prisoners were remanded. The conduct of people in and around the Court was immense, and the prisoners appeared in good health and spirits.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, July 4.

From the frequent mention that Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence—ignorant people might be led to doubt whether others, who were esteemed patriots, approved of the measure. If Jefferson penned the Declaration, it probably was an accidental honor in the arrangement of Committees, and every other member of Congress would have been proud of the task. The following letter from the person who is now the President of the United States was written the day after that Declaration was made. The fervour of sentiment and language, would authorize a strong presumption of the constant fidelity of the writer to his principles.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1776.

"YESTERDAY the greatest question was decided, which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps, never was, or will be, decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'THAT THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.'

"The day is passed—The Fourth day of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God: It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. I am, &c.

JOHN ADAMS."

The Roxbury Troop of Horse met the President at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Dedham, and had the honor to escort him from thence to Quincy, where he arrived last evening. The Marshal of the District attended at Milton. The President appeared fatigued, having left Providence yesterday morning.

The road the President took in returning to Quincy, deprived the citizens of Boston of the opportunity of testifying to him that their affection is unabated, by assembling to form a respectful escort cavalcade.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

Senator Charles Pinckney, the author of the writings on the case of Nash, the murderer and pirate, arrived on Tuesday last, from Philadelphia, in the schooner Minerva.



Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

Sixth Congress of the United States

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

AN ACT,

To establish the District of Kennebeck, and to annex Lyme to New-London, and to alter the District of Bermuda-Hundred and City Point, and thereby to amend an act intitled "An act to regulate the Duties on Imposts and Tonnage."

Section 1.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the towns of Wells and Arundel, in the State of Massachusetts, and all the shores and waters thereof, shall be a district, to be called the district of Kennebeck, of which the port of Kennebeck shall be the sole port of entry, and the ports of Wells and Cape Porpois shall be ports of delivery only, and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Kennebeck.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That ships or vessels owned in whole or in part, in the towns of Edgcomb and Newcastle in the district of Maine, having entered in due form of laws at the port of Wiscasset, and taken on board an officer, shall be permitted to unlade in the ports of the said towns which adjoin Sheepcut river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the town of Lyme, in the State of Connecticut, and the shores and waters thereof, shall be annexed as a port of delivery only to the port of New London, and all vessels bound to or from the said port of Lyme, shall first come to enter and clear at the said port of New London. Provided however, that the surveyor appointed to reside at Saybrook, shall be authorized to visit and inspect ships or vessels arriving at said port of Lyme, and generally to perform the duties of a surveyor, as may be requisite within said port.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point, as at present constituted in the State of Virginia, shall be called the district of Peterburgh, to comprehend Peterburgh, City Point, and all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets of James River, from Hoods and the junction of Chickahominy to the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, and from thence to the highest tide water of Appomattox, and also the Chickahominy to its highest tide water mark. And the port for the said district shall extend from Peterburgh to City Point. And another district shall be formed to be called the district of Richmond, to comprehend Richmond, and Manchester, and Bermuda Hundred, and all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets of James river, from Bermuda Hundred, including the harbor thereof to the highest tide water of James river, and the port shall extend from Richmond and Manchester to Bermuda Hundred. The office of the collector for the district of Peterburgh shall be kept in the town of Peterburgh, and a collector shall be appointed for the Richmond district, whose office shall be kept in the city of Richmond, and the supervisor's within these two districts, shall continue to reside at the places at present established by law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the matter of any ship or vessel bound to any district of James River above Sewall's Point, shall, before he pass by the said Point and immediately after his arrival either at the same, or at Hampton Road, deposit with the collector of the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or of Hampton, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel; and the said collector shall after registering the manifest, transmit the same duly certified to have been so deposited, to the officer with whom the entries are to be made: And the said collector may whenever he shall judge it to be necessary for the security of the revenue, put an inspector of the customs on board any such ship or vessel, to accompany the same until her arrival at the first port of entry or delivery in the district to which such ship or vessel may be destined: And if the matter or commander of any such ship or vessel, shall neglect or omit to deposit a manifest in manner as aforesaid, or shall refuse to receive an inspector of the customs on board, as the case shall require, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, one half for the use of the officer with whom such manifest ought to have been deposited, and the other half to the use of the collector of the district to which the said ship or vessel may be bound.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That such part and so much of the act intitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage," as comes within the purview of this act, being contrary hereto, shall be and hereby is repealed.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, May 10, A. D. 1800. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Sunday Schools.

A Stated Meeting of the First Day or Sunday School Society, will be held, at the usual place, This Evening, the 9th instant, at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. July 8

FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

THE SHIP Mary Ann, Francis Stewart, Master;

Will sail on Sunday next. Any freight or passengers offering in time, will be taken on low terms: For either of which apply to WILLIAM BELL.

Who has for sale, A few Chests of Placillas, Bretagnes and Ticklenburgs, entiled to drawback. July 9. d4t

WAYNE COUNTY TAXES.

THE owners of unimproved lands in Wayne county, are hereby notified, that Taxes are become payable thereon for the years 1799 and 1800. Those who have not already paid their taxes, are hereby required to discharge the same to JOHN BRINK, Esquire, Treasurer of said County at Millford, within three months from this date, otherwise proceedings to sale, according to the act of assembly in such case provided, will be had by the Commissioners for the said county. Asa Stinson, John Carver, Johannes Van Etten, Commissioners. E. KELLOGG, Clk. July 9, 1800. d 90t

A PARTNERSHIP.

A PERSON possessing some capital, a considerable share of industry, and desirous of engaging as a partner in a lucrative business, may hear of a situation. All proposals on this subject to be in writing, sealed and directed to W. R. J. New York, and left with the printer of the Gazette of the United States, will be attended to. A Printer would find it to his advantage June 5. d4t

FOR SALE, A Printing Press.

Apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.