

ON THE DEATH OF THE FAVOURITE INFANT DAUGHTER OF A CELEBRATED FAINTER.

Ah! what avails the master's arr, Which strews fresh laurels o'er the brave!

Could dew's the blasted flow'r restore, Or sorrow's voice the past recall;

Could pity's sympathizing groan Reanimate the beautious clay;

Then Science for her favour'd son, Which rests in her untimely urn,

Now rob'd in innocence divine, She soars to gain her native home;

Or, watching o'er maternal woe, Imparts soft comfort to the breast;

Perhaps, to hail their future doom, The spirit may expectant stray

Yet sacred to the feeling soul, Are now the tender tears that flow;

Still, tho' remote, to future peace, Let hope direct the weeping eye;

And world where never leaves a sigh.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the Helen, Capt. Haraden, from Liverpool—London dates to July 8, 1799.

French Army of Italy.

[The following are the official Letters from the Army of Italy, communicated to the Council, by the Directory]

Macdonald, General in Chief of the army of Naples, to Moreau, General in chief of the army of Italy.

"You have doubtless been informed, Citizen General, that after taking Porto Ferrajo, we proceeded to Longona, to form the attack of that place, some disembarked Neapolitan troops, joined to a general insurrection in the Isle of Elba, obliged the Chief of Battalion, Montserat to fall back upon Porto Ferrajo. From being the besieger, he soon became the besieged, & was at the last extremity, when he adopted the bold and masterly resolution of falling, out during the night upon the enemy. By frequent attacks, he had lost a great number of his troops, was reduced to 5 or 600, with this handful of brave men he attacked the enemy put them to flight, took their camp, their ammunition, 12 pieces of besieging artillery, and three or four mortars. He returned to the town, and has not since been attacked. I have sent some slight reinforcement to him.

"Gen. Miolis has asked the rank of Chief of Brigade for citizen Montserat, and I am about to send him a provisional brevet. He has cited a number of distinguished actions performed by that officer.

"Two days ago, Gen. Oliver fell in with the Austrian General at Saint Venezo. He charged him along the whole of the road to about a mile from Modena. He killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy and took 100 prisoners. I recounted the enemy this morning and they make him as if they would defend themselves before Modena. Salas has arrived at F. finally, and detached parties to Rubiera and Canigiana.

Dumbrowski informs me that he takes a post, or about eight miles from Reggio. I have received no accounts from General Ruffa Montichard; but they ought to arrive this day before Modena.

"The troops are this moment put in motion for the attack.

Health and Fraternity, "MACDONALD."

Copy of a letter sent from the Head Quarters at Mellenz, on the 25th

Prarial, (June 13), by General Macdonald, to General Moreau, commanding the army of Italy.

"Citizen General. "The first division of the army of Naples began to act on the offensive yesterday, in a manner somewhat brilliant. A corps of the enemy which assembled under Modena was attacked with vigour and impetuosity:—The obstinacy was equal on both sides; the bayonets were several times crossed and three or four charges of cavalry took place; but the victory rested on our side. The enemy have left about 1500 men killed and wounded. We have made 200 prisoners, among whom are 40 officers of all ranks. We have taken from 12 to 13 pieces of cannon, their waggons their standards, 4 or 500 hortes, and a great deal of baggage. The rout was complete.

"On our part we have lost nearly 200 men, killed and wounded; among the first, is the brave General of Brigade Forest, commanding the division of Chateaux. If the division coming from Bologna had been able to force the passages of Tanaro, which the enemy hold, ew of the troops before Modena would have escaped. We still pursue them, & the main body of the army proceeds to Reggio.

"I shall send you a detailed report as soon as all the particular accounts shall have reached me.

"This letter will be signed by the Chief of the Staff. I write to you from my bed. I cannot fight the war having several wounds in an attack of cavalry. They shall not, however, prevent me from following the army.

Health and Fraternity! "LEOPOLD BERTHIER."

Letter from Gen. Lapoide, to Gen. Perignon, commander of the right wing of the army of Italy.

"Head-Quarters at Bobbio, June 18.

"Gen. Victor, has reached Placentia, with his division, where he attacked the Austrians, who must doubtless have been in great force since the combat lasted six hours. He repulsed them with loss, a body of the enemy threw themselves into the Castle of San Geronamo. On the succeeding day which was the 17th, the Austrians attacked him, but were repulsed.

"I am assured that the whole army of Naples have arrived at Placentia; so that we are now masters of the most important passages of the Po.

"I entered Bobbio about a week ago, the enemy having retreated on our arrival I have sent a strong detachment to Saint Sebastian where there should be about sixty Austrians, who were ordered to fall back of Bobbio, but were prevented from doing so by the rapidity of our march. At this moment their retreat must be cut off.

"P. M.—In a letter of the 18th from the head quarters of Tortona, Gen. Dessis acquaints Gen. Perignon with his entrance into Tortona, without firing a shot. The result of all this intelligence is, that the army forming a combined mass of 50,000 men, after having occupied the best positions, is advancing towards the enemy."

The following letters were published in the "Aushourg Gazette." A French copy was received by the ship Orlando, captain Smith, from St. Sebastians, from which the following translation is made:

ROVEREDO, June 26.

The French will now be pursued on all sides by our army. The three victories obtained over Macdonald have decided the fate of Italy.

Swarrow marched with the grand army through Piacenza, against Moreau: Kaim left Turin with 2 battalions for Ahi; another Austrian corps occupies both banks of the Bormida. On the 23d, general O joined generals Hohenzollern and Palvi. Parma was taken on the 22d. These generals pursue Macdonald, whose force is reduced to about 15,000 men; he is retreating by Pontremoli.

On the 21st field-marshal Swarrow received intelligence by a courier, that 20,000 Neapolitans had entered the Roman territory, and were advancing to unite themselves with the Imperial army. The same courier brings the news of the capture of Capua by storm; the whole garrison was put to the sword. Twelve thousand armed peasants advancing from Abruzzo had blockaded Gaeta.

GERMANY. VIENNA, July 4.

Gen. Moreau's army is now estimated at from 35 to 40,000 men, among whom there are several Ligurian battalions.

By the most recent private accounts from Italy, the French are said to have entirely evacuated all Apulia, Naples, Vessa, Capua, and Gaeta.

FRANKFURT, July 5.

The last military gazette, published at the arch-duke's head quarters, giving an account of the battles in Italy, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, concludes as follows:

"The enemy's loss is immense, and they may be said to have left almost half their army."

FRANCE. PARIS July 10.

The command of the army of England is entrusted for the present to general Colland.

Scherer has fled from the order of arrest issued against him.

Napper Tandy remains in confinement at Hamburgh. Attempts were lately made to bribe the guard, to connive at his escape; but it was discovered, and the soldiers have been arrested.

Private letters from Minden confirm the report that the king of Prussia has formally refused the passage by the line of demarkation to 4000 cavalry destined for the French army.

July 12. Victor Hughes has been wounded in a duel at Paris. He received a ball in the breast.

Marbot, general of division, has been appointed to the command of the 17th military division, in the room of general Joubert, who is intended by the directory to be promoted to the rank of commander in chief of the army of Italy.

It is stated that gen. Macdonald is on his way to Paris.

If we may believe reports, Macdonald has refused to obey the orders of Moreau, thinking, as a general in chief he was not bound by them. It is said he will be tried.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

17th Messidor, July 5.

Art. 1. An army shall be formed on the frontiers of the Alps, under the name of the army of the Alps.

2. The citizen Championnet, gen. of division, is appointed commander in chief of the army, under the orders of the commander in chief of the armies of Italy and of the Alps.

3. The minister of War is charged with the execution of the present resolution. [Signed]

SEYER, President, LEGARDE, Sec. Gen. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

22d Messidor, July 10.

The Citizens of the commune of confients, Sainte Honorine, in the departments of Seine et Oise, after having congratulated the council of the end of Prarial, denounced the agent and assistant of the commune, as favourers of royalty, and openly declaring themselves the enemies of republicanism.

Amongst these addresses that of the first neighbourhood of Paris is the most distinguished, which declares that nothing is done as long as the culpable remain unpunished. Strike, said they, the Myrins, the fabricators of conspiracies, the Revellers and the Sherers, the dilapidators, & the robbers: Revelliere, the fomentor of the war of La Vendee; Francis Neuchateau as having assassinated the Patriote; Ramer who has disorganized the finances and ruined the public treasury; Talleyrand, in short, who provoked and organized the assassinating of the Deputies at Ruffe;—sent to the common execution.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 10.

Yesterday a military council was held at the house of Mrs. Dundas, at Wimbledon: it was held in the hall of the Duke of York, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and all the commanders who are to be engaged in the secret expedition, were present. Various rumours were circulated with respect to this army. That the camp was immediately to be moved from

Southampton to the eastern coast, and that earl Moira was to have the chief command of the distinct expedition. It is certain that the noble earl came to town yesterday, and this may be enough to have given rise to the report.

It has been said that a number of the larger transports, taken up by government are ordered to rendezvous at Yarmouth, in order to sail to the Baltic to bring round Russian troops to assist in the expedition which is meditating against some part of the territory of the French republic, and letters from Yarmouth seem in some degree to confirm the rumour.

The Paris papers announce the entry of the Neapolitan royal army, under Cardinal Ruffe, into Naples Capua.

In the action of the 15th, when gen. Hohenzollern was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, 800 Austrians, with major Preus, were taken prisoners by the French; who dismissed them, however, soon after, on their parole, as they knew not where to take them to.

The late victory obtained by gen. Swarrow, is the second during the war that has been celebrated by our government, when no English troops were engaged.—The first was to celebrate Marshal Clairfayt's victory in 1795, when he forced the enemy's lines before Mayence.

When gen. Swarrow left Turin, to proceed against general Macdonald, he wrote the following note to gen. Kaim.

"I am now marching, my dear general, towards Piacenza, to beat gen. Macdonald. Endeavor to make the circuit surrender soon, or else I shall have to celebrate another Te Deum before you."

In order to effect his junction with Macdonald, Moreau had taken all his measures and made his manoeuvres. The latter willing to bring the whole force of the allies against him, to make an opening for Macdonald; for which reason a rumour was circulated, that the French fleet had reinforced Moreau's army with 15,000 men. But Swarrow and Melas would not suffer themselves to be misled, and advanced against Macdonald, while a considerable corps remained behind to watch general Moreau.

Our letters from Vienna state, that Louis XVIII. had just been proclaimed king of France in the capital.

Letters from Semlin, of the 10th ult. say, Patwan Oglou has again hoisted the standard of rebellion, and is marching against Philippopolis.

July 18. The intelligence which we yesterday laid before our readers from the Vienna gazette, of the disasters experienced by Buonaparte, was further corroborated by accounts received at the East-India House yesterday.

The chief particulars of which were contained in the following extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated June 10, 1799.

"Buonaparte has been repulsed in eleven different assaults on the city of Acre. The Turkish troops fell upon the French soldiers bare in hand, and behaved on every occasion with the greatest gallantry. The ultimate ruin of Buonaparte's army appears certain, as his retreat is cut off, & his allies from the mountains have come in to the Turkish Pacha, in concert with the British commander in chief, the gallant Sir Sidney Smith. This interesting news is dated the 16th of May. We hourly expect information of the surrender of the French general, and the termination of his Quixotic expedition."

July 20.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris Journal to the instant.—They contain information of some moment, as they show more of the real state of affairs, and of the public mind in France than the press in that country has dared for some time to communicate. Addresses pour in from the department against the "Directorial Tyranny," which they seem to think overthrown by the late change of ministers, as communications are published from the states which must add to the present embarrassment of the government.—Even the sacred religion seems to be openly condemned by many, and with impunity: the directory are encouraging societies, and large bodies of the people openly oppose them. The message at Ruffe is imputed to Talleyrand. Scherer has fled. The

Fauxbourgs have received their denunciations, and are in full action.

These papers represent affairs in Switzerland, as being in much the same situation as by our last accounts. Lecourbe, on the right wing of the French army, the point of Comilf, has gained some successes.—Macdonald had retreated to Pitorio, in Tuscany, on the 28th ult. He is displaced, and on his way to Paris. A communication between the armies of Moreau and Macdonald is still preserved by the sea side. The divisions of Lapoye and Victor, tho' they have suffered severely in retreating by the Ligurian mountains, and the valley of Taro, occupy the defiles of the Genoese Apennines, and protect the road by the sea.

Fears, are openly expressed in the French papers, that both armies may be cut off by Cavi and Savna.

1500 DOLLARS WAS delivered to the POSTMASTER here, in the POST-OFFICE, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th ult. in a LETTER directed to Mr. John Mills, Merchant, BALTIMORE, containing two ALEXANDRIA BANK NOTES, No. 4320, in favor of H. M. Taylor, & dated 30th April, '98, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; and No. 4522, in favor of John P. Pleasants, and dated the 10th of December, 1798, for FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; which letter has been STOPPED in a POST-OFFICE, and the BANK NOTES taken out— as the PUBLIC MAIL was not STOPPED, MOLESTED, or ROBBED.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes, and stop them; and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

WILSON & SWANN, Fredericksburg, (Virg.) 5 pt. to.

All printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay them.

For Sale or Exchange, THE Plantation adjoining Old-Town, on Cape Fear River, well known for the eligibility of its situation and quality, to be equal to any Swamp Land in the country, about two thirds has been cultivated, part of which is ditched—the high Land is equal, if not superior to any in the neighbourhood, it never is commod. d by treshes or salts, is bounded by a canal on one side and a large creek on the other, with very moderate bank, and may be watered by either.—The situation for a house is beautiful, having the remainder is cleared, & pleasing view of every vessel that passes to or from Wilmington, from which it is distant about four miles—the situation of the house is about 30 feet above the level of the swamp. The price will be moderate, and Negroes or Town Property at a fair value, received in payment.

For further particulars apply to JAMES CARSON, Wilmington, Sept 12. 1799.

BEING determined to remove to the back country, I wish to dispose of the Plantation whereon I now live—it contains 320 acres, 150 of which is tide swamp, 36 acres hereof is under bank and ditch, quarter drained and a good set of food gates. There is now a good crop of Rice growing on it—the situation is pleasant, and there is a tolerable dwelling-house and good out-houses—There is a quantity of good fruit trees on the plantation, and good stream for a Mill and Rice Machine.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a flock of Cattle. See 1799 Hays, & M. SAMPSON, Wilmington, Sept. 10.

TAKEN up and committed to goal, in Fayetteville, on the 6th of August, a mulatto fellow; he says that he belongs to Abram Burnap, near Salisbury. He is five feet six or seven inches high, about twenty-two years old, has a scar on each of his wrists, and one of his upper fore teeth is rotten.

The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away. JESSIE LEE, Goaler.

A few copies of the L A W S Of the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, That sale at this office August 22.