

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW YORK, August 10.

Yesterday morning, at about a quarter after nine, a fire broke out in Fair-street, in a bake-house belonging to a Mr. Woods. The timely exertions of our experienced and dextrous fire-men, prevented its spreading, notwithstanding its being a frame building, and surrounded by a number of small dwellings of a similar fabrication. The house in which the fire broke out, with a store-room, were nearly consumed, with a quantity of stock on hand. Mr. Woods has undoubtedly sustained a very great damage.

The frequent fires which have lately happened in bake-houses, we think, must evince the expediency of a law, prohibiting their being built in future in the centre of the city, unless constructed entirely of brick, and covered with tile.

Ship Penelope, capt. Bunker, from Dublin, was boarded off Cape Clear, by an English frigate which treated him with great politeness—but on this coast was boarded by the Cleopatra frigate, capt. Penrose, who pressed two of his hands; the lieutenant who boarded him behaved with great intemperance, insisted on capt. Bunker's paying the men's wages, which was resolutely refused.

List of vessels at Havre-de-Grace when the Belvidere sailed.

Ship Mary, Powers, Boston, flour.
Louisa, Morgan, York, Vir. do.
America, Swain, New-Bedford, do.
Polly and Nancy, Smith, Alexandria, V. salt for Liverpool.
New Jersey, Hefs, Philadelphia, flour and sauff, for Liverpool.
Republican, Simpson, Baltimore, flour and rice, for London.
Factor, Kemp, New-York, flour, for Rotterdam and London.
Argus, Fanning, do. oil and flour for New-York.

Commerce, Banker, New-York flour, Liverpool and New-York.
John Jennings, Boston, naval stores.
Tryall, Berry, do. salt.
Union, Pitcher, New Bedford, flour.
Charlestown, Clark, Baltimore, flour and Coffee for London.
Thetis, Lee, New-York.
Jane, Corvy, London, flour.
Britannia, Young, N. Yarmouth, do.
Eliza, Phipps, New-York, flour, butter and candles, for Rotterdam and New-York.
Apollo, Beales, Boston, flour.
Elizabeth, Bray, Philadelphia, do.
Minerva, Rathburn, New-York, do.

Brig Sall, Mitchell, Wilmington, flour, for Philadelphia.
Rofamond, Hart, Portsmouth, N. H. do.
Juno, Atkins, Boston, do. for Breff and Isle of May.
Dean, Hughes, New-York, flour.
Active, Dorman, Boston, do.
Argo, Franckfort, Philadelphia, do. Breff.
Nelly, Shields, Baltimore, do.
Ruby, Stafford, Boston do.
Hannah, Hodgkins, do. ballast.
Thomas Chalkley, Razor, Philadelphia, flour.

Most of these vessels were lying at Havre-de-Grace when the Belvidere sailed, with their cargoes on board, besides twenty sail with their cargoes of flour, chiefly, for different ports in France and Holland, to try the markets.

Flour at 5 Crowns in Havre—and money scarce. The brig Saily, Arnold, of this port, arrived at Bartholemews, on the 8th July last.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Ship Commerce, Graham, Bristol 84
Stad, Altona, Copenhagen
Brig Mary, Batavia 137
Schooner Elizabeth, Godwin, Norfolk.

[We lately gave a translation (see Daily Advertiser of 29th July) of the letters which passed between Mr. Barthelemi, the French Ambassador, and the Magistrates of the Canton of Basle, Switzerland, on the 9th and 11th of May last. The following is the letter which Mr. Barthelemi had previously transmitted to the Executive Directory, and which occasioned the latter correspondence. The same good sense and independent spirit pervades this communication.]

From the COURIER DU CORPS LEGISLATIF. Translated for the DAILY ADVERTISER.

PARIS, May 1.

We have spoken of a letter from the Directory to the Magistrates of Basle, relative to mistrust which they entertained of a prospect in favor of the prince of Conde and the emigrants: The following is the answer which the magistrates addressed to our ambassador Barthelemi, and which we have taken from the Courier of Stalsburg.

Letter of the Magistrates of Basle, to Citizen Barthelemi, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Swiss Cantons.

Your Excellency has addressed to us with your letter of the 5th of April, a writing from the Executive Directory, which appears to be a resolution copied from their records. We pass without any observations on the form of it which is so unusual, because we ought to suppose that it has been through mistake that it has been sent to us in that manner; and because we ought to believe that the government will ever leave the concerns of strangers to their own deliberations exclusively. But if the form of that writing has appeared strange to us, its tendency ought to appear much more so, as your excellency will be convinced by our answer.

The Executive Directory have told us that the corps of emigrants were about attempting an invasion through our territory. It does not become us to doubt the proofs of it, which they may have in their possession; but we ought however to observe, that at the opening of every campaign, a report of a like project has been circulated, without its ever having been attempted; so that we are really at a loss to know whether those reports have been mere stratagems of war, or whether they have

been abandoned on account of other essential circumstances which would have rendered the attempts vain or futile, and which indeed we think the most probable, whether it has not been that the cabinet of Vienna, which has ever respected our neutrality, hath not opposed the disturbing the repose of an independent people, who for these many ages, content with their own limits, have ever taken the smallest part in the dissensions of the great powers of Europe. But above all, we are well assured that there is not actually any kind of danger. The corps of emigrants are too distant from our frontiers; their forces are not sufficient for the plan supposed, neither have we observed any of those dispositions or preparations which such a plan would require.

The twelfth article of the note of the Directory relative to the defence of our territory, demands from us, according to that report, a sufficient guarantee. No neutral people can give such a one. If the belligerent powers, by their fortresses, their formidable lines, their armies and the union of all their forces, cannot secure their own provinces against an invading enemy, much less can a neutral people do it, and the assembling of its forces, far from ensuring its safety, would necessarily create mistrust. The expenses, moreover, which such a measure would occasion, are beyond our strength, weakened as we are daily by the misfortunes of the times. But there is another kind of guarantee, which, in our opinion, avails more than that which is founded on our military strength. But guarantee is founded on the faith of the powers at war, and in their interest. It is founded in that firm resolution which the Swiss Cantons have unanimously taken of never departing from those principles of a scrupulous neutrality which they have inherited from their ancestors, and in the knowledge which their neighbours have of this determination. It is also founded in the difficulties which their country itself opposes in the passage of troops since the invading party would have its retreat inevitably cut off by the arrival of the contingents of our confederates, ready to avenge, with the greatest ardor, an insult offered to that neutrality which they themselves religiously observe.

We now come to the charge which the Directory have made against the magistrates of Basle, and against some burghers of this and other Cantons—a charge vague and without example. The opinion and will of the sovereignty in a Republic, is to be known by their resolutions solemnly taken and not from the private opinion of individuals. But however widely individuals among us may differ in opinion, they, nevertheless, all unite in one common point, and that point is a love for their country, and a conviction that the strictest neutrality is the foundation of our political existence. By integrity our good-will and our friendship are gained. Our hearts are changed by vague reproaches and demonstrations of mistrust. What would it be if that mistrust had for its foundation the mere tales of men, who, of guilty views, inspired by vengeance, hatred or ambition, would exaggerate what was in itself insignificant; would paint in the most glowing colours what was indifferent; and would conceal that which would explain the true spirit of our views and of our political steps?

The Directory, in fine, makes us responsible for the operations of war. We know that every government is answerable for the faults which through forgetfulness of its duties and its oaths it knowingly commits. But calm and tranquil in our principles, proud of that sentiment of freedom and unchangeableness which is the sole guide of our negotiations, we are ready to take upon ourselves that responsibility: we are all but as one man, and we can count not only upon the inhabitants of our own canton, but upon all the members of the confederation.

Your excellency during the course of your difficult mission was impressed by us with very different sentiments; and the directory have lately expressed on that subject their highest satisfaction. We do not at all doubt but that, presented by you, the answer we send you will, after a deliberation with the representatives of the Helvetic Body, be favorably received.

We pray God to take you in his holy and powerful keeping.

Basle, 9th April, 1799. Signed by the Burgomasters and Counsellor, of the City and Canton of Basle.

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

The ship Joseph, Capt. Stone, arrived here 70 days from Liverpool. Spoke the following vessels on her passage. June 15, lat. 46, the brig Columbia, Lowell from Milford for Boston, out 8 days, 22d lat. 42, 58, a Danish ship from Bourdeaux for New-York, out 21 days with a number of passengers. July 9, lat. 43, 26, long. 48, the brig Adventure, Barr, from New London, for London, out 12 days. 31st lat. 67, 30, Ship Ceres from New-London to Liverpool out 3 days. August 3, ship American Eagle, Pearson, from Boston for Virginia.

The following American vessels are advertised to sail in Billings's Liverpool Advertiser of the 30th May.

Ship Gen. Washington, Perry, for Philadelphia. Wilmington, do.
Hamburgh Packet, Clay, do.
Hulda, Warner, do. to sail May 30.
Commerce, Delano, New-York, June 22.
Jay, Dyer, do. May 30.
Olive Branch, Provost do.
Warren, Landers, do. June 5.
Independence, Stocking, do. first week in June.
Commerce, Smith, Baltimore.
Jane, Rogers, do.
Brig Eliza, Benson, do.
Ship Reliance, Webber, Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, May 28.
Hannah, Springer, Boston, May 30.
Deight, Wilson, do.
Alknosack, Tucker, do.

A Book-Keeper, OR Clerk's place, wanted by a person properly qualified, and whose character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 11

By the ship Joseph, Stone, from Liverpool, we have received Billings's Liverpool Advertiser to the 30th May—the following articles are copied therefrom.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.

Ships arrived since our last.
Hamburgh Packet, Clay, Philadelphia.
Molly, J. French, Virginia.

Sailed
May 21. Columbia, —, Massachusetts.
22. Friendship, Froh, Philadelphia.

The Sound Lists give a catalogue of no less than fifty-seven vessels for this country laden with grain, the cargoes of forty-two of which are entirely wheat.

Yesterday the subscribers to the new loan of 7,500,000l. made good their first payment of 15l. per cent. at the Bank.

LONDON, May 28.

FRATRICIDE.

Last night, as Lord F. Townshend, and his brother lord Charles, were returning in a post-chaise from Yarmouth, whither they had been on electing business, a dispute took place which terminated in the death of the latter who was shot thro' the head by his brother in the carriage! At Mile-End the post-boy heard the report of a pistol, but imagined it was at some distance; and drove on 'till he entered town, when he stopped and asked lord Frederick where he would be driven to, who wildly replied "to the devil if you will." The boy conceiving his lordship indifferent as to the place, did not stop until he reached Oxford-street, when, opening the chaise door, lord F. attempted to jump out, but the boy then seeing the body of the deceased weltering in blood, secured him.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Yesterday, about eleven o'clock, the three Candidates, Charles James Fox, Esq. admiral sir Alan Gardner, and John Horne Tooke, Esq. arrived on the hustings. After the deputy of the High-Bailiff had read the Precept and the several acts of Parliament, Mr. Fox was nominated by Mr. T. Scott, and seconded by Mr. Harry Houle. He then addressed the electors in a very short speech, in which he reminded them how often they had chosen him for their representative; and ventured to feel pretty confident, if his past conduct had met with their approbation, as he trusted 'it had, that they would again commit their interests to his charge.

Sir Thomas Turton then nominated Admiral sir Alan Gardner, in a very animated speech, in which he enumerated the various and important services performed by the gallant admiral, which could not fail to secure to him the admiration, protection and gratitude of every true Englishman. He dwelt on his brilliant exertions on the glorious 12th of April, and the no less glorious 1st of June, now fresh in every man's memory, for which he had received the approbation of his Sovereign, and the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He had on many occasions, risked his life for his countrymen, every individual of whom he had laid under obligations, by his services: those they had now an opportunity to repay. Sir Thomas spoke with modesty of his coming forward on this occasion, which he declared he did as an independent man, zealously attached to the constitution of his country.—The motion was seconded by Admiral Ommaney.

Sir A. Gardner then addressed the election with all the plain, manly eloquence peculiar to British Seamen. He said, that he came forward to offer himself to their notice, in consequence of the strongest solicitations of many most respectable electors. He spoke with modesty of his pretensions to their favour, they were merely founded on his having devoted forty years of his life to the service of his King and his Country. His having been thus employed, it could not be expected that he should be qualified to express himself with any eloquence. This he must therefore leave to others. He declared his attachment to the best of Kings, and fixed determination to exert himself on all occasions, in defence of our glorious Constitution, against its enemies, whether domestic or foreign. He was not much in the habits of making professions. Should the electors think him worthy of the honorable situation to which he presumed to aspire, it should bethepride of his life to show his gratitude, by discharging the duties of the important trust committed to his care, with honor & fidelity. The Admiral's speech, delivered throughout with uncommon feeling, was received with loud acclamations of GARDNER and VICTORY!

Mr. Tooke was then proposed by Mr. Felix Vaughan, and seconded by Mr. Sharpe. He only said, that he did not think it necessary to trouble the electors, as the Hon. Baronet had made a Speech long enough for the three Candidates.

The returning officer then declared the shew of hands to be in favor of Mr. Fox and Mr. Alan Gardner; on which Mr. Tooke demanded a Poll, which commenced at 12 o'clock, and closed at seven. At eight o'clock, the numbers were declared to be, for Mr. Fox, 232, Sir Alan Gardner, 189, Mr. Tooke, 132.

DEATH OF LORD CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

POLICE OFFICE, MARLBOROUGH STREET.

We yesterday shortly hinted at one of the most melancholy transactions it has ever fallen to our lot to record. The following are some further particulars of that unfortunate accident, which have come regularly before the public: Lord Charles Townshend, and his brother Lord Frederick Townshend, sons to the Marquis Townshend, had been at Great Yarmouth, for which place Lord Charles had been just chosen Representative: they arrived in town yesterday morning about six o'clock, and when they reached Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, the post-boys stopped to enquire where the Bishop of Norwich, to whose house they had been ordered to drive, lived; when Lord Frederick jumped out of the chaise, and struck one of the boys, which gave rise to an altercation, that drew together several persons who were passing by. He insisted upon it, that the boy knew where the Bishop lived; and on the man's protesting that he did not, his Lordship abused him with great violence, and with the most deplorable marks of insanity, he threw off his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, challenged him to fight. Unable to provoke the man to a contest, he walked leisurely away towards Hanover square, when some person who had been attentive to the whole scene, looked into the carriage, and saw a lifeless body on the seat, which proved to be the corpse of Lord Charles. Lord Frederick was immediately pursued, and being taken near the end of Swallow-street, was conducted to a neighbouring watch-house.

As soon as the Magistrates at the Police Office, in Marlborough-street, were apprized of the circumstance, they ordered Lord Frederick to be brought before them, together with the postillions who drove him to town. His Lordship when interrogated on the melancholy subject, betrayed the most unequivocal symptoms of a mental derangement, and it became necessary for the Magistrates to apply to the postillions for the information they wanted.

The first person examined was Christopher Airy, a postillon, who deposed that he lived at the Angel Inn, at Millord; that he was called out of bed at four o'clock this morning (Friday) by the arrival of a gentleman's chariot. He assisted to put four fresh horses to it, and with another driver set off to London. The glasses were up, and he was ordered to Hanover Square, by a gentleman in the carriage, dressed in black (Lord Frederick Townshend); he saw no other gentleman in the carriage; and was positive that there was no other on the seat, because, if there had been, he must have seen him. The gentleman in black paid the Stratford turnpike. They then drove on, and he heard no noise whatsoever until they came near the Globe at Mile-town-end, when he heard the report of a pistol in the carriage, and turning about, saw Lord Frederick wave his hat, and heard him hollow several times, and make a great deal of noise.—When they arrived at the corner of Argyle-street, in Oxford-street, he alighted to ask the gentleman where he was to drive him to? who said, to the Bishop of Norwich's; but upon saying that he did not know where the Bishop lived, the gentleman came out of the chariot, and struck him over the face, and swore he would knock him down. Lord Frederick walked about without attempting to make off, and stripped off his coat, waistcoat and shirt; and opened the knees of his breeches, and talked of fighting. He, the deponent, then went to the door of the carriage, and saw a dead man lying on the cushion. The people then came up, surrounded Lord Frederick, and took him to the watch-house.

John March, the other driver, corroborated every circumstance sworn to by Airy; he did not see more than one gentleman in the chariot. He further added, that Lord Frederick, before they set out, gave him two guineas, which he desired him to give to any poor person, and said, "perhaps you may see some widow who has a distressed family." He also offered him more money; but the other desired him to put his money in his pocket, he said, "Aye, I believe I had better."

Sir Edmund Bacon said, that he went down with Lords Charles and Frederick Townshend to Yarmouth; he never saw a stronger affection than there always had been between the brothers, nor had they any difference while at Yarmouth. They joined in the festivity at the Election too much, and betrayed both of them, but particularly Lord Charles, the most dubitable symptoms of insanity, and chiefly after dinner and supper. They frequently went alone about Yarmouth, crying, that their enemies were their best friends, dispensing their money lavishly, and without distinction; and Lord Charles went into one of the houses belonging to the opposite Candidate, and narrowly escaped being thrown out of the window by the opposite party. The day before the Election, his friends observed him to be so much deranged, that they were afraid he could not stand the Poll; however, there was no opposition. After the election he talked wildly after dinner; and, that night, the family was disturbed by his continually opening and shutting the window shutters; the next morning he was in such a state, that his friend locked the door upon him.—Sir Edmund said, that the friends of Lord Charles and Lord Frederick wished to get them out of Yarmouth as soon as possible; and he offered to accompany them in their chariot, but Lord Charles declined taking him as a companion, saying, that his servant was too ill to drive, and he must take him in the carriage with him. He (Sir Edmund), however, followed them to town in the Mail Coach, with an intention of informing the Marquis of their situation. He could not speak as to any other particulars.

James Vaughan assisted in conveying the dead body into the house of Mr. Barnham, Chemist, the corner of Argyle-street. It appeared to him, that the pistol was put into the mouth of the deceased, and the bullet came out at the back part of the top of his head; the teeth were not hurt.

Laurent Parnell, who has been Lord Frederick's servant six years, said he went down to Yarmouth with him, and that James May, Lord Charles' servant, also accompanied them. He corroborated what had been said respecting the insane conduct of Lord Charles, at Yarmouth, and added, that his master Lord Frederick, had been confined for insanity about two years ago, when he had a fruit-waist coat on, and was attended by a man from Dr. Monro's. He also said, that from his conduct at Yarmouth, he suspected another fit was coming on. He and the other servant returned from Yarmouth with their master, whom they accompanied on horseback as far as Woodbridge, but their being a scarcity of horses, they were obliged to stop there, and follow their masters from thence, they had arrived in London about two hours after them.

He had not heard a word on the road of a pistol having been fired, nor did he know or hear of there being any dispute between Lord Frederick and his brother. Whilst he accompanied them, he observed his master to be more deranged than while he was at Yarmouth; particularly when they passed through Ipswich, where was an election mob; he thought it was a mob from Yarmouth following his carriage. At dinner yesterday they had not (he said) finished one bottle of wine; and could not, therefore, be intoxicated. As the gentleman came nearer London, Lord Frederick left his watch with a post boy, as a token to his servant to pay the drivers of one coach, one guinea each.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Potomack Chief, consisting of 450 Hhds. Tobacco, chiefly from the upper warehouses on South Potomac, and of a good quality.

This ship is chartered to proceed to Falmouth and one port in Europe without the Straights and Baltic a 65l. sterling Freight and 5 per cent. primeage, and will be clear to sail by the 25th inst. from Alexandria.

For terms apply to EMANUEL WALKER. Aug. 11 tm&w