

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1796.

The weather is uncommonly warm—beware of in-temperate draughts of cold water. This caution may be the more necessary as the season is past when accidents from this cause are most frequent.

A few days since, was found recently buried in a rough box, behind a detached building, an infant which appeared to have been strangled.

Yesterday a man was brought into town in a chair, who had been out a gunning, in company with another, and had got badly wounded by the accidental discharge of one of the fowling pieces.

Such accidents are frequent—and yet, how ineffectual the warning! A few days since two lads were out a gunning—one passed over a rail fence, the other followed—the gun of the latter went off as he stepped on the lower rail, and the charge passed just over the head of his companion.

Captain Barney not taken.

There is a letter in town from an officer of Adm. Murray's fleet, which says, that after taking one ship the other two of Capt. Barney's squadron escaped;—they were pursued, but not one of the English ships could fall with them—After two days the chase was given over as fruitless. Barney's ships, the letter adds, sail beyond all example.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board Commodore Barney's ship, dated at Sea, to Fructidor, (Sept. 2.)

Steering for the Chesapeake, and having hoisted too at midnight, in sight of Cape Henry, we discovered at a small distance five large vessels, which appeared to be formed in a line, and which appeared to us rather suspicious. We made sail to the eastward, and at day-light we saw astern of us, 1 single frigate, which we chased; but directly, we discovered 5 other vessels, which were bearing for us, and to which the frigate that we were chasing made repeated signals,—feeling such a superior force, we were obliged to abandon the transport Elizabeth, that failed very bad—we were chased all day, and we saw her taken possession of at 3 o'clock, P. M. They continued to chase us during twenty-four hours, but our sailing so well saved us. One English frigate was enabled to keep way with us, but she prudently did not seem to wish hazarding coming along side of either of us, and she has to thank the two ships of the line who were with her, for her safety—we have lost a vessel not much to be regretted.

New-York, September 13.

Capt. Angelo, of the ship Hope, arrived on Sunday in 39 days from Madeira, dined on board Capt. Barney, and presented him with a cask of limes, on the 3d day of September, at 5, A. M. being 40 leagues N. N. E. of Bermuda. Captain Barney's ship was the Harmony, only one other was in company.

The following extract from Besumont's travels through the Rhetian Alps, is the more interesting, as Tyrol is probably in a considerable degree the theatre of war.

"The Tyrolese in general, as well as most of the inhabitants of the Alps, are not opulent, yet there are scarcely any poor among them. I have travelled through several of their valleys, which extend upwards of ten miles, and have not found the least appearance of wretchedness. Each individual cultivates his own land; and when that is not sufficient for the maintenance of his family, he has recourse to that industry and activity natural to them all; and endeavors to procure work in the mines, or different manufactures: if not successful, they quit Tyrol in the quality of Hawkers, and convey into other countries the produce of their own. Such are the little pleasurable barbers of life, when life is governed by simplicity alone, and the estimation in which objects are held is only proportioned to their real utility.

"The Tyrolese are tall, strong and robust, as mountaineers are in general—remarkable for cheerfulness, with great mildness and honesty of character; but keen with an uncommon share of understanding. They are all Roman Catholics, and extremely devout, placing not only in the roads but on their habitations, a number of images according to the forms of their religion; yet the generality of them are not bigots, for they appear to esteem indiscriminately all strangers who visit them, without attending to their different opinions on religion—like most mountaineers, they are particularly attached to their prince and to their country. Happy people, your morals are as pure as your ideas are innocent!

"In short, whether we consider the inhabitants of these happy regions, or the country itself, a traveller will not find it easy perhaps to visit any spot where more circumstances concur to gratify a love of natural history, to enlarge the mind, or to interest the feelings.

MA. FENNO,

I see that Poor Richard's grand child published a notice yesterday morning, signed Peter Porcupine. Pray, Sir, inform your readers, that this wayward splinter from old lightning-rod never published an advertisement for me, and never will.

I am,

Your most humble, and Obedient Servant.

PETER PORCUPINE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1796.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. Claypoole,

I observed in your paper of day, under the Boston head, a paragraph which mentions the donations of Elias H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, to the Museum of Dartmouth College. The conclusion of that paragraph pleases me, especially as I have received at sundry times, valuable articles of natural history from Mr. Derby. The public may now be gratified in seeing, in the enclosure adjoining my museum, a live sheep from Russia, with four horns, which I have just received from that gentleman.—An individual with small pecuniary advantages, however industrious he may be, can (alone) do but little towards furnishing subjects of natural history for a museum; but, aided by commercial gentlemen, and other amateurs of this delightful science, much, ve-

very much may be effected towards establishing an useful repository. Here permit me, thro' your paper, to present my grateful thanks to those generous donors, who have supplied my museum with many valuable articles from every quarter of the globe, by the arrangement of which I promise, or at least hope, to render them useful to the public, and the means of diffusing general knowledge.

C. W. PEALE.

September 13, 1796.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEWBURY-POR, September 8. BY THE COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

Since our last of Monday the 5th inst. only one has died of a malignant fever, in this town, and one of a consumption.

Two only are now sick with the above fever.

From the above statement, the public may judge of the present appearance for themselves.

Newbury Port, Sept. 7.

BOSTON, September 6.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, at the house of her son, James Apthorp, Esquire, at Quincy, Madam GRIZZEL APTHORP, in the 88th year of her age, widow of the late Charles Apthorp, Esquire, a very eminent merchant in this town. In surveying the draught of this virtuous and amiable character, piety appears without its kindred shade, austerity; charity, unalloyed by ostentation and the devotion of the cloister, blended with the grace and manners of the world. So exceptional was her deportment in every relation of life, though she remained near a century upon its theatre, and passed through the successive empires of beauty and fortune, envy never dared to utter a hiss, or slander to forge a dart against her fame. As a daughter of virtue, she received from heaven its promised blessing, length of days; from the earth, the blessing of her who was ready to perish, with none to help her, came upon her.

NEW-YORK, September 13.

CURACOA.

Considerable anxiety prevailed yesterday in consequence of accounts received from this Island, by the brig Calliope, stating that very great disturbances existed there—that there had been an insurrection of the blacks—and that every thing had been left in a state of the utmost confusion and distress.

We have however been favoured with a copy of a letter from a gentleman of character in Curacao, to a very respectable house in this city, written on the afternoon on which the vessel failed, which happily removes the impressions first made by the above intelligence.

It appears that the disputes, said to have occasioned the disturbance, originated in an opposition by many of the garrison established in Curacao against the new order of things lately adopted in Holland; and a refusal of the officers to take the necessary oaths, &c. as required by orders transmitted by the Dutch admiral Van Braeck, from Surinam. These differences amongst the whites had excited some alarming appearances among the blacks; which however had also subsided.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LETTER ALLUDED TO. Curacao, August 15, 1796.

"There has been too much confusion in this Island for some days past in consequence of a change of government, that I have not had time to write you. I this morning had determined to go to Puerto Cabello for a few weeks, till order was restored, and requested Mr. — to make you acquainted with my intention. I have now the pleasure to inform you that affairs wear a more favourable aspect, and that there is every prospect of tranquillity being restored to the Island, in a day or two, under the new constitution of Holland. The vessel is this moment going out, and I have only time to inform you that I shall not leave the Island for the present, except affairs take an unfavourable turn."

The brig Calliope, Capt. Leonard, arrived yesterday in 28 days from Curacao, brings accounts, that, on the 12th of August, admiral Braeck, commander of the Dutch fleet in Surinam, had sent orders to the governor of Curacao, to oblige the officers, sailors, and soldiers of the garrison and fleet in that Island, to strike the Orange flag and cockade, and swear to support the New Batavian constitution; that the major part of the officers and crews of the frigates Medea, of 40 guns, and the Ceres, of 36, declared they would support the Orange flag, and were in consequence paid off and sent on shore; and that the greater part of the garrison, thro' the influence of money, and the burgoalasters, were induced to enlist under the new banners; in consequence of which great tumult and confusion existed there.

Seven officers of the garrison opposed to the new constitution, came passengers in the Calliope.

We hear from unquestionable authority, that two persons are apprehended at New Field on suspicion of being guilty of the horrid acts of murdering a defenceless boy, and robbing and setting fire to the store in that place, as mentioned in our paper of yesterday.

CHARLESTON, August 24.

On Sunday last, being in lat. 30, 27, long. 78, 21, (about 100 miles east by south of our bar) Captain Hunter was brought to by a French frigate, two others being in sight;—Captain Hunter and two passengers were on board the frigate; he was informed that they composed a squadron under the command of Captain Barney. When Captain Hunter saw them last, they were standing to the northward.

August 25.

Yesterday anchored at Fort Johnson, the corvette of the French republic Le Brutus, captain Songe. 31 days from the city of St. Domingo, Hispaniola. During her cruise in the West-Indian seas, this corvette captured several valuable prizes, which were sent into that Island.

The following sums have been paid to Bishop Smith, treasurer of the special committee for the

relief of the sufferers by the fire of the 13th June last.

From the citizens of Baltimore, by Messrs. Pressman and Calhoun—four thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars, seventy three cents.

From Mr. John Vaughan, merchant of Philadelphia, by Mr. James Theus—two hundred dollars.

From —, by general Pinckney—three hundred dollars.

August 28.

Twelve hundred dollars, being the sum collected in the city of Savannah, for the relief of the sufferers by fire in this city, have been paid to the chairman of the sub-committee appointed to distribute donations received from our sister States.

August 29.

The French corsair, General Lavaux, anchored yesterday at Fort Johnson, from a cruise.

LONDON, July 11:

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

We have the following important intelligence from Petersburg by the last mail: "More of our troops are on their way to Persia. Their object, it is said, is to put the Sultan Schah Nadir upon the throne, while 56,000 of her forces are encamped near Derbent, upon the Caspian Sea, another corps of 40,000 are to march towards Asiatic Turkey. General Suwarrow has only to pass to the left shore of the Dniester, and enter Moldavia to commence hostilities. All these interesting preparations have caused our Court to suspend, it not abandon, the idea of sending 40,000 men down to the Rhine, to act against the French!"

KINGSTON (Jamaica) August 16.

The Two Friends, Milberry, from Newbury-Port, touched at St. Marc, where a flag of Truce had arrived from Gonaive, with a very extraordinary demand of an immediate surrender to the French arms, and the threat of an attack on every British post by 30,000 men.

The Cormorant on the 27th left the fleet all well, about 200 sail, Negrit Point bearing E. N. E. distant five leagues, and then cruised as far round the north side as Green Island, off which place she picked up a Mr. Bell, who had been on board a small vessel belonging to Mr. Duncan, Esq. of Montego Bay, which foundered the morning of the day before—He was on a plank, and had been in the water 27 hours.

The day the Cormorant left the fleet, the Commodore hoisted a signal for all captains to repair on board the Intrepid, for the purpose of informing them of a resolution he had come to, of taking out all seamen going home on runs, which were so enormous when the fleet left this port, putting them on board the men of war, and re-placing them by an equal number from the men of wars crews at £. 3: 10: 0 per month.—A man was to be taken from every vessel that could spare it, for the Malabar Indiamen, which was so weakly manned, that they could not weigh their anchor, but were forced to cut their cable.

It is reported by the arrivals from the Mole, that all the French frigates have left Cape-Francois, and have proceeded, as is supposed, to America, in order to convoy a fleet with provisions to St. Domingo.

On Saturday last were to sail from Cape Nicholas, his Majesty's ships Leviathan, Hannibal, Canada and Samson, on a secret expedition; they took on board about 400 stand of small arms each.

Several American captains arrived at the Mole yesterday, that in the windward passage, they fell in with three 74's and three frigates, whose sailing from Cape-Francois was confirmed by a cartel that arrived at the Mole. It was conjectured they would go through the Old Bahama Straights for the Havannah.

It appears that General Forbes has received a deputation from one of the districts in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, avowing a determined aversion to submit to the claims of the French Commissioners for territorial possession, and offering to place themselves under British protection. The four ships of the line that were to sail last week from St. Nicholas-Mole, with a large quantity of small arms, were, it is supposed, intended for Monte Christi, to carry into effect some of the propositions made by the Spanish deputies.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

ARRIVED.

Brig Maria, Foster, Havannah 19
Schr. Virginia & Philadelphia Packet, Haller, Norfolk 4
Sloop Polly, Gifford, Rhode-Island 8
James, Duncan, New-Providence 14
Harriet, Dennis, St. Mary's 18
Sopioia, Esley, Saybrook 10

CLEARED.

Schr. Ann, Brown, Hispaniola
Polly, Eldridge, Portland
Molly, Miller, Salem
Sloop Planter, Hammond, New-Providence

Arrived at the Fort.

The Schooner Melona, Burnett, St. Thomas.

The ship Richmond, which was lately carried into Martinique, has been liberated, and is arrived in the river—also a brig name unknown.

August 6, Captain Miller of the ship Prudence fell in with the mediterranean fleet bound to London, composed by a 98 gun ship and a 64—two 40's and four frigates. 11th, spoke ship Elizabeth, Bray, of Philadelphia from France to North Carolina, out 11 days. The brig Commerce to Nantz from New-York out 13 days. 26th, brig Molly, Craiberry, from Philadelphia to Bordeaux, out 20 days. Brig Nymph, Webb, from do. to Bordeaux, out 20 days.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house in Lisbon to a merchant in this City, dated July 23.

"This court has laid an embargo on the Dutch ships and forbid all intercourse with the states of Holland—a rupture not in the least expected. Embassies are sending to London, Madrid, and Paris, and a severe press is making for the army which indicates a rupture with Spain; it is hoped these hostile appearances will subside as soon as an explanation takes place, thro' the intervention of the Envoys."

A Portuguese passenger in the last arrival from Lisbon, informs, that the French government has made a requisition on the court of Portugal, that they should pay twenty millions of crowns, and that their ports against the British—and that in case of non compliance to march 50,000 men thro' Spain into Portugal. This may account for the above measures.

Boston, September 6.

Arrived schr. Nancy, Stone, Libon 48 days. Sailed in co. with capt. Cathart liberated from Algiers, for Philadelphia. Left these ship Adventure and brig Polly of Boston; and a capt. Graham of do.

Ship Polly, Lambert, Burdeaux, 56 days.—Ship Adventure of Boston, had sailed for Dublin, a few days before. Parted co. with ship Charleston, Oliver, from Russia, for Boston, off Cape Sables, August 24, spoke a ship of Wilcasket, from Liverpool for Boston. On the banks spoke a brig from Lisbon for Salem.

Sept. 8. Arrived schr. Nancy, Mackay, Bourdeaux, 52 days. The captain relates to us nothing new.

Brig Hannah, Spinger, Liverpool, 56 days. Sept. 1, W. of Newfoundland, spoke a ship, capt. B. Som, from Petersburg for Salem. The Alkoomack, Tucker, left Liverpool for Boston, four weeks before the Hannah. The Commerce, Delano was burnt in Liverpool, July 14. The Delight, Bridges, was to be the next vessel for this port.

Ship Charleston, Oliver, Russia, 80 days. Ten days since, spoke ship Lady Washington, 56 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia. On the passage was boarded by several British cruizers and treated well. In the bay was boarded from La Railon.

Ship Outram, Weld, London, 64 days. Aug. 18, long. 38; spoke brig Polly, of Portland, from Virginia for London. Aug. 21, spoke brig Hannah of Boston, from Bremen, 35 days out, bound home. The brig Polly and Betty, of Salem had arrived at Hamburg.

Ship Federal George, capt. Daniel Dehon, 40 days from St. Ubes. Left there the following vessels, ship Mary, Hufley of Portland was to sail in 10 days for Portland; ship Sarah, of Boston, Dogget, bound for the Bay of Biscay; snow Patern, H. W. Bool, from Amterdam, bound for Boston, put into St. Ubes, for more ballast and provisions after being out 38 days; brig Sterling from Guerafey, capt. Foster; brig Sally of Providence, capt. —; and a number of others belonging to the Southern States; the schr. Polly, capt. Stoddard, and the schr. Mermaid, capt. Homer, sailed five days before the Federal George, for Boston. Spoke Aug 18, in lat. 44, 30, and long. 41, the ship Swanwick, capt. Delano, from Liverpool bound for Philadelphia; left Liverpool the 15th July.

Aug. 22d, in lat. 44, 00, and long. 49, spoke the ship Aurora, capt. Jones, of New-York from Bremen, bound for Baltimore, 7 weeks out. Aug. 21, in lat. 42, 45, and long. 53, 30, spoke the ship Rising Sun, of New-York, from Amterdam 43 days out. Spoke capt. Davidson, bound for New-York. Aug. 27, lat. 43, 00, and long. 35, 00, spoke brig Fanny, capt. Smith from Salem, bound for Bourdeaux, all well on board.

Seven hundred and twenty letters were delivered at the Post Office last evening from the Outram. Passengers in the Outram.—Mrs. Ireland & son. Mr. Jones, Mr. Dooby Robins, Captain Samuel Prince, Mr. Lewis, and Captain Cloutman.

Passenger in the Charleston, from Russia.—John Russell, Esq.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

Extract from the Log Book of the ship Montezuma.

The Montezuma sailed in company with the following vessels.

Ships Charleston, for Baltimore; Henry, Stanton, for Alexandria; Indian Chief, Skinner, for Madeira and East-Indies; Tammany, Ward, of New York, for Liverpool; brig Harmony, —, for Savannah.

Passengers in the Charleston.

Rev. Mr. Legh Hoskins Master, and family, Miss Shelly, Miss Chapel, Mr. A. Fulton, Mr. T. Fulford, Mr. J. Odier, Mr. T. Harris, Masters Duncan and White, and Mr. T. Fisher.

FOR SALE.

PORT WINE, and HOLLAND GIN, of the first qualities in Pipes. FRAUNCES and VAN REED, Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 63, 3d St. Who discount approved NOTES of hand. N. B. An APPRENTICE Wanted. September 14. cod 14

WANTED,

A Middle-Aged WOMAN, who can be well recommended, to take charge of the entire management of children—Such a person will meet with suitable encouragement, and may hear of a place, by applying to the printer of this Gazette. Sept. 14. mwf

WANTED,

For any term from one to four years, A HOUSE, pleasantly situated in any of the principal streets within the pavement, and not very distant from the State-House, capable of accommodating a small family; the house must have stables and coach-house, and would be required to be ready by the first week in November next—Enquire of the printer. Sept. 14. ttf

A Single Woman,

Of a good character, that would take part of a small House, may hear of one by applying at No. 210, Small Front-street. Sept. 14. 43

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any premises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary. N. B. Private tuition as usual. June 3. 1796