

BOSTON, July 16.

Latest Foreign News.

From a Hamburg paper of May 18.

Operations in Italy.

The Vienna Court Gazette of May 16, contains a very circumstantial account from Suva-row, of his operations and their issue. April 24, the French were forced from the Oglio, by Gen. Strass, who came upon them from the Tyrol, by Val Camonica. The Imperial army soon crossed the Oglio, and advanced to Bergamo, and the river Sario. April 25, the army advanced to the Adda. The Austrians on the right, Cassano and the right bank of the Adda, were strongly fortified by the French, whose head quarters were at Inzago, near Lucho; the French were strongly entrenched. Moreau was the French general in chief. The French general Strass was stationed to defend the upper Adda. On the lower Adda, about Lodi, was a strong detachment of French forces, under Gen. Delmas, and Pizzigherone a strong garrison. The Austrians attacked the enemy before Lodi, and drove the French to their bridge. Strong Parties and flying parties from the combined army were sent towards Pizzigherone, the Po, & Lodi. The French increased their intrenchments on the Adda, and were resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity. April 27, Suvarow determined to force the passage of the river. In consequence Gen. Vukobratich passed this river in the night near Brivio, on a bridge which the French thought they had destroyed, but he repaired it. He took a strong position on the right bank, and sent his patrols to Oglio and Carlate. An Imperial column arrived at night at Grevausa, opposite Trezzo. Here a bridge was contemplated; but the capit. of Pontonniers reported it impossible on account of the swiftness of the current, and the steepness of the mountains. The Marquis de Chillewar went himself to the spot—thought it practicable though difficult—commenced it, and it was, palpable at 3 o'clock the next morning. A division of the army immediately crossed, and struck the enemy at Trezzo, and behind that place. The French had paid little attention to this part, deeming the building of a bridge here impracticable. They were driven back as far as Pozzo; where a new division of the Imperial army fell upon Gen. Grenier's division of French troops. The combat here was obstinate. Col. Bidecuti was wounded. The French were reinforced, and victoriously inclined to them, when arrived some fresh Imperial troops. The Archduke Joseph, Hussars, fell upon the left bank, killed 300 and took 300 prisoners. The village of Pozzo was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy retreated, but paused again on the road from Vaprio to Milan, again engaged, routed, and took 200 prisoners. They were pursued, and near Corogozello, their Gen. Baker, and 30 wounded officers were taken. At this time Count Malas advanced against Cassano, and cannonaded it. He pulled the canal of Bortoro, the French retreated; and he reached Gorgoi; so, that night; and the next morning (April 28) entered and took possession of Milan. Other divisions of Imperial troops marched towards Milan. A warm engagement occurred between Gen. Vukobratich and the French Gen. Bernier; the latter was defeated and forced to capitulate; his whole corps laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. The officers are permitted to return to France on their parole. The Russians advanced to the right from Milan. In Milan there have been found considerable magazines of clothing, arms, and provisions. The Imperial army, took 4 generals and upwards of 5000 men, 30 pieces of cannon, including 40 pieces of heavy ordnance, some flags of colours, and killed 6000 men.

Operations in Switzerland.

The Austrian Generals Bellegaria and Haddik, experienced a series of successes in some lands, from the 23rd of April to the 3d of May; at the end of which time, they were in advance as far as Sol. The killed and wounded of the French were very considerable. Gen. Demont, and several other officers and men were made prisoners. Insurrection is almost general in the Grison country. Lucerneburg, the head post of the Grison country, was taken by Bernier May 4, by the Austrian Gen. Houze. In most of the Cantons of Switzerland, the people rise upon their oppressors every opportunity. In Uri the revolution is very formidable. They are led by Vincent Schinich Buonaparte.

Letters from Constantinople, of April 10th state, that Buonaparte was successful, till he attacked St. John's Acre (and Prolomias) here, on June 10th he surrendered, he was an-

dered by a play of heavy artillery, which had been just mounted. St. Sidney Smith had fallen in with French transports, with ordnance military stores and troops going from Damietta to Palestine, which were partly captured, partly sunk and partly dispersed.

This Naval Commander reached St. John d'Acre seasonably, aided in the defeat of the French, who suffered much. Decherat Ogla, has occupied the passes in Boonparta's retreat. The Grand Vizier is preparing to march at the head of many troops to can be collected—in order to come to prompt decision with the French adventurer.

THE FLEETS.

Yesterday arrived Capt. James Freeman, in 53 days from Malaga. He communicated to us the following sketch of intelligence. Off Gibraltar was headed from an English fleet of war, commanded by Capt. Moore, from Earl St. Vincent, bound to Gibraltar with six frigates, and sailed 600 miles in 48 hours. On being asked the news, Capt. Moore said he was not at liberty to make any particular communication until he had delivered the letters of which he was the bearer—he however, declared that the French and English fleets had engaged and that the latter had got the better—but the action was not decisive as the French progressed up, and the English was following—expecting the French would be met in front by Lord Nelson with his Squadron, and some Russian and Turkish ships, which, with the co-operation of Earl St. Vincent's below, would render their defeat easy and complete. Orders had been reasonably dispatched, to require Lord Nelson's assistance, with all the vessels he could collect. Captain Moore said, that the French expedition had been frustrated by the engagement with Earl St. Vincent; that the recapture of Minorca was intended to be the first act of it. Capt. M. further said, that of Cortadagens he fell in with the Spanish fleet from Cadix, which had expected a very violent storm, and in consequence of the line were completely wrecked. After leaving this fleet, a Cape de Gatt, fell in with six English ships bound up which were sufficient to destroy the Spanish ships in their miserable situation.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, May 3, received by Capt. Freeman.

French papers observe silence relative to the late events in Italy and on the Rhine. We know by private letters, that the Directory is much alarmed; and they add, that every man from the age of 20 to 35 is ordered into the field; under a new requisition, and distinct from the conscript. Many have declared they will sooner die by their own hands, than leave their families, to further the ambitious views of the Directory. The elections have been turbulent in many parts of France; and assassinations never were more frequent than at present.

The Austrians have entered Switzerland, and have taken Bazil. Jourdan is elected a member of the council of Ancients. A courier from Leghorn, says there are only 300 French troops there; and it is said the French are about to evacuate Tuscany.

There is a Royal Order passed, which will be published in a few days which prohibits all intercourse with the Spanish settlements in neutral vessels, or other than Spanish subjects. The order says, the Spanish nation receives no benefit from the permission given to neutrals to trade with its settlements; on the contrary, that it is disadvantageous to the nation at large, and that the neutral is the only person who gains. This will cut off our trade with the Havana for a short time. Spain cannot supply her colonies during the war.

The day Captain F. sailed from Malaga, a letter was received from Madrid dated May 20, which said, that the King of Naples was reinstated on his throne, and that the French had evacuated Tuscany. Mexico and Milan are taken by the Austrians.

NORFOLK, July 29.

Extract of a letter from Robert Liston, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Majesty, to the United States, dated New York, July 25, 1800, to his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker. I have just learnt with concern, by a letter from Brigadier Gen. Maitland, dated at sea (1st, 31 N. long. 67. W.) the 2d of this month, that there has been a misunderstanding on the subject of the time fixed for renewing the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo.

In the agreement entered into by Gen. Maitland and myself with the American ministers, it was clearly understood by all parties, and fixed in the stipulated ports in the Island should open on a certain day for the reception of the merchant vessels of Great Britain and the United States; not that the ports of America and Ja-

maica, should be open on a certain day in consequence of this understanding and the subsequent arrangements between Gen. Maitland and the American Consul General in St. Domingo. The President has by a proclamation dated the 24th of June, informed the inhabitants of this country, that it shall be lawful for vessels which have departed or may depart from the United States, to enter the ports of Cape Francois and Port-au-Prince, on or after the first of August next.

Dr. Stevens, it seems, now conveys the meaning of the agreement to have been, that vessels should not clear out from the American States till the 1st of August; & Gen. Maitland informs me that you have given orders to your consuls accordingly. It is impossible however, considering the time that has elapsed and the extent of the territory of the United States, that the President should now make any alteration in the measures adopted (were it desirable that he should do so,) indeed many vessels have already sailed and are daily sailing from the different American ports with a view to enter Cape Francois and Port-au-Prince on the day appointed.

I take the first opportunity of mentioning this embarrassing circumstance, regretting that it was not in my power to give you the information sooner; and it remains that I should entreat you to be pleased, with a view to the public interest, in concert with Dr. Stevens and his Majesty's Lt. Governor of Jamaica, as may be calculated to effect the opening of the ports in question with the least possible delay; and I trust that you will, at the same time, have the goodness to give such orders to your consuls as will ensure to the American vessels, which have thus left their ports without any view to a fraudulent commerce, and by the express permission of their government, every necessary attention and good treatment.

The Resolution captured again.

Last evening arrived in town Captain Joseph Canty, 14 days from St. Bartholomews; by him we are informed, that 18 days ago, to windward of St. Bartholomews, the U. States ship of war MERRIMACK fell in with and captured the illegal French privateer, just out of Guadaloupe, with 150 men on board.

On the 10th Inst. the ship Genius, of New York, sent into New London, the French ship Columbus from Guadaloupe, loaded with Molasses and Sugar. This is the third prize taken by the Genius.

FOR THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

THE Author of BENEVOLENCE finds himself called upon by Mr. Jocelyn to come forward and avow himself—he declines the invitation for some little time. The author of Benevolence does not recognize or acknowledge any right in Mr. Jocelyn to call him forth. Had he committed an act of an atrocious nature, and Mr. Jocelyn was likely to suffer for it, the possession of the least spark of honour or spirit would certainly induce him to come forward. Surely when Mr. Jocelyn has publicly, and in a handsome manner, been relieved from the embarrassment occasioned by his being the suppositious author of Benevolence, no shadow of either right or necessity exists (as to himself) to endeavour a discovery of the real one.

The Author of Benevolence forbears any strictures on this requisition of Mr. Jocelyn—To that gentleman he is allied by the strictest friendship, acquired by a long acquaintance, and a firm belief that he possesses every virtue that attaches man to man.

The Author of Benevolence thinks it a justice due to himself thus to declare, that he did not designedly imitate the style and manner of Mr. Jocelyn, for the purpose of procuring that gentleman to be the reputed author of the piece under the signature of Benevolence—and that if any attempt at imitation has been made, it was neither with a reference to the manner of Mr. Jocelyn, nor with a desire or design to procure any other character to be responsible for what he has written; and he also declares, and he will prove it shortly, that the moment he saw Mr. Jocelyn insinuated as the supposed author of Benevolence, although he might have used seduction to conceal himself for the instant; yet he was immediately prepared to avow himself, but was dissuaded from it by a friend, who represented such an act as neither prudent nor necessary. He then composed a few lines addressed to the Printer, having in a manner that would have procured belief, that Mr. Jocelyn was not

the author; which, from mere accident was not published—they were designed for the succeeding paper.

He acknowledges that before that period he knew that Mr. Jocelyn had been suspected, but he did not believe that gentleman could sustain any injury consequent to that suspicion, because he did not believe that any person writing under a feigned signature, would take personal offence at any remarks that were made on his writing, and more particularly when he knew that there was not the smallest design to give personal offence—and thus he hopes that he will be remitted from the charge of "exciting warfare among those who have lived in confidence and friendship."

It is with regret the Author of Benevolence has discovered that offence has been taken, when it was not intended: he will however, with strict regard to truth, show he thinks that suspicions of any design in the author to aim at any particular character for the purpose of injuring either him or his feelings, are really unfounded, and are more the effect of sensibility than of an accurate judgment of the design of the author of Benevolence.

In the first place he observes, that of the real characters of the authors of the pieces which bear the signatures of "Examiner," "Planter," and "Bagatelle," he had no knowledge—of one, he with others, had suspicions; but as to the real author of "A Planter" or "Bagatelle," he had neither knowledge nor suspicion, until long after he had committed the second number of Benevolence to the Press.

When the Author of Benevolence espoused the cause of Gen. Smith, he did it from the purest motives, & not from any regard to the person of that gentleman—he had always viewed him as one, against whom nothing but the most insufferable vanity could be fairly charged—he had never known a single atrocious act alleged against him—he saw nothing in the two first numbers of "Examiner," nor in the piece signed "Planter," charged against Mr. Smith, which appeared to him to justify the attack—he observed it was pursued by persons, as writers, far superior to the General; and therefore it was, and from real and pure motives of benevolence, that he wrote the two pieces under the signature of Benevolence—he was not supplied with materials nor communications to allow him to enter into a serious refutation of the charges exhibited against Mr. Smith; nor did he chuse to apply for them. To produce any effect then, it became necessary to throw in a little of the ludicrous, to "divert the shafts"—if, in doing this, expressions or manner has been made use of, which are construed to have allusion to either persons or characters, it is without the author's design; and he does believe, that when the author of Benevolence is known, and when his pieces are calmly read, it will be found and allowed, that they do not contain a single expression that can be construed to display malevolence, or a design to aim at the character of any of the gentlemen upon whose writings he has remarked—they were not so intended—and that these expressions at which offence has been taken, must have been viewed with a reference to circumstances beyond the knowledge of the author of Benevolence.

The author of Benevolence has observed a publication, under the real signature of the author, in which dreadful denunciations are fulminated against him—Such threats do not dismay him—they can neither alter a muscle of his face, nor a palpitation of his heart—he boasts not of courage—but he feels a perfect security, that he is qualified to do justice to himself, and to punish insults. That gentleman has discovered great anxiety to get at the author of Benevolence—he shall be gratified. Whether his threats are the produce of that cool, calm spirit which sustains a man at the last push, may be ascertained. The assertions of Benevolence witness that the remarks he has here made may be received by those gentlemen whose signed signatures are named herein, as full satisfaction for any supposed injury or insult; if say he will be willing to enter personally into further explanation of the exceptional parts of his writings—if not he pledges himself to place his name with the Printer, for the use of any gentleman who may think proper to call for it.

SHERIFF'S SALES. NOTICE Is hereby given that the following LANDS, situated in the county of Jones, were not given in by any bill or list exhibited in said county, for the year 1798, agreeable to law; and that so much of the same as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for said year, and all charges,

WILL BE SOLD At the Court House of said county, in Trenton, on Thursday, the 29th day of August next.

1280 acres on the head of Gum Swamp, beginning at a pine near John Hiller's line.

8320 acres on the north side of White-oak river, and west side of Hunter's creek, beginning at a black gum and Laurel at the mouth of Pomer branch and said Hunter's creek—James Wick's corner.

640 acres joining the Onslow county line, beginning at a black jack—J. Saul's corner, on the road.

5120 acres on the north side of Trent river, beginning at a pine—Samuel DeShunier's beginning of his 100 acre patent.

13,705 acres on the north side of Trent river & head of Bachelor's creek, beginning at Hezekiah Merritt's beginning pine of his 100 acre patent.

35,200 acres on the south side of Trent river beginning at a red cedar and known by the name of the Royal Oak the beginning of 1000 patents in the name of Daniel Shine.

1408 acres on the south side of Trent river, including the head waters of Rattle snake Branch, beginning at a pine stump in the center of a persimon, sweet-gum, and shoe make, the beginning of Jacob Johnston's 200 acres survey, on the head of Tuckahoe branch.

1280 acres on the north side of Whiteoak river, including part of the pecton, beginning at a forked water-oak, Joseph & Richards' corner.

640 acres beginning at a pine, Jonathan Key's corner, of his 250 acres survey. The foregoing lands appear on record as the property of David Allison, Esq. late of Philadelphia.

1920 acres on the north side of Trent river, including the juniper pecton, beginning at a persimon, the last corner of Willie Gurganus' 100 acres survey.

640 acres on the north side of Trent river, including Black Swamp pecton, beginning at a pine, James Wetherill's corner, near Wm Morgan's house.

1300 acres on the south side of Tuckahoe creek, beginning at a pine, Hall Jarman's corner.

1280 acres on the south side of Trent river, beginning at a stake, David Allison's second corner of his Royal Oak survey.

640 acres on the north side of Trent river, including Hermitage's pecton, beginning at a persimon, Benjamin Davis's, beginning to Lenoir county line.

640 acres on the south side of Trent river, beginning at a pine, his and T. Thomson's corner. 2560 acres beginning at a pine and laurel, in the Jones and Craven county lines.

640 acres in Dover pecton, beginning at a black gum in Gum Swamp, on the east of Kent's old-field, the beginning of his grant in Craven county, for 19,200 acres.

15360 acres including the Bachelor's creek and Dover pecton, beginning at a pine, corner of his own, surveyed by James Foy. The foregoing lands were granted to David Allison, but are reported to be the property of Solomon Marks and Henry Beck.

1600 acres, the property of Eli West, on Whiteoak.

6400 acres, the property of David Wetherill and wife, on Island-Creek, in Jones county.

500 acres, belonging to the heirs of Samuel Hill.

500 acres, the property of J. Shine, on the waters of Trent.

14800 acres, the property of Gideon Danison. Ben. Brockett, Sheriff, Jones County, July 8.