

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the Snow Poly from St. Sebastian's and from Cork papers received in this city.

LONDON, May 31.

The Russian men of war take home as many of their troops as they can conveniently carry, and the remainder are to be sent in vessels bound up the Baltic, at the expense of our Government.

It has been stated that Earl St. Vincent has been invested with the powers to order Courts Martial, &c. as if this power were new, and delegated to him in particular; but we are assured that it was possessed by both his predecessors in the command of the channel fleet.

The Dublin mails of the 22d and 23d arrived yesterday. The numbers in the Irish House of Commons on Thursday last on the Question of the Address to his Majesty on the Union, were,

Ayes 76—Noes 35—Majority 41.

DUBLIN, May 24.

Yesterday a meeting of the corporation of this city was held in William Street, and a congratulatory Address to his Majesty, conceived in the most loyal terms, unanimously agreed to.

The present Session of Parliament will, it is supposed, sit for two months at least after the great question of union is settled, for the purposes of internal regulation.

CORK, May 30.

Extract of a letter from Ennisforth, dated May 13:

On Saturday the 10th of May inst. Nicholas Walsh was executed on Vinegar Hill, (the principal Theatre of his savage atrocities) pursuant to sentence of a court-martial held at Wexford the 24th of April last.

Walsh, on hearing that his head was to be fixed on the Cattle of Ennisforth, had his hair close cropped; but when he was informed that it was not to be cut off, but that his carcass was to be brought back and thrown into the sea beyond the river at Wexford, he was much disappointed and cast down, for he was taught to believe in the Gaol at Wexford, that every good Christian, on seeing his head, would offer up a prayer for his soul, and when the French should come, (which he was certain of) they would revenge his death tenfold.

Walsh was convicted of the murders of seventeen Protestants, several of them by his own hand, and all of them his immediate neighbours; the majority of these devoted objects of his more than savage brutality, were upwards of 70 years of age. Walsh was the villain that escaped from Major Sirr, by leaping out of a two-pair of stairs window in Bull- Alley.

On the same day, Thomas and Nicholas Parle were executed on the bridge of Wexford for the murders committed as Scholastic; one of them confessed to having thrown back with his pike the child of a protestant, which the miserable mother, while writhing in the flames, had put out of the barn door of Scholastic.

It appeared in evidence on Walsh's trial, that he looked over the bodies murdered, and if any symptoms of life appeared, he with his sword or pike stabbed them to the heart.

[Dublin Journal. May 27.]

On Friday night, information having arrived at Clonmel, that a number of rebels were assembled about two miles from the town, on that Waterford side, a detachment of about thirty men from that town, was dispatched under an officer, who came up with near 500 of them: after a few shots were exchanged, the rebels fled in every direction, succored by the darkness of the night, they all escaped, except one who was killed, and another taken prisoner. These were brought to the town of Clonmel, and on Saturday morning, the body of the fellow who was shot, was suspended from the Town Hall; the other, it is supposed will immediately be brought to trial by a court-martial.

The first and second divisions of the Clare militia, which were quartered at Tralee &c. marched to Limerick last Tuesday and Wednesday, to do duty until further orders.

John Mulcahy and Patrick Flynn found guilty by a general court-martial, of burglary and robbery, were on Friday last taken from the cells, under an escort of the Lancashire Dragoons, to Pallas Green to the county Limerick, where they were hanged pursuant to sentence; after which their bodies were brought to town, and thrown into Croppies Hole, at the New Gaol.

PARIS, June 2.

For three days we have had no news from the Chief Consul. He had informed the Consul Cambaceres that he should be some days without writing. This sudden silence announces the execution of some great military operations. Until the present, Buonaparte has not passed a day without writing to his wife, to the consuls, or to the ministers who were in need of some decision.

The minister of war yesterday received a courier from Genoa. He brings intelligence that Gen. Massena in a sortie made at several points, took 470 of the enemy prisoners, and has procured provisions for 30 days.

They write from Delingen that General

Moreau had sent an adjutant to General Kray, to inform him that France preferred peace to war; and if the Imperial army would retire beyond the Lodi, the French army would retire beyond the Rhine, in order that they might in the mean time treat of an armistice. General Kray, it is said, sent for reply that the answer to these propositions must be made at Vienna.

It was by stratagem that the French got possession of the fort of Honkentwell. They sent to the commandant a false order of the Duke of Wirtemberg, in which he was informed of the arrival of a body of 500 men to reinforce the garrison. A short time after, a French corps, disguised in Austrian and Wirtembergische uniforms, appeared at the gates of the fortress. They were received, and the commandant, the dupe of his credulity, was obliged to surrender the place. This fort, in point of strength and situation can only be compared to Fort Koenigstein in Saxony.

They write from Vienna, that the disgrace of Gen. Mack is certain. He will be no longer in service; nevertheless, he will enjoy his pension. It is said that he ought rather to have blown his brains out, than gone to the Head Quarters of Gen. Joubert; and that he is too much devoted to the party of the Arch Duke.

PETERSBURG, April 30.

The Emperor of Russia has proposed to Prussia a treaty of Alliance, the object of which is to repress the ambition of all the belligerent powers; and to maintain in its integrity the ancient territorial division of Italy as well as Germany.

Official Account.

MILAN, May 9.

Head-Quarters, Albenga, May 6th. In order to increase the distress of the enemy, closely blockaded in Genoa, and to oblige him to concentrate still more his pickets placed outside of the ramparts; in fine to permit no rest to his troops worn down by fatigue. I ordered several small columns to attack on the 23d the enemy's detachment, posted in the Polcevera and the Valley of Bisagno. This caused considerable alarm in Genoa.

The bravery of our volunteers soon bro't on them the fire of all the batteries; but although many of them had penetrated near to the Bastions, our loss was not considerable. Four pieces of cannon taken on the Port de Cornigliano and 200 prisoners were the price of the valor of the regiments Sulery and Nadault.

The enemy has since been daily worried in this way by Field Marshal Lieut. Ott, to whom I have entrusted the command of the blockade in order that I might hasten by Savona with the brigade de Lattermann to join the corps of Field Marshal Lieut. Elsnitz. I arrived on the 27th April at Bergo di Lagine, and I made arrangements to attack on the following morning the position of Sept Pains, beyond Capra Zoppa.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Kaim had orders to advance with a column by the mountains towards Terre di Melogno and Calizzano.

Gen. Lattermann was at the same time to attack Borgo Finale and Saint Pantalone. Major general Gorupp, posted in the environs of Ceva, and who had been reinforced by F. M. L. Kaim, was directed to commence operations in the environs of St. Bernardo.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Kaim was to make on his side a vigorous attack on the Col. de Tende. Intimidated by these movements, the enemy abandoned, without making the least resistance, this so highly advantageous position; and on the 30th of April he took that of Saint Spirito, continuing to occupy Laono, Castillaro and Roua Barbena. I the same day removed my head quarters to Finale.

The column which had taken the rout of the mountains, advanced by Sept Pains on Mounte Calvo or Monte Zuovo, and thence by Bardinetto towards Rocca Barbena. General Gorupp also marched from Saint Bernardo, towards Mounte Gale. He made a junction at Pietra with general Lattermann who had advanced along the coast towards Borsì.

On the 1st of May Major General Lattermann attacked the post of Loano, which was in possession of the enemy. A squadron of the 5th regiment of Hussars, commanded by Captain Gavenda, fell upon the enemy who had descended from the Heights into a small plain, made 10 officers and 200 soldiers prisoners, and forced them to retreat precipitately towards Borgbetto, a place which the enemy had fortified with great care.

On the 2d of May, I established my head quarters at Pietre, waiting the progress of the column of the mountains. This column on the 3d, yesterday took possession of Montegale and of Rocca-babona, besides forcing the enemy to abandon the singularly advantageous position of St. Spirito. The enemy fled with the greatest precipitation to Loeca-uiraria, from thence by Albenga to Alafio, constantly pursued by the cavalry. The cavalry fell upon the rear guard of the enemy, near Albenga. Seven officers and 100 soldiers are already brought in, taken at that place. The enemy has destroyed at Albenga a depot of artillery with its laboratory; however, we, in return, have got possession of a considerable powder magazine, as well as twenty pieces of cannon of different sizes. We have also taken several pieces of cannon at Alafio. I have caused the enemy to be pursued towards Langueglia by small divisions, and I have ordered the brigade of Lattermann to take a position near Alafio. In the mean time I shall wait till I hear of the progress of the column of the mountains, who arrived

yesterday at Rocca-Cutario and Naffion, and from thence to Castel-Bianco.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Ott announces to me the agreeable intelligence that he has repulsed a column of the enemy, which made a sortie from Genoa near Cornato. On this occasion he made fourteen officers and 300 soldiers prisoners. Our loss in this affair, as well as in the above mentioned actions, is very inconsiderable. Too much cannot be said of the bravery and constancy of the troops. General Ott particularly notices the courageous conduct of Lieutenant Suchentz, of Spleny, who, in the above sortie, attacked the enemy at the point of the bayonet with a company and a half, and after killing great numbers drove him back.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.

A English Squadron arrived at Alexandria, will not admit of the capitulation concluded with the French. It is determined to oppose their sailing, and affects to treat them as prisoners of war.

The French preflingly demand that the captain Pacha hasten to convoy them with his fleet, but this fleet still lies quiet in our port.

England demands, it is this day said, several places in Syria and Egypt, as a compensation for the great expenses incurred by her in the prosecution of the war.



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 make further provision for the children of colonel John Harding, and major Alexander Trueman, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be annually paid to the guardians respectively of the sons and daughters of the late colonel John Harding, deceased, and to the guardian of the daughter of the late major Alexander Trueman, deceased, for each son and daughter aforesaid, the sum of one hundred dollars, until they shall have respectively attained the age of twenty-one years, to be applied by the said several guardians to the suitable education of the said sons, and to the use of the said daughters.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

URIAH TRACY,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. Approved, May 14, 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States

A FEW COPIES

The Anti-Jacobin Review & Magazine, (VOL. IV.)

Have just been received and are now for sale, by A. DICKINS, Opposite Christ Church.

July 22.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,

A 2-story brick house

Situate in Duke-street (or Artillery lane) Northern Liberties,

TWO rooms on a floor, kitchen and wash-house, all built of the best materials, and in excellent order; cellars under the whole, one paved, and has two lattice closets with locks, a large garden and yard, several fruit-trees in the garden, two pumps of excellent water near the premises. Enquire at No. 39, Arch street.

July 15. tu&f 6w

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, or otherwise proceedings to sale, according to the Act of Assembly in such case provided, will be had by the Commissioners for the said county.

isa Stenton, oban Carson, } Commissioners

Attest, E. KELLOGG, Clk.

July 9, 1800. d 90t

FOR SALE,

A PRINTING PRESS complete, Old Long Printer, Small Pica on pica body (new and old Pica, do. English, (two small founts) 16 Line Pica, &c. Sundry Frames, and a great variety of Office Furniture, &c. Iron work of a printing press.

They will be sold cheap for cash—Apply at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

The carriers of the Gazette of the United States have been strictly forbid to sell or give it away. It is requested that should any person detect them in doing so, they will give immediate information to the Editor.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

It is proper to apprise newspaper readers in the remoter quarters of the Union that the Gazette of the United States is an Official paper, and is the regular Journalist of the Laws, and of every important Political Document. With State Papers, the Laws of the Union, and the most recent Foreign and Domestic News, general Literature is associated, and the departments of the paper so arranged, that we have it in our power to furnish of original matter seven or eight columns a week to the motley tribe of miscellaneous readers. If public encouragement will, in the smallest degree, justify the labor, we shall, in addition to our present weekly exhibit of amusement and criticism, shortly subjoin a series of Original Essays upon those topics "which come home to men's business and bosoms." Hence, the Gazette of the United States when bound in volumes at the end of each year, and when the politics of the hour or of party shall have ceased to inform, or to inflame, will be found to contain those articles and principles of literature and morals, which are at all times, and in all places, profitable and pleasant.

The merchants of the city, and friends to the interest of this paper, are requested to furnish the Editor with such London, Liverpool, Dublin and Edinburgh papers as come to hand. New papers will be always interesting to those "who hunger and thirst" for intelligence, and Old papers will subserve the views of the Editor in selecting classical and miscellaneous articles.

Several pieces relating to the late Democratic Meeting, have been received.

The gentleman, who has favored us with several interesting Anecdotes, some original remarks on the writings and conduct of J. J. ROUSSEAU, and an Essay, entitled "Aristocracy," is urged to become a constant correspondent. Good sense and just principles will always command the attention of the readers of this Gazette, will vex and discomfit the Jacobins, and the whole tribe of Knaves and Fools, under whatever political or moral denominations.

It is understood that there are certain studious and literary ladies, in this city, who though possessing the powers of invention and Poetry, are timid of criticism, and slow to publish. They may be assured that their essays shall experience no rude or cold treatment from the Editor of the Gazette. He is anxious to render service to modest merit, and to give the most liberal encouragement to the genius, talents, and virtue of the ladies.

The successful imitator of the style of Hudibras and facetious and satirical bard, who formerly wrote in The Farmer's Museum, under the name of S. SPUNKY, Esq. is solicited to publish his humorous rhymes in this Gazette. He must not, with his stores of humour, suffer us to apply to him

"We grant, although he had much wit, He was very shy of using it, And therefore bore it not about As being loth to wear it out; But just on holidays, or so, As men their best apparel do."

The authors of the Connecticut "ESQ," a witty and useful plan of writing to deride the folly, and counteract the efforts of Jacobinism, are requested to fraternize with the writers in this Gazette. Their sentiments, conveyed through an official paper, will echo far and wide.

Well written essays on Rural Economy; concise notices of improvements in the useful or fine arts; topics of science, neatly, succinctly and popularly handled; sketches of tours to interesting parts of the country; liberal and accurate translations from new and valuable French books, pamphlets, and papers; dramatic dialogues, short and witty; articles of criticism, humour and poetry, and political essays and paragraphs, written with sense and spirit, will always be warmly welcomed, and conspicuously inserted.

The Editor again urges genius and literary labor to address to him their fugitive productions. A Gazette, widely disseminated, like this, is the best possible vehicle for short effusions, whether the object of the authors be mere notoriety, or legitimate fame. Of learning and genius it is required that the collections of the first and the inventions of the second be imparted often, and communicated to multitudes.

"The distinguished part of men With compass, pencil, reed, or pen Should, in Life's visit leave their name In characters which may proclaim That they with ardor strove to raise At once their arts and country's praise, And in their working took great care That all was full and round and fair."

The Editor has on the Literary Anvil certain articles, which, as soon as they shall have been hammered and polished sufficiently, he will exhibit in the Gazette.

"So, Loungers all, tuck back your hair, And we will pour into your ear, Remarks, which Grub-street wits disclose In smooth faced verse, or hobbling prose." Our political correspondent at New York is entitled to our grateful recollection for his regularity and promptitude in communicating the latest and most momentous intelligence. It renders the Gazette of the United States an early Harbinger and a ready Herald.

A PILL for the Jacobins.

It is with pleasure we announce that the ship Juno and sloop Vandyke, of Boston, and the brig Hannab of Salem, with their cargoes, lately captured and sent into Halifax have been released without trial; this information was received by the Nanc'y, arrived at Boston. Curse the British says the Jacobins, why didn't they condemn these vessels, and then we could have blamed the President;—but it is no matter we will swear 'tis not true.

Mr. Sartori, the American Consul at Rome, who arrived at N.Y. on Wednesday last in the Oliva, Captain Laughton from Naples, mentions, that when he left Cadiz on the 12th of June, and Algiers on the 17th, no account had been received at either of those places, of the fall of Genoa.

Captain Laughton was at Cadiz on the 16th June. He made particular and earnest enquiries whilst there, respecting the fate of Massena; but could not gather the least information on the subject.

Capt. Cooley, arrived at N. Y. on Wednesday last from St. Vincent's, informs that previous to his sailing, the U. S. Frigate Constellation, had sent in there a French Privateer, and she was left in chase of a French brig, of 14 guns.

The British Letter of Marque ships Fanny and Nisus, part of the St. Vincent's fleet, founded at sea, while beating between there and St. Kitt's, having on board valuable cargoes. The crews were saved by the Scourge floop of War.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in Salem, dated April 30.

"By news from Paris yesterday, it appears the Negotiations were in a favourable train, and that the Treaty will be completed and signed in all May; but as it must go to America and be ratified before the intercourse will be opened, we do not expect any American vessels here till October, or perhaps later. Brandy and Wines are very plenty and cheap."

A vessel has arrived at Salem from Gibraltar which brings accounts to nearly the middle of June. We learn by a gentleman from the former place, that the information by this arrival is, that Massena had made a sortie from Genoa about the 13th of May, and had succeeded in driving the besieger, from before that place with great slaughter. This intelligence is verbal; a letter by the same vessel, addressed to a respectable house in Salem, dated the beginning of June, says, Massena must have surrendered ere this, as by the last accounts he was in the greatest want of provisions.

Extract of a letter from an American captain to his owners in Philadelphia dated St. Sebastian's 6th June, 1800, received by the Polly, Captain La'e.

"Several American vessels have arrived in this and the neighbouring ports since our arrival, most of which have been visited by British cruizers and permitted to pass without difficulty; Most people are, and have been of opinion, French cruizers would not molest unarmed American vessels, but when we are to judge from what hath happened, there appears some reason to doubt, as the ship Martin of and from Norfolk to Lisbon is now detained in Passage for adjudication, and the brig Eliza from Norfolk to this port lately been carried into St. Andro, where she is now detained. I write the above supposing you will every information of the kind as Infurers."

The following notice was stuck up at the American coffee-house at the Havanna.

FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

The American consul gives notice that he has, this evening received advice, (by express) that the French privateer La Fortune, has arrived at Matanzas, with three American prizes, two from the United States, and one the sloop. Chanco, captain Graham, from this port.

J. MORTON.

Havanna, 30th June, 1800.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Belfast, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated May 10th.

"Our flaxseed market is over, and one thousand hogheads remain unfold—Last prices from 76s. to 78s. per hoghead, for new; and from 70s. to 72. for old American—Linen in the brown markets are scarce and dear as ever; white or bleached keep high, although the demand has been trifling for some time past."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

"Mr. England brought an action is this court against a person, for having called him a murderer in consequence of his having some years ago killed a person in a duel.—Lord Kenyon disposed of the matter very speedily by directing the jury to find a farthing damages."

BAD AND WORSE—An Epigram.

My wife's so very bad, cried Will I fear she ne'er will hold it; She keeps her bed.—Mine's worse said Phil The Jade has just now sold it.

The latest accounts from Nashville say that the subsisting difference between the Cherokees and Chickasaws are amicably settled.