

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1800.

VENICE, January 2.

THE approaching campaign will be carried on with the utmost vigour in Italy, on the part of the Austrians. Orders have already been issued that all the regiments shall be recruited to their full number within two months; and fresh troops are on their march to the main army. It is hoped that during the winter the enemy will be completely driven out of the Genoese, and soon as the weather will admit, the armies will act with concentrated force against the French territory. From Leghorn we receive the most favourable accounts of the operations of general Elms against Genoa. According to these he is at Quinto, 21 leagues from Genoa. A Russian ship is arrived at Leghorn from Spezzia, with battering artillery to be employed against Fort Syrone, which protects the walls of Genoa. By order of admiral Nelson, the Tuscan trading vessels will receive the same protection from his fleet as the English ships: he has likewise sent a ship of war to cruise between Leghorn, the Iste of Elbs, and Corfica, to protect the trade of Leghorn.

TURIN, January 2.

Accounts from Suza state, that colonel Gajoli, of the regiment archduke Charles, attacked the enemy on the 29th of December, who had retained quiet possession of their position near St. Anton, ever since the 3d of November. After a smart engagement, the French were repulsed beyond Suza.

Along the Riviera of Genoa, the French have evacuated Melongo and Bardinetto; but some of their troops still remain at Finale and its neighbour-hood.

PORTSMOUTH, April 5.

A few days after the brig Betfies had left St. Croix, on her passage home she was taken by a French privateer, which took the captain, mate and all the hands out of her, except a black man, named Moses (who is well known on the Pier in this town); the privateer then put on board a prize master, and 5 hands, and ordered her to Guadaloupe; soon after the privateer had left the Betfies, the Frenchmen being distributed about in different parts of the vessel, Moses endeavoured to retake the brig, and engaged first with those on deck, whom he almost instantaneously killed and threw them overboard; he then had recourse to the cabin, where he killed the three others, either in the cabin, or as they were coming out of it, and threw them also overboard; he then took the command of the vessel, and put her head to the northward to bring her home.

Two days afterwards a Philadelphia brig fell in with the Betfies, and finding her situation, put on board her mate and three hands. But the Betfies was unfortunately recaptured soon afterwards; by another French privateer, and carried into Porto Rico, where the heroic Moses was put in irons, and remained in this pitiable situation, when the latter which states the above particulars left there: it is feared, that Moses will either swing for his bravery, or be sold for a Turk.

BOSTON, April 9.

Extract of a letter from an American in Bourdeaux, dated December 26, 1799.

The odious and iniquitous law of the 20th Vendemiaire is repealed, since the late revolution at Paris, so that all the spring ships from London &c. will go to America unmolested. They have also made a favourable alteration in the legislation of prizes, and the privateers have hence had little business to touch an American. There have, however, been several American vessels lately brought in by privateers that have been in sea some time.

N. B. W. Y. O. R. April 14.

On Saturday morning arrived the ship Reserve, from Barbadoes, in 6 days from Cadiz. Captain Marchant sent a letter just before he sailed, informing him that in consequence of the bey of Tunis receiving the presents promised that nation by our government, he had given orders to his cruisers to detain all American vessels that might come within their reach. This information was made public by the consul at Cadiz, that our vessels might be on their guard.

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On Sunday evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, a severe storm of wind was experienced in this city, accompanied with very vivid flashes of lightning and loud thunder. The wind was southerly, and the rain fell in torrents, and was very thick and sultry. The storm continued till 1 o'clock, when it subsided, but the impetuous wind was still felt in the streets, especially in those parts where

the water had subsided, and in the rain water casks, resembling brimstone. Several ingenious gentlemen have made a collection of this substance, for the purpose of experiment. By one of these gentlemen we are assured that he melted a small quantity of it, and found it answer the purposes of common brimstone in making matches. The circumstance is perhaps unprecedented; and we mention it with a hope that wherever it may have occurred, it will attract the notice of philosophy, as a subject in every respect deserving the most minute investigation.

April 16.

IF TRUE—IMPORTANT.

A gentleman in Cadiz, writes to his correspondent in this city, thus:

Cadiz, 5th February, 1800.

A great alteration has taken place in the French cruising system—nothing less than clearing inimical property under neutral colours. Since the last change, all their consuls in these parts have been recalled, and others named in their places. Many condemnations have been reversed. Lately an American ship, having been carried into Malaga by a French privateer, was released by the consul without looking into the papers;—or, listening to the captors.

[The above we know was written at Cadiz, and received here by a respectable mercantile concern.]

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at the court of Madrid to another in Cadiz, dated February 1800, handed to us by a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Success, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz.

Two couriers have arrived here from Paris within three days. Buonaparte having failed in his attempts to negotiate with the Chouans, has issued a proclamation to his soldiers, ordering them to put to death every person found in arms against the French republic in La Vendee, and also to burn and totally destroy every town or village that has taken part with the Chouans. This begins a war of extermination. It is not known how many men Buonaparte will be able to send against La Vendee. It is thought it will not exceed forty thousand men. General Bourne is appointed to command this expedition. On the success of the war in La Vendee will depend the fate of France. It will either place Louis on the throne, or establish Buonaparte strongly in his present power. The extreme poverty of the treasury of France, and the few resources they have, make it difficult for Buonaparte to carry his plans into execution. He was lately obliged to suspend all kinds of payments from the treasury for 15 days, that a small sum might be sent from it for the present relief of the armies. It is certain that a triple alliance has lately taken place between the two emperors and England. They each engage to support and carry on the war till Louis shall be placed on the throne of France. A fresh body of Russians are now on their march to join the imperial armies.

April 17.

Captain Wilson, who arrived here yesterday from Cape Francois, informs, that about the 12th of March, a few days before his departure, news was brought in there that the United States frigate Boston had engaged 19 of Rigaud's barges in the Bite of Leogane, which were completely armed, and said to contain 500 men. While the Boston lay becalmed, they attempted to board her on her bows; but the frigate getting her bows guns to bear, played such a well directed fire, that the barges were almost instantly sunk, and it was said every man on board had perished.

Captain Bunté, of the armed schooner Polly, informs, that during the greater part of his stay at Jamaica the island was nearly in a state of blockade by French and Spanish privateers. It was relieved a few days previous to his sailing by the arrival there of the Bonetta and Mosquito sloops of war, who cleared the coast, and recaptured many of the prizes which had been taken by the enemy.

The situation of the island had become so distressing, that the merchants had transmitted a representation of it to the lords of the admiralty in Great-Britain; and to the underwriters at Lloyds.

Lord High Seymour was daily expected to take the command of the Jamaica Station; in the room of the present admiral, who had rendered himself unpopular, than the police were under the necessity of putting a stop to all public amusements, to prevent the insults of which the people were guilty towards him, and his officers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

This morning arrived here in 8 weeks from Cadiz, the ship Reserve. The next day after she sailed, she was boarded by an English logger, and treated politely—a day or two after, was made alongside by two French privateers, but as the Reserve was not armed, they suffered her to pass.

By this vessel we are informed, that several American vessels have been cleared at Cadiz, from the circumstance of their not being armed when taken.

April 15.

Extract of a letter from Lewis, Suffolk county, England, to a gentleman in this city, received by the packet.

The apprehensions of a scarcity of bread-corn, which operates on the minds of the people in these parts, seem now to be fully confirmed. The quarter loaf is dearer than ever remembered, 15d.—porter 4d. quart—coals have got up to a very high price, and almost all the necessaries of life are advancing, while the price of labour keeps stationary. The rich foreseeing the distress the poor are likely to suffer, and fearing disturbances among them are coming forward to cater for them, by making cheap soups, and retailing it out to them at one penny a quart.

There has been several meetings of farmers in different parts of this country, who have to give their poor workmen flour at a shilling per gallon. At one of these meetings, one farmer who dissented from the agreement, a Mr. Holmy, Salt Farm, had his barn and rick burnt down the same night, the value of the corn is supposed to be 500l.

BALTIMORE, April 17.

The secretary of state having received no advices from Cadiz, respecting the rupture of our treaty with Algiers, induces us to discredit the report given this day under the New-York head.—Mr. Yznardi, our consul, whose intelligence is extensive, in his last letters, does not hint at such a circumstance.

[Phil. Gaz.]

April 18.

MUTINY IN THE CONGRESS.

On the 4th instant, a most serious and alarming mutiny broke out on board the Congress frigate of 36 guns, lying at Craney Island, four miles below the town of Norfolk. About two hundred of the seamen of the spar deck, paraded on the fore-castle, and gave three cheers as a signal for mutiny. Only three commissioned officers were on board the ship at the time, these were the captain, first lieutenant, and lieutenant Llewellyn. Seven of the ringleaders were secured by their exertions, and deposited in Norfolk gaol. The mutiny took place at night; it was, notwithstanding, quelled without bloodshed.

A letter from an officer on board, states, that the marines were paraded with uncommon alacrity, and stationed in the best possible positions. Captain Sever compliments them in the highest terms.

Efficient Patriotism.

A family lately removed from Connecticut into New-York state, consisting of a man and his wife, and 17 children; 13 sons and 4 daughters, the eldest not nine years old—all born of the same woman at 9 births, 2 at a birth, excepting the first, all in good health and spirits.

April 19.

On Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, sailed from New-York, the United States sloop of war Portsmouth, captain M'Neil, for the French republic, with dispatches from government to our commissioners at Paris.

By a gentleman who came in the sloop Hiram, arrived this morning from Cape Francois, we are informed that five days previous to their sailing, information was received at the Cape, that the sloop of war Connecticut, commanded by captain Tryon, was attacked in the bite of Leogane by a set of piratical depredators, to the number of 15, having 500 men on board. Captain Tryon understanding their usual mode of approach, concealed his guns, and suffered them to come within musket shot, then opened his battery upon them, and destroyed the whole group, except two.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

[For another account, differing a little from the above, see New-York head.] It is said, the February mail, arrived at Martinique, brings news of the arrival of the American envoys at Paris, and of their being well received.

A letter from Cadiz, by the ship Reserve, mentions that 60 British transports had landed 9,000 Russian and French emigrants at Brest.

A Jamaica paper of the 20th ult. says, we understand Toussaint of the 12th inst. took Jacquemel by assault, and put every person of colour in it to death.

[N. Y. Paper.]

From the Savannah Advertiser of the 17th ult. A gentleman from St. Mary's has favoured us with the following interesting information, respecting the noted adventurer gen. Wm. A. Bowles.

A party of Spanish troops, in number about 300, from West Florida, completely surprised gen. Bowles in his camp on the Spanish territory, near the coastlines of the Catahouche and Flint rivers, about a month past. So complete was the surprise, that the general made his escape in true Indian style. His secretary and his aid-de-camp are both made prisoners with all Bowles's baggage and papers. The secretary is a Scotchman, and the aid-de-camp, French.