

Philadelphia,

FRIDAY EVENING, August 19.

A Brew house and a Distillery are now erecting at Pittsburgh, on the site of the Old Fort du Quebec.

USEFUL AGRICULTURAL HINT.

From a Liverpool paper.

The not permitting sheep to lay long upon the ground, when first put to turnips, but to move them about at stated intervals in the day and night, has been found to prevent that fatal disorder called the water in sheep, which arises from their gorging themselves with turnips, and then remaining without exercise to carry off the beginning of the complaint. This method is successfully practised in Northumberland, at the small expence of a little trouble to the shepherd.

In the little work of Dr. Carmichael Smith, containing experiments made with nitrous acid, to check the infection of a fever on board the Union Hospital-Ship; it appears that the noxious effluvia, generating fever, may be entirely destroyed, by the simple process of extricating it in the form of vapour, in an affected apartment, as to render it perfectly safe to the attendants, and others necessarily employed about the persons of the sick. When twenty or thirty fever patients were carried daily to the hospital, from on board the Russian ships, by this simple means, not only the further extension of fever was checked, but the generation of the morbid matter was so much subdued, that only a few cases of fever occurred during the space of several months, and then on the vapour being extricated in the apartment once a day, instead of twice, which had been found necessary during the height of the disease.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) August 1.

We are informed that the semi annual examination commenced at the University on Monday the 11th of July, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, President of the board, a considerable number of the Trustees, and the Committee of Visitation; the business was not finished until Friday the 15th, when the judgment of the Committee respecting the examination was publicly pronounced in the presence of all the Students and the Faculty of the University; several classes and some of the Students received the marked approbation and applause of the board and Committee.

It was said with great truth by the French Convention "that as in every free Government, the law emanates from the people, it is necessary that the people should receive an education to enable them to understand the law, and the political part of this education should be founded on the principles of the Constitution under which they live. The plan of education established by the board of Trustees appears to be predicated upon this principle, and designed to form useful and respectable members of society—citizens capable of comprehending, improving and defending the principles of our governments; citizens, who from the highest impulse, a just sense of their own and the general happiness, would be induced to practise the duties of social morality. A deep and fixed conviction that it is degrading to be tributary to other states or countries for our literary and public characters, a general and strong desire to promote education and exalt & improve our national character, have given a tone to the public sentiment, and bestowed a degree of emulation upon individuals from which the most happy effects may be expected.—Near one hundred of the youth of our country are now Students at this National Institution, and we are authorized to assure the public, that the examination was highly satisfactory to the Trustees, and that the progress of many of the young gentlemen was not only marked by the strongest evidences of industry and attention, but accompanied by a display of the most promising talents.

The rooms in the University are full, but boarders will be taken by respectable families in the village.

From Sir B. Thompson, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1794.

"THE light of an Argand's lamp is to that of a lamp of the common construction, with a ribband wick, as 187 to 100, and the quantity of light with a given quantity of oil in these two lamps is about 15 per cent. The light of the lamp when compared with that of a wax candle three fourths of an inch in diameter, was as 1 to 12. In the production of light, 100 parts of bees' wax are equal to 101 of tallow, 129 of olive oil, 125 of rape oil, and 120 of linseed oil.—A candle burns twice as fast when not snuffed. It is not true that, in the latter circumstance, it gives less light; but a black opaque body, in the middle of the flame, eclipses a great part of the light. Besides when a candle is snuffed, the inflamed tallow evaporates from a much smaller surface, than when it is not snuffed, and as the flame is hollow, less tallow must be burnt. The whole merit of Argand's lamp depends on its being a tub, rather than a cone of flame, and even the middle part of the ribbon is hollow. The transparency of the flame is the consequence of its being hollow. A good candle occasionally snuffed, when it seemed to need it, varied in its light from 100 to 60. An ordinary candle in 29 minutes varied from 100 to 16.

From late English papers.

CAMBRIDGE, May 14.

We should have thought it impossible for any scheme to have entered into the brains of a bed-lamite more frantic than some of those pursued by our ministers. But the apostate Fitzwilliam has proved us mistaken. In the House of Lords on Tuesday last, his Lordship declared in strong language, "that he was against any sort of peace being concluded with France, and that he was decidedly for the bellum internum"—that is, the war of absolute extermination! Happy is it for mankind, that the noble idiot has not the means of putting his wishes in execution.

On Saturday last his Serene Highness Prince

William of Gloucester, with his aids-de-camp and suite, arrived at Trinity Lodge, for the purpose of taking his degree of Doctor of Laws in this university; and on Monday he was admitted to the said degree in full Senate, being presented by the Rev. W. L. Mansel, the public orator, who delivered in his usual graceful and impressive manner, an elegant Latin oration, but which we are sorry to say, was full of fulsome compliment, not only to the prince, but to some of the prominent vices of the times. The orator's zeal was warm "contra-democraticus!"

It is supposed there were between two and three thousand persons assembled on the occasion; and the ceremony was conducted with much elegance and dignity.

His Serene Highness is now in the 21st year of his age, and his manners are affable and pleasing.

In the Court of King's Bench on Friday, an action was brought by James v. Wright on a note of hand for 12l. When this note was put in and proved, Mr. Mingay, for the defendant observed, that James was a publican, and lived near Carnaby market; that the defendant was formerly a butcher, but now had also become a publican, so that both parties were publicans; and he was afraid before this cause was over, it would appear that they were both likewise Sinners.

It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant sat down in the plaintiff's House to play at whist on a Sunday morning; and that the defendant lost 12l. for which he gave him the note in question, payable in 18 months. It was also proved, that the plaintiff had afterwards offered to sell this note to a third person for 2gs. Lord Kenyon, in his summing up to the Jury, expressed great indignation at this business, and lamented that gaming had so deeply pervaded the whole mass of the public. Said his Lordship, "it is extremely to be lamented, that this vice has descended to the very lowest orders of the people.—It is to be lamented that it is so prevalent amongst the highest ranks of society, who have for the example to their inferiors, and who it seems are too great for the law. I wish they could be punished. If any prosecutions are fairly brought before me, and the parties are justly convicted, whatever may be their rank or station in the country, though they should be the first ladies in the land, they shall certainly exhibit themselves in the pillory. When I speak of the highest classes of society, I must be understood to mean subjects, for these observations do in no respect apply to those of the very highest rank in this country, who hold out for the imitation of their subjects the brightest example of every public as well as private virtue!"—Verdict for defendant.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States.

HAGUE, May 3.

The hotel called de alte Hof, destined for the accommodation of the Hereditary Prince, is granted by government to the Ambassador of the French Republic.

FRANCFORT, May 3.

Strasbourg papers mention, that a short time ago printed invitations to desert to the army of Condé, were distributed among the republican troops: the result of which manoeuvre was, that the cards, in which a 24 sous piece was wrapped up, were torn in pieces, and the money turned into the chest of the army.

DUMOURIER.

From the Gazette of Erlangen, April 15.

Letters from Copenhagen mention—"On the 12th of October, last year, a small sized man arrived here, who announced himself for a French American, and soon after departed in an American bottom for America. Afterwards we were informed, that it was the famous DUMOURIER, who finally despaired of re-establishing the Constitution of 1791. He was here not attended by any servants, but received frequent visits from a lady, who also took a passage with him for America. When Dumourier got apprized that the French deputies, imprisoned by the Austrian monarch, were to be delivered to the French, he appeared to be sensible that there remained no hopes for him any more to emerge in Europe."

The following is a continuation of the interesting intelligence contained in the Paris papers to the 22d of June, brought by the brig Ruby, Capt. Lloyd Jones, in 48 days from Bourdeaux, and translated for the American Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from Munich, June 6.

An extraordinary courier is just arrived here from Inspruck, with dispatches for Gen. Wurmser, which gives the following news, and which has created much alarm.

On the 2d instant the vanguard of the French army was before the town of Trente, from whence the Prince Bishop and the principal inhabitants immediately took flight. The same alarm is spread to the towns of Botzen and Brixen.

The result of the news is, that the French army, which has treated with nearly all the states of Italy, and which dictated conditions of peace that none of them had the power to refuse, is about to direct all its operations against the hereditary states of the House of Austria, and that a route is to be opened in Istria and Tirol.

In the consternation caused by general terror, we know nothing positively of the army of Beaulieu; it is said that he is encamped at Campera, where he expects the tardy reinforcements which he was promised from Vienna.

Letters inform us here, that the Empress of Russia has guaranteed Galicia to the House of Austria, and that Gen. Harnoncourt, who commands an army there, has been ordered on his march, to join, as soon as possible, the army of General Beaulieu.

It appears decided that the Arch Duke Charles will follow the plans of the Marshal Clairfayt, in the present campaign; and it is said that the Austrian forces being much more considerable than they were last year, the consequences must be advantageous. The reports of peace are considerably relaxed.

DUSSELDORF, June 12.

Since the union of the grand French army with

that of General Kleber, it has proceeded by forced marches; a part of the army under Gen. Wirtemberg, and his head quarters, have been taken by the French; the principal treasure of the Imperial army at Wisbaden, and all the magazines between the Lahn and the Main, sufficient to maintain the republican army for a month, have also fallen into their hands.

Generals Bernadotte and Championnet have blockaded Mayence on the two banks of the Rhine, and General Lefebvre is before Frankfort. The Imperial army has passed the Mein in great haste. Gen. Marceau has carried a new victory on the Glan, by forcing an entrenched camp which the Austrians had established there.

On the 9th, General Moreau, having had information that the army of Gen. Wurmser, posted in the mountains of Niculstadt, were making movements to fall back towards Mannheim, and judging by that that he could not support his position, he made an attack upon him in front and rear, with the principal forces of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle. The issue of the combat is not yet known.

FLORENCE, May 28.

Citizen Miot, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at our Court, departed on Monday last for Milan.

We learn from Leghorn, that Adm. Jarvis continues to cruise off Toulon. He has sent some of his ships to Corfica to water.

The French minister at Genoa has published an advertisement addressed to Frenchmen residing in the states of that republic, to the following effect:

"The Executive Directory has fixed the principles which ought to be attended to by Frenchmen in foreign countries. France, being a republic, can acknowledge only those Frenchmen for citizens who accept of that form of government; all others will be considered as proscribed. It is essential that the republic of France should be assured of the fidelity of those of its citizens who are momentarily removed from her territory, and who are allowed to return at their pleasure. The tricolored cockade is the sign of this fidelity, and the wearing of it cannot be dispensed with in any place whatever.—I declare therefore that I shall acknowledge no Frenchman who bears not constantly this cockade."

BOLOGNA, May 25.

On Saturday last, D. Azara, minister of his Catholic Majesty at Scig, arrived here from Rome, accompanied by the able Evangelist, first officer of the Secretary of State. The day before yesterday he continued his route for Parma. It is said that he sent a courier from this place to the camp of the French general, fixing Milan as the place for opening negotiations relative to peace.

RENNES, June 10.

General Hoche, who arrived here on the 20th from Laval, and yesterday set out for Vannes, has charged me to inform you, that the Chouans of the department of Mayence have followed the good example of those of the departments of Maine and Loire inferior, in giving up their arms, and in submitting themselves to the laws of the Republic. Nearly 2000 fusils have been deposited at Laval, and the disarming continues with success.

"The bands of the departments of Ille and Vilaine begin to surrender themselves, especially in the district of Baine; the chiefs of those of the district of Rhedon amount nearly to 900 men, so that the armed and unarmed speak of submitting.

"The chiefs of the division of Morbihan wished to have a conference on the 24th inst. with generals Quintin and Mermet. General Hoche expected the most happy success from it. The design of his journey to Vannes, is to smooth the obstacles which may oppose themselves to the surrender of the Chouans of this department, or to pursue them with greater spirit than ever, if they persist in their rebellion.

"All the operations of Gen. Hoche; the continual marches of his columns, always directed to the points where it is the most important to strike; his prudence in the combination of his plans, and his firmness in their execution, cause him to succeed in his commission beyond all hope.

"Can it be too soon to hear of the submission of all the Chouans, who have so long desolated these unhappy countries? perhaps the moment so much wished for is not far distant. The tranquillity enjoyed by the inhabitants of these departments which have already deposited their arms, very efficaciously second the efforts which General Hoche ceases not to employ to accomplish this great purpose. (Signed) T. HEDOUVILLE."

PARIS, June 18.

We learn from Cherbourg that the privateer Sans Culotte, went out of that port on the 17th and returned on the 19th Prairial, with the Enterprize an English cutter and a Jersey packet boat coming from Southampton, richly laden with plate and other valuables.

The Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies have just learned from Rochefort, that on the 19th Capt. Barney, of the Vengeur, brought in eleven vessels taken from the English.

On the 16 and 17th were brought into Rochelle the Alice of London and the Britannia Queen of Bristol; the first laden with hides and rainins; the last with wheat.

It appears that whilst the Austrians are destroyed en masse, the English commerce suffers in detail; for there scarcely passes a day in which Republican cruisers do not bring in some of their vessels. We learn to day officially that there has been brought into Dunkirk and Boulogne two new prizes laden with merchandize.

OFFICIAL.

Buonaparte has written to the Directory, under date of the 20th Prairial (June 8) that Mantua is invested by our troops; that general Serrurier is already master of the Faubourg of St. George and of the head of the bridge. Gen. Angereau is also master of the Faubourg Chieriale. The Austrians continue to fly before our troops in the Palatinate. June 22.

In the Council of Five Hundred, on the 9th of June, Rouyer, in the name of the Inspecting commissioners, spoke thus: The factions cease not their agitations; this night a movement has been discovered, and it would have been carried into effect

but for the vigorous measures taken by the general in chief, who has marched his troops into the city amongst the seditions. If the malcontents redouble their efforts, I can assure you government redoubles its activity; it is sure to delay the factions. A report which was sent to your commission, by the Minister of Police, informed them of the place of meeting; twenty five brigades, disguised as Representatives of the People, endeavoured to excite the inhabitants of the Faubourgs to revolt; their rallying cry was, To arms, citizens! to the members of the directory, to the members of the council; down with these villains!" This morning the commissaries of the sections were sent to the place; but I repeat to the Council, that the government have taken all necessary steps and if any movement be attempted, the factions will be crushed."

On the 21st of June, in the same Council, on the proposition of d'Eschafferiaux, the following resolutions were come to.

1. There shall be given to the disposition of the Minister of the Interior the sum of four millions to serve as an encouragement to national manufactures, principally to those of wool, silk and cotton.

2. One million of this sum to be made in immediate advances to the manufacturers of Lyons, who shall stand in need of it to re-establish their manufactures.

3. The rest of the four millions to be employed for the encouragement of manufactures of the productions of the soil.

MADRID, May 1.

There are arrived in the Andalouie, near fifty thousand men, a part of which seemed destined to reinforce the camp of St. Roch, and perhaps, it is said, to lay siege to Gibraltar, and the rest to embark either on board the Squadron of admiral Solano ready to set sail for the Havannah, or on board 12 vessels of the line which are arming in the Port of Cadiz.

We hear from Cadiz that there is arrived there the St. Gabriel from the East-Indies, and several other vessels richly laden with plate. One of the convoys happened to meet the 10th of Dec. May, five French vessels of the line, and four frigates.

The commandant of this division offered to the Spanish vessels every success in their power. This good understanding between the two nations, and the preparations which are making for war in Spain appear to have wrought a notable change in the dispositions of the British cabinet. The English privateers have contrary to the faith of treaties, taken Spanish vessels, not only on the shores of Europe, but on those of America; but, for some time the British Admiralty made restitution for most of these vessels, so that England begins to find out that her true interest consists not in leaguuing all the maritime powers against her despotism.

BOSTON, August 12.

IMPORTANT!

The following Resolution of the Legislative Body of France, upon the sale of Maritime Prizes, was adopted on the 8th Floreal, May 27 after Marbois's Report which was published in the Centinel of July 20. [Chronicle.]

Art. 1. The appeals from the decrees of the boards of trade shall be carried before the civil tribunals of the same department.

Art. 2. The Consuls of the republic in the foreign ports, into which French prizes may be brought shall cause their chancellors to fulfil the formalities attributed to the justices of peace, by the law of the 3d Brumaire.

Art. 3d. The Consuls and Vice-Consuls shall afterwards pronounce upon the validity of the prizes, and they shall fulfil in that respect the duties entrusted to the boards of trade.

Art. 4. The appeals from the decisions of the consuls and vice-consuls, shall be brought as those from the boards of trade, before the tribunals of the department, viz.

From the Consuls established on the Mediterranean, before the tribunal of the department of the mouths of the Rhone.

From those established on the north seas, before the tribunal of the department of the North.

From those established in the other ports of the ocean, and in AMERICA, to the tribunal of the department of inferior Loire.

And from those established beyond the Cape of Good-hope, before the tribunal of the department of Morbihan.

A Dutch Fleet of four 74's and four frigates, was spoken March 9, in lat. 30, long. 14. They had taken 23 English vessels. They were bound to Mauritius and Batavia.

[While we are admiring with the warmest satisfaction every struggle which is made in asserting and supporting the "Rights of Man," and while we bitterly detest every despotic attempt to keep these rights from our view, or abridge them, we should recollect that NATIONAL RIGHTS AND SOVEREIGNTY, are as inherent, imprescriptible and important, as individual. And with the same sentiments that we view the exercise of despotism or infringements upon the one, should we feel the like abuses on the other.] Boston Mer. Laufanne, April 18.

Extract of a letter.

The firm and dignified answer of the Canton of Berne, to the insulting note of the French Directory, has infused a spirit of unanimity in every mind, and a spirit of vigor into every heart. There is not a Swiss who does not swear to repel, and flatter himself with the hope of revenging, agreeably to the invitation of the inhabitants of Basle, and even of punishing, the aggression with which we are threatened by the French Republic.

It is impossible to form a just idea of all the miserable tricks which the Directory have played upon the neighbouring states. The unfortunate republic of Geneva, which the French affected to compassionate, after the bloody scenes to which they had condemned her, is at this moment involved in a dispute, which, whimsical as it appears, occasions her no inconsiderable alarm.

It appears that the French resident had been mortified by a part of the answer of the Syndics to