

of France, disapprove of the treaty of peace concluded at Tilsit, which is so advantageous to the English. We recollect that the French had formed the design of an expedition against Leghorn for the purpose of shutting that port against their enemy, and of possessing themselves of the immense property which the English have there.

The English have acted upon the principle of taking the property of their enemies wherever they could find it, without respecting the neutrality and the territory of the other powers. We hope the French will not adopt the same principle.

The new governor of Leghorn, a pensionary of the court of Naples, which he has long served, shows a decided partiality for the English. He lately suffered them to take a French privateer under the cannon of the place, although he had promised to protect it, and not to suffer the territory of the Grand Duke to be violated. The French will doubtless speedily demand a prompt restitution. It is even said they have already desired the Grand Duke to shut this port against the English vessels of war.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

MARRIED, Last evening, Mr. SAMUEL RHODES, Merchant to Miss MARY DRINKER both of this city.

From our Correspondent in Hamburg.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first information, though of not so recent a date as accounts already published, contains a more concise and at the same time more connected account of the opening of the campaign in Italy than has hitherto appeared; particularly of the two victories over the Austrians, which appear to have decided the fate of Italy.

Hamburg, May 2d, 1796

The French began the campaign with two victories over the Austrians, which are not denied, though extenuated in the Vienna gazette. The first beginning of the campaign seemed disadvantageous to the French. They let the Austrians make themselves masters of the *Bocchetta*, a very narrow pass leading to the Dutchy of Milan. The French seemed to have neglected to occupy it, and the Austrian army advanced the more boldly as the French remained almost quiet about Genoa and the district between Savona and that capital, on the sea side. The main army of the Austrians went down into the Genoa country by the way of Ovada and Campofredo, driving the small posts of the French always before them. They advanced near the sea side on the west of the city of Genoa. The French out posts all were driven towards their main army, whose right wing was leaning itself on Voltri near the sea, (6 hours from Genoa.) The Austrian General Beaulieu thought to mislead by a false attack made on the right wing near Voltri consisting of 6000 French, on the 10th of March, in order to mask his intended attack on the centre. The French General Buonaparte (a young Corsican of 25 years, but a man of great military talents) was aware of the trick, and ordered the right wing under General Cerboni to retire in the night by a forced march to the centre on the right ground of Madonna di Savona. On the following day (the 10th) early at four o'clock Beaulieu attacked with 15,000 men all the positions supporting the centre of the French and drove them back. At one in the afternoon he attacked the last retrenchment on Monte Lezino. The brigadier Rampon with 1,500 French who in the middle of the battle swore solemnly not to forsake their post, defended it so well that the Austrians were three repulsed leaving 400 dead and wounded, among them a colonel and many officers. The commanding general Proavina was wounded mortally. On the 12th, in the night, the French general Laharpe was sent in support of the entrenchment which it was threatened with a new attack. This was made by the Austrians coming down from the heights of Montenotte, in the beginning with some effect, but soon Laharpe got the better. In the mean time Buonaparte, Massena and Berthier, marched to the centre and the left wing in the rear of the enemy, when general Massena took the Austrians already retiring in their left flank and routed them entirely; so that they lost 1500 dead and 2000 prisoners, among these a colonel, aid-de-camp of general Argenteau, and 60 officers; several colours have been taken. The Austrians were pursued and the French occupied Carcare Cairo, &c. The enemy was retiring. This victory has been announced to the National Convention according to the general's letters from his head-quarters, Carcare. Some few days after it was confirmed by the emperor's court gazette, with the usual extenuations, that the Imperial army made a most backward to occupy their former position.

The second victory is still more important. It was near Millefina, on the Genoese territory, more to the north. It was on the 14th. The Austrians have lost 11,500 men (2,500 of them killed, the others prisoners) amongst them general Pucera, 20 staff officers and many others; 40 cannon, 15 colours, besides a great quantity of ammunition, baggage, mules, &c. All these affairs happened in the most mountainous country, which accounts for the great number of prisoners.

The armies on the Rhine have announced the end of the truce, and unhappy Germany is once more exposed to destruction by its own Emperor, or rather Minister, Pitt and his Ki g.

The Prussians, Hessians, Hanoverians and Brunwickers, are to form an army of observation in Westphalia, barely not intended against the French as long as they are victorious; but only that the king of Prussia may make himself a merit on the northern part of Germany, which now seems entruled to his protection, perhaps as future Emperor of North-Germany.

The schooner Expedition arrived at the Fort, after a passage of 10 days from St. Croix. Last evening the ship General Washington, capt. Price, from Cadix, which place he left the 23d of June. On the 26th was brought to by a ship of 18 guns, which proved to be a moorish cruiser. They boarded the ship, and after two hours detention, taking a few small articles, and compelling capt. Price to sign a declaration of having received

no injury, suffered him to proceed. His mate was on board the Moor, where he saw capt. Price, and the crew of the brig Emadine, of Boston, taken 14 days before. He was informed that two of their frigates were cruising to the westward, and had taken 14 American and British vessels. It appeared to capt. Price, that they took none but such as were loaded with grain.

A gentleman of this city who was on board the Morning Star and Swanwick, upon the arrival of those vessels at New-Castle, assures us, that the passengers were remarkably healthy, and spoke in the highest terms in favor of the conduct of Captains Steele and Joughin, on the voyage from Ireland.

The ship James, a flag of truce, commanded by capt. Latimer, with near two hundred citizens of the French colonies, failed from this port on Saturday last, bound for Cape Francois: she will call at Sandy Hook, and take a number of passengers from New York.

The ship Eliza, capt. Smith of Boston, was captured on her passage from Bourdeaux, by a British frigate, carried into Martinique and condemned.

This morning arrived at the Fort, the brig Abigail from Jeremie, and several other vessels left Reedy-Island last Sunday morning.

CLEARED.

Ship Columbus, Verrack,	Waterford
James, Latimer,	Cape-Francois
Brig Tryall, Knox,	Hamburg
Nymph, Webb,	Bourdeaux
Phoenix, Anderson,	St. Bartholomew
William Pennock, Holliday,	St. Croix
Eliza, Thornton,	Bourdeaux
Shr. Hope, Jacobs,	Hispaniola
John, Coffin,	Boston

In last evening's Gazette we announced the arrival of the brig Morning Star, Capt. Robert L. Steele from Londonderry with 350 passengers all in good health. We learn that they have unanimously returned their thanks to capt. Steele for his attention and humanity to them during their passage. Capt. S. spoke the Jane Maria from New-York to Amsterdum, out 10 days—all well.

A letter from New-York dated yesterday, contains the following information, viz.

"I have just heard that the French ship Concorde has been taken and sent to Halifax by the Thetis, captain Cochran who was shot thro' the body and is dangerously wounded."

From an English paper.

Mr. Fox concludes an address to the electors of Westminster, as follows:—"That I have opposed a war, unjust in its principle and ruinous in its consequences; that I have endeavoured to prevent innovations upon the constitution, which tend to annihilate the rights of the people; that I have laboured to preserve entire, the security which we formerly enjoyed under the law of treason, as established by the statute of Edward the third; that I have resisted the repeal of the Bill of Rights, in its most essential clauses, will be matter of consolation to me, to the last moment of my life."

"That my efforts in this glorious cause have, in common with those of able men, been inefficual, I most sincerely lament; but I trust my character (whatever it may be) will not suffer either in your judgment, or in that of posterity, on account of my name being seldom, if ever, found among the majorities of a Parliament remarkable for having added more to the burthens, and taken away more from the rights of the subject than any Parliament recorded in the annals of our history."

From the Mercury.—Boston, August 2.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES, &c.

During the last week was published, a volume containing the speeches of the President to the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress, since the establishment of the federal government; the addresses delivered to him on his first appointment as chief magistrate of the Union, with his answers; his circular letter to the governors of the several States, and his farewell orders to the armies of America. It is a neat, compact book, compiled and arranged with much judgment. It is an additional record of the chaste, patriotic and moral sentiments of the illustrious character who presides over our interests. Let every one possess himself of a copy, and the firmest Federalist would wish for no more thorough refutation of any aspersions his character may receive, than a recurrence to its pages would ensure. Let the timid, doubting Republican, whenever the clouds of suspicion overshadow his confidence in WASHINGTON, open the volume now offered to the public—and the full ray of truth will irradiate his mind, and confirm his FAITH in his POLITICAL DELIVERER and SUSTAINER.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival yesterday from Cape-Nichola Mole, we learn, that the Quebec, and another frigate arrived there the 15th July. They failed from Barbadoes with five large transport ships, with troops and military stores, under their convoy, bound to the Mole; but off Cape-Francois they were chased by three French 74 gun ships, and were obliged to leave their convoy to the French, who took them all, and carried them into the Cape.—The sickness at the Mole, exceeds very greatly its usual mortality; from 50 to 60 dying daily. All expectation of the reduction of the islands is despaired of, and even an attack from the Brigands is apprehended both at the Mole and at Port-au-Prince. The British troops had evacuated Bonpard, and returned into the Mole. Both the taking and holding this place, even for the short time they held it, was attended with great loss to the English.—There was no pressing of Americans while our informant was at the Mole; but his fav. several instances of their treating them with much respect and civility. There is no sale for American produce.

HALIFAX, July 9.

Monday arrived the Danish brig Dover, Capt. Slocum, sent in by his Majesty's ship Assistance. Thursday arrived a Danish ship, sent in for examination by his Majesty's ships Assistance and Raison. July 13. Thursday arrived an American brig from St. Domingo, prize to his Majesty's ship Prevoyante, Capt. Wemyis.

Yesterday his Majesty's ship Dover, an old 44 gun ship, and the ship Mary, having on board the remainder of the 96th regiment, and about 500 Maroon negroes, from Jamaica, with two gentlemen commissioned to superintend the settlement of those blacks in this province.

By a gentleman of the 96th, and who is lately from St. Domingo, we learn, that the French ships which arrived there, are blocked up by a superior British fleet, who were also cruising in a situation to intercept another French fleet, which was said to be expected.—No material operations had lately taken place in that quarter.

London

From late English Papers.

A modern dame, fustling her first-born through her pocket hole, is confessedly one of the best subjects for a maternal caricature.

An original letter from the Chief Magistrate of a certain Corporation.

DEAR SIR,

On Monday next I am, be made a mare, and shall be much obliged to you if so be as you will send me down by the coach some provisions setting for the occasion, as I am to ax my brother the old Mare and the rest of the bench.

Answer, by a Wag, into whose hands it fell,

SIR,

In obedience to your order, I have sent you per coach, two bushels of the best oats; and, as you are to treat the old Mare, have added some bran to make a mash.

Epitaph by a learned Common Councilman, designed for the present chief magistrate of the metropolis.

Here lies WILLIAM CURTIS, our late jolly Lord-Mayor,

Who has left this here world, and is gone to that there. Lately died, the Worshipful George Harris L. L. D. of Doctors Commons, Chancellor of the dioceses of Durham, Hereford, and Llandaff, and Commissary of Essex, Hertfordshire, and Surry: he has left 40,000l. to St. George's hospital, 10,000l. to the Lying-in hospital, and very liberal donations to several other charities.

NEWBURYPORT, August 2.

Sunday brig Tryal, Capt. Samuel Chandler, arrived here, 59 days from Liverpool. By him we are favored with English papers to May 30, from which we make the following extracts.

LONDON, May 23.

The examination of Dronet is carrying on before the commission of seven. Paris is not yet tranquil, the partizans of the conspiracy still entertaining some hopes of carrying their plan into effect.

The Duke of Parma, alarmed at the rapid progress of the French, has solicited and obtained a cessation of arms, but on Conditions the most humiliating to himself.

A number of French troops, it appears, have been detached from the army of the Rhine to Italy; while the Emigrant Corps under the Prince of Conde have been augmented to 15,000 men, by the accession of a considerable body of French deserters.

Gen. Relas, the commander of an Imperial corps in the Brigonia, is gone to Italy, and has been succeeded by Gen. Furtenberg.

A letter from Elsinore, of the 14th inst. announces a declaration of war by the Dey of Algiers, against Denmark.

May 24.

Peace is said, by the Parisian Journalists, to be negotiating in favour of all the States of Italy, excepting those belonging to the house of Austria. It appears that even the Pope will not be excepted.

The treaty with the king of Naples is already advanced. One of his agents is arrived at Paris, to treat with the Directory.

When the Treaty concluded with the king of Sardinia was submitted to the council of Five Hundred, some of the members remarked, that the terms were too degrading for a conquered Prince, who submitted to the terms imposed on him, and who was certainly intitled to that respect which is ever due to misfortune.

In the fitting of the 19th inst. a report of the celebrated Abbe Sieyès was read to the Council, containing the strongest threats against England, and exhorting the Government to turn the whole force of the Republic, and to direct the whole weight of their vengeance against her.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

Captain Flynn, in a brig from Philadelphia, was plundered by a French boat, and carried into Leogane; one of his men died in consequence of wounds received from the Frenchmen. A reward of 50 Joes was offered for every American vessel into Leogane. The Rachel was boarded both by English and French privateers, who examined and permitted her to proceed.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

ALBANY, August 1.

Peter Colt, Esq. of Connecticut, late superintendent of the manufactory in Jersey, we are told, has an important appointment in the Canal company of this State—he arrived in the city last evening.

It is reported that Lieutenant Governor Simcoe of Upper Canada, and Lord Dorchester Governor General of his Britannic Majesty's possessions in America, have been recently recalled from their respective governments.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

THE FAIR AMERICAN.

It appears on further enquiries which have been made at Boston, by the friends of the owners of that ship at this place, that the reports of her being lost on the Goodwin Sands are not well founded—that she was actually seen bearing away for the North-Sea, and not stranded as formerly mentioned. The contradiction, at any rate, leads us to hope that a different fate has awaited this vessel; and that she may yet arrive in tolerable season.

Arrived at this Port, brig Swetels, Wallace, Savannah; schooner Harriott, Rogers, Jamaica; Delight, Robinson, Port-au-Prince.

FAYETTEVILLE (N. C.) July 30.

Two valuable prizes of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, were sent into Wilmington a few days past, by a small privateer schooner, belonging to the Republic of France; the prizes, viz. a ship and a brig, were laden with sugar, rum and coffee, and are estimated at 100,000 dollars value. The privateer, we understand, had also captured four other prizes before she fell in with the above.

GEORGETOWN (S. C.) July 19.

On Thursday the 14th inst. arrived here the brig Sally, Capt. Gidcoy, after a passage of 84 days from Lame, with 146 passengers.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF GEORGETOWN.

Fellow-Citizens,

BEING appointed by the particular desire of the whole of the passengers of the brig Sally, to return you our sincere thanks for your kind attention to us, since we arrived on your hospitable shore—I now, through the medium of your newspaper, beg leave to make known our sentiments: being, previous to our arrival, in a distressing condition for nearly a month, our situation was truly deplorable; but that Being, who orders and directs all things, threw the humane and friendly Capt. Cochran, of the late revenue cutter, in our way, who conducted us in safety to the land of liberty.

Having resided many years in South-Carolina, I gave the passengers a description of the customs and manners of the people whom they intended to reside amongst; but happy am I to have it in my power to make known to the world, that my description fell far short of the liberal public spirited inhabitants of Georgetown.

For self, and fellow-passengers, I am your much obliged, and humble servant,
ROBERT STEWART.

Salt Petre.

A few tons of excellent EAST-INDIA SALT-PETRE, FOR SALE BY Samuel Breck, jun. Roi's Wharf. Aug. 9. 1806

Bank Stock.

A number of Shares of the Stock of the Bank of the United States, for Sale. Enquire of the Cashier of the said Bank. Aug. 9. 35

Wanted,

A Partner with a small capital to unite in the business of a Mill and Distillery in Virginia. Inquire of the Printer. Aug. 9. 51W

200 Boxes, of 12 Large Quart Bottles each, of

Sweet FLORENCE OIL

FOR SALE, Enquire to B. R. City Tavern. Aug. 9. 11

Cargo of the ship Union Fraterna,

from Leghorn.

ON Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, an Messrs. Rofs & Simson's wharf, will be sold by auction, (and continues from day to day, till the whole is sold) the cargo of the Venetian ship Union Fraterna, from Leghorn, consisting of the following articles.

- Florence Oil in casks of 12 bottles, and flasks of 50
- Candle Soap in casks
- Tallow Candles
- Anchovies
- Capers
- Olives
- Juniper Berries in bales
- Manna, Fleakey
- Ditto, in sorts
- Almonds
- Peruvian Cheese
- French Claret, in casks
- Ditto, in bottles
- Twine
- Hair-Powder
- Pomatum.

The conditions of sale will be—all sums under 500l. to be paid in cash: from 500 to 1000 dollars in approved notes at 60 days: from 1000 dollars upwards, in approved endorsed notes at 90 and 120 days.

Edward Fox, Auctioneer.

August 9

On Wednesday next,

At 7 o'clock in the evening,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Coffee-House, the following

BUILDING LOTS, in the City.

- No. 1. A lot on the north side of Filbert-street, at the distance of about 180 feet from the North-West corner of Tenth and Filbert-street, and extending northwardly 140 feet, to where an 18 feet alley is intended to be opened.
- No. 2. A lot west of and adjoining lot No. 1, 20 feet front on Filbert-street, and extending 140 feet, to the said intended alley.
- No. 3. A lot west of and adjoining No. 2, and of the same dimensions.
- No. 4. A lot west of and adjoining No. 3, and of the same dimensions.
- No. 5. A lot west of and adjoining No. 4, and of the same dimensions.
- No. 6. A capital lot, on the north-west corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, being 20 feet on Tenth and 100 feet on Filbert-street.
- No. 7. A lot north of and adjoining No. 6, and of the same dimensions.
- No. 8, 9 & 10. Three lots, north of and adjoining No. 10, each 20 feet, making 60 feet front on Tenth-street, and 140 feet deep to the said intended alley.
- No. 11. A lot north of and adjoining No. 10, having 20 feet front on Tenth-street, and 140 feet depth to the said intended alley.
- No. 12. A lot north of and adjoining No. 11, and of the same dimensions.

Edward Fox, Auctioneer.

Aug. 9.

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the Northern Liberties and district of Southwark;

Published, and sold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High street,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches square, and has been engraved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving some account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c. July 19. 18 & 18