

centre is Albuquerque. According to the latest intelligence from Madrid, the advanced guard from the French forces destined to act against Portugal, had arrived at Barcelona and Alicante. The people in general still continue much imbittered against the Prince of Peace, as the author of a war highly prejudicial to their commercial interests; especially as, since the blockade of Cadiz, the price of grain has risen so high that a famine is dreaded.

July 5.  
Lord Melbourne has carried with him to Lisle a very plentiful supply of Louis d'Ors. Who knows but the novel sight of this alluring coin may have its good effect in oiling the springs of the negotiation?  
By the over-land express from India, which arrived on Saturday, we have the satisfaction to hear that every thing is quiet at Bengal. The difficulty of procuring money, which had induced the government to offer to borrow sums so small as 60l. upon bonds, and which sums had fallen to a discount of 6l. was now, in a great measure, relieved, as all fears of a war with Tippoo had subsided, and the bonds had risen to a fraction of discount.

### By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 7.

From the Arcus.  
Capt. Boal, of the sloop Charlotte, arrived at this port yesterday from Cape Francois, has politely handed us Cape Francois papers (Bulletin Officiel de St. Domingue) to the 16th of August inclusive, by which we learn—

That the French commissioners, at the leeward, have put the molasses, produced on the *farm* plantations in the colony of St. Domingo, in requisition for public service; one quarter which is due the farmers, will be paid them at the rate of five livres the quintal; the other three quarters will be accounted for at the same price, deducting what they owe for cattle, utensils and rents. This act is spoken of as advantageous to both parties.

That, it having been reported the British were about attacking Monte-Christe, it was decreed by desire of the Spanish president, that the French take possession of it and Laxavon, garrison them, and constitute them a French colony.

That, the 10th of August was pompously celebrated at the Cape.

Capt. Boal informs that all nations treat Americans with equal contempt.

The English pretend to protect us by their convoys; but it seems this is in the outward passage, after their will of us is fatigued; and even this protection is but a snare, for the convoys generally leave the vessels on cruising ground of the French privateers.

The French treat us as bad as they can; they want no further proof than British protection, let these vessels proceed from what port they may. Condemned or not the cargoes are taken for government, and bills of 60, 90, or 120 days given in payment.

Capt. Boal has also favoured us with the following remarks on board the Charlotte:  
From the Charlotte's Log-Book.

The sloop Charlotte failed from Cape Francois on the 20th of August, in company with the brig Iphigenia, Thomson, of New York, bound for Port-au-paix; brig Delaware, bound to Philadelphia, and brig Chance, Turner, for Baltimore.

Left at the Cape, brig Hunter, Parker, of New York; schr. Triton, Hilman, and Rogers, both of Boston; schr. Hope, Philadelphia, and snow Cleopatra, ditto, besides many other American vessels.

The brig Courier, of Philadelphia, with her cargo, worth 32,000 dollars, bound to a French port, is condemned at Gonaives, on account that the owner was a French emigrant—they not allowing the right of naturalization to emigrants since the revolution.

The French continue their depredations on our commerce to a greater degree than ever. They now lend in all vessels bound wherever they might be, for examination. The sloop Charlotte was taken in the harbour of Monte-Christe, and sent down to the Cape for trial; and had it not been for having some articles on board for an American merchant at the Cape, and a number of letters for different people, besides many friends who interceded in her behalf, she would certainly have been condemned.

The ship Hope, Burr; and schr. Chryseis, Campbell, both of New York, were at Port-au-paix—they were taken on their way down from Monte-Christe to the Cape, by a British frigate, their registers indorsed and they ordered for the *Mole*. The captains broke their orders, and entered Port-au-Paix.

The British stop our vessels, indorse some of their papers; convey them as far as the east end of Tortuga, just in the track of the French privateers, and then leave them; by that means the unfortunate Americans fall a prey to them. Their papers being indorsed by a British commander, is sufficient to condemn them, in a French port, altho' actually bound to the port where they receive their sentence.

On the 2d of September at 4 P. M. spoke the brig Caroline, Ezekiel Robins, master, from New York, bound to New Providence, all well. In lat. 36. 30 lon. 73. 30.

BOSTON, September 3.

Capt Woodbridge, in a brig from Lisbon, has arrived at Marblehead, 45 days passage, he rates, that Admiral Jervis had commenced the bombardment of Cadiz, and the Spanish fleet lying in port, that he had posted his ships of war in such a situation, that they could throw shells and red hot shot across the neck, among the fleet, and that it was expected he would eventually destroy it.  
Capt. W. also informs us that the mar-

ket for American provisions was very good. Fish, quick at 9 dollars.

Capt. Ives from Amsterdam 56 days, reports, that the Dutch fleet were still in the Texel—that they had been ordered to sail the 20th June, but that the orders were countermanded:—that no mutiny had taken place on board the fleet, though the French loudly complained of the quality and quantity of their provision, clothing, &c. and that they were much disatisfied with their new matters. Admiral Duncan continued cruising off the Texel.

BALTIMORE, September 5.

And this should teach us  
"That there's a Divinity that shapes our ends,  
"Rough-hew them how we will."  
This morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the following melancholy accident took place, which, it is hoped, will operate as a caution hereafter. As some men on board a schooner off Bowly's wharf, were firing a fivell which had been loaded several days, it burst into a number of pieces, one of which (4 inches long and 2 broad), struck a negro man, called Phill, (who has been for many years a measurer on the wharves) took the upper part of his gullet, under-jaw and part of his upper-jaw entirely away, and left him a breathless and ghastly monument of the uncertainty of life. Several pieces flew against the vessels and ware-houses; and it was a singular intervention of Providence, that no other person, not even the one who fired the gun nor those standing round, received the least injury. There were many people walking near the place, and necessarily a number of narrow escapes.

FREDERICK-TOWN, August 30.

From the Rights of Man.  
Captain Topliff, arrived at Boston, in 52 days from Bourdeaux, states, as fact, that the French government has issued orders for Mr. Adet to return again for America, to resume his functions.—[That captain Topliff reports what he heard, may be true—that the Directory of France have chosen another minister to reside in this country, is probable—but that monsieur Adet is the man, I John Winter, Printer of this little paper, do not believe.—The President of the United States will not receive HIM.—Monsieur Adet has been here once too often.]

A writer in the Boston Chronicle, dated August 16, who signs himself 'Tully,' addresses a lengthy piece 'To JOHN ADAMS, Esq. President of the United States'—After filling up a column of that paper with sentiments bordering on abuse, he concludes his address in the following lines:  
"But I will contend, and to my fellow-citizens, it shall be my duty hereafter to demonstrate, that the whole of your influence, your abilities, such as they are, (mark these four words reader) instead of being exerted to extenuate and remove the existing misfortunes and embarrassments of our country, have been devoted to measures whose tendency is to aggravate and increase them."

Five different newspapers in the United States have stopped within the course of a few weeks. The "dilatory conduct of a number of their distant customers, in not paying up, punctually, their subscription-money," the Editors observe, is a reason sufficient to justify them from proceeding any further.

These printers, "whose want of money prevented them from proceeding any further," were all Jacobins.

I foresee the end of many others. These things are pleasing—as they are striking prognostics of the downfall of the Jacobin or French faction.

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends and the public in general, that her house, No. 193, Market-street, will continue open during the fairs.  
Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.  
For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.  
August 20.—61

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto.  
Red Port Wine in pipes, hds. and quarter casks 6c cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. \$

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrice, Platillas, Russia and Dutch sail cloth, Britanniis, Writing, post, and printing paper, Brown Holland, Dutch calf skins, Checks and fripes, Prime madder, Ticklenburgs, Shell'd barley, Ozmahurges, Looking glasses, White sheetings, Hollow glass ware, Diaper, Coffee mills, Brown rolls, Umbrellas, Hair ribbons, Bra's kettles, Black and whitelaces, Scythes and draw knives, Toys assorted in boxes, Bell Holland Gin in pipes, London particular Madeira Wine.  
July 24. m&thf

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, Sec'y.  
Francis Johnston, R. G. of land office  
Dan. Brodhead, S. G.

Nicholas Bettinger, v'rs'us  
Samuel Cunningham.  
In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, it is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to show cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.  
(A true Copy.)  
JOHN HALL,  
Secretary of the Land Office.  
Aug 15. 1797.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 7th to 8th September, in the Morning.  
Admitted, since last report,  
Wm. Collins, Myers Taylor's, Almond St.  
Isaac Hoffman, Wm. Perkins, Penn Street.  
Sufanna Monks, Wm. Smiley's, Taylor, corner Market and Water Streets.  
Abner Cartwright, Huddle's alley, Water below Almond Street.  
Margaret McClary, capt. Keith's, Palfyunk road.  
Sarah Black, Fuller's alley, between Front and Second Street.  
Cuff Jordan, Chestnut Street, near George Harrisons.  
Discharged since last report.  
Moses Steward, admitted 6th inst. Elop'd.  
Daniel Sisco, admitted 5th inst. from the Prison.  
Died since last report.  
Henry Hamilton, admitted 3d inst.  
Mary M'Farland, do. 6th do.  
Adam Gallinger, do. 6th do.  
Wm. Collins, do. 7th do.

Remaining last Report 34  
Admitted, 7  
Discharged 41  
Elop'd 1  
Died 4 6

Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 6 }  
Sick 29 } 35  
Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—  
From the city and suburbs 5  
From the city hospital 4  
Total 9  
STEPHEN GIBKARD,  
CALEB LOWMEY,  
JOHN CONNELLY.

Burials for 24 hours ending yesterday at noon.  
Christ Church 1 Child  
St. Mary's Church 1  
Swedes 1  
Potter's Field 1 Adult  
City Hospital 7  
Kensington 1 1  
Total 9 4  
\* Three of these were from the city.  
† From Camptown.

Died, yesterday morning, Mr. JOSEPH READ, merchant.  
—, on Sunday morning, Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN.  
—, on Tuesday last, Mr. RICHARD BOWEN, cabinet-maker; and Mr. VALENTINE PEKIN, both of Spruce-street.

The following is copied from an Asiatic print of the year 1795.  
"The abolition of Negro slavery, which has taken place in the five New England States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont, in the Midland States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and in the Western State of Kentucky, for several years past, is now extended by act of Congress to the five Southern States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Maryland; and the emancipation of the remainder of that unfortunate race of men is to take place on or before the 1st of November, 1795.

"The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts has granted a part of the public lands to the emancipated Negroes of that State, in proportion to the number of the respective families, where, says the writer who communicates the intelligence, the liberal and philanthropic mind is gratified, by seeing them erect villages, cultivate farms, and form communities of civilized societies. Before the person who gives this intelligence left America, they have established a lodge of Masonry; and he had the satisfaction of seeing them, on a grand day, parade to church in all the magnificence of the order, where a sermon was preached on the occasion by one of their own colour. They have also endowed public schools, employed teachers, and erected places of public worship."

[Bombay Cour.]  
America has unquestionably taken the lead of all nations, in the sublime career of humanity;—and the fame of her public and private labors in the glorious pursuit of ameliorating the condition of the oppressed Africans, will (tho' the above statement be somewhat exaggerated) extend to the most distant quarter of the civilized world.

The following extraordinary account of the very great power of distention in the Snake may be depended on as a fact. A Snake of about fifteen feet long was caught by the Molangees in an Aurung, four or five miles distant from Contai, and having been disabled by them, was dragged along with a rope fastened about his neck.—The Paunch appeared very much swelled, and upon examining it with a flick, all the parts of some four footed animal were distinctly felt, which was supposed to be a wild pig; but on ripping up the Snake, it was found that he had contrived to swallow a whole full grown spotted Deer, and that without breaking or crushing any of its bones; the Deer measured round the body two feet ten and a half inches, and as he was by no means offensive, mull had been recently swallowed. After the Deer was taken out of his body the Snake measured no more round in the largest part of his body than seventeen inches, and his mouth only to appearance, four inches wide: when he was brought in, he discovered only faint signs of life, however no sooner was he relieved of his load, than he revived, erected his head, and attempted to make off with considerable agility.  
Calcutta Gaz.

From the Timespiece.  
"Several French privateers are said to be now on the American coast, and off the Hook, cruising for British property. In some instances, it is said, their conduct has verged on the piratical. In this country, from a philosophical review of things, there is a predilection in favor of France and Frenchmen. It is hoped the republic will, if war is to continue, check the career of naval insolence, as far as she is concerned. No government can answer for the acts of individuals; but by punishing such as are known to infringe the rights of neutral nations, she will set an example for future adventures, and preserve the respect and good will of the United States."

The above is another curiosity furnished by Sinbat, the nautical postmaster. But as he has here attempted to impose on the public a belief of what he knew to be unfounded, it is not like many others of his fabrications a harmless absurdity. The plundering Frenchmen who infest our coast, are as well known by him to be cruising for American property, as they are by me to be an infernal host of highway robbers; whose conduct, instead of the mild, falving explication "verging on the piratical," which becomes only the mouth of a French hireling, merits the appellation and the punishment of downright piracy.

Many reflections occur on the above specimen of Jacobin infolence; but further to comment would be to waste time on needless imbecillity.

### FRENCH MURDER.

In the beginning of the year 1800, a body of French and Indians, led out by the Count de Frontenac, and led on by Monsieur de Herville, surprised the village of Schenectady, then on the frontier of New-York, and massacred all the inhabitants, unless a very few that escaped naked to the woods. The ever faithful Mohawks, as soon as they received the news of this barbarous enterprise, sent out a hundred of their bravest young men, who pursued the French, fell upon their rear, killed a great many of them, and took several prisoners. In the mean time, the old men, or Sachems, hallooed to Allary, to console with the English on this melancholy occasion. Part of their speech was as follows.

Brethren,  
"We came from our wigwags with tears in our eyes, to bemoan the bloodshed at Schenectady. The French, on this occasion, had not acted like brave men, but like thieves and robbers. What they have done cannot be called a victory, but only a farther proof that perfidy is in their hearts. Be not therefore discouraged. We give you this belt to wipe away your tears."

While we bury your dead, safely murdered in cold blood at Schenectady, we know not what may have befallen our own people, who are gone in pursuit of the enemy: the same thing that has happened to you may perhaps have happened to us; and alas! they may be dead also!"

Great and sudden is the mischief that has fallen upon you, as if it had fallen from heaven upon ourselves. Our forefathers taught us to go with all speed, to lament with our brethren, when any disaster or misfortune happens to those who are leagued in the same chain with us. Take this bill of vigilance, brethren, from us, that you may be more on your guard for the future. We also give you Eye-water, that you may be more sharp-sighted."

"We are now come to the house where we were wont to renew the covenant-chain; but, alas! we find it polluted—polluted with blood. All the five nations have heard of the horrid deed, and we come to wipe away the blood, and make clean the house. So long as a man of us remains, we will not desert till we have drunk deep of revenge. We are of the race of the bear; and a bear, you know, never yields while one drop of blood is left."

"Take heart, then, brethren. This is an affliction which has fallen from heaven, and we must bear it in common. The sun has been cloudy, and with malign aspect, has shed this disaster upon our heads; but he will again shine forth with pleasing beams.—Courage, then, left we give heart to a dauntless enemy: courage, brethren, courage! courage!"

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, 8th Sept. 1797.  
6 per Cent. 107 1/2  
5 per Cent. 104 1/2  
Deferred 6 per Cent. 104 1/2  
BANK United States, 13 per cent. advance.  
— Pennsylvania, 21 do.  
— North America, 46 do.  
Insurance Co. N. A. shares 45 to 50 do.  
— Pennsylvania, par  
COURSE OF EXCHANGE.  
On London, at 30 days par  
— at 60 days 65  
— at 90 days 62  
Amsterdam, per guilder 49  
— 90 days 42

### GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Boston, August 31.  
Arrived this day, ship Patty, Ivis, Amsterdam, 56 days. Left there ship John, M'Neal of Philadelphia, to sail in 3 weeks; brig Mary, Whitman, of Newburyport, for Boston; ship Columbia, Lolar, for Philadelphia. In lat. 49, was boarded by a French privateer, and after examination suffered to proceed without damage; the Lieutenant of the privateer was an American, by the name of Hamouid, and belonged to Philadelphia. The English Channel passed through a part of the Jamaica fleet, and was informed they had lost 5 or 6 of their vessels, having been taken by French privateers.

September 1.  
Arrived this day, ship Mac, Prebble, Havannah, 22 days. Left there, captain Hammond, of Bolton; ship Circumnavigator, Leering, of do. and ship John, Jennings, of Philadelphia, with several other American vessels, names forgotten. Spoke no vessels but what have arrived.—Markets dull.  
Brig Neptune, Dogget, Jamaica, 39 days.

Schr. Commerce, Goodshall, Tobago; failed from St. Kitt's, with the fleet, the particulars of which we have already published. Pork, 30 dollars, Beef, 25 dollars.

September 2.

Arrived this day, ship Sea Horse, Girdler, Bourdeaux, 43 d.ys, via Cape Ann. Sailed some days previous to capt. Stetson, who arrived here a few days ago.

Schr. Henry, Shaw, New-Providence, 16 days.

Brig Hannah and Mary, Hill, Essequibo, 31 days. Left there brig Polly, Smith, and at Essequibo, schr. John, Lincoln, both of this port. Was boarded by several English privateers, and treated politely. There remained at Demerara near 30 fail of American vessels; anchoring there but one day; capt. Hill could only obtain the name of the above. Provisions very scarce; Beef, from 80 to 100 guilders per barrel, and fish 14 dollars per quintal.

September 3.

Arrived this day, brig May Flower, Proctor, 50 days from Lisbon. Left there, capt. Drummond, with spars to sail with the fleet for England, not having met a good market for his timber. Spoke, 29th August the French privateer, lately in Marblehead, who, after examining the papers of the May Flower and taking a box of lemons, dismissed her.

Captain Matthews, arrived on Saturday last, from Baltimore, spoke a few days since the brig Aurora, Gould, from Nevis, for Kennebeck, 20 days out, lying on board, the crew of the brig Ranger, Hewes, of Newburyport, which had been captured by the French, and the crew put on board a vessel belonging to Virginia, captured and made a cartel of. Besides this crew, there were on board the cartel, the crews of the brig Success, Rogers, of New-York, from St. Kitt's, sloop Dependence, of Richmond Montague, from Antigua; brig Peace, Allen, of New-York, from Martinique, all captured and carried to Porto-Rico, for condemnation.

### Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.  
ON Monday next the Notices for all Notices or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due for the ensuing seven days, will be served on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Persons wishing to deposit Money or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers.

Post Office, September 5th, 1797.

The Post Office will be removed tomorrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. to Mr. Dunlap's Coach house, 12th Street, between Market and Chestnut Street, where merchants and others will please to send for their letters, as the letter carriers during the continuance of the present prevailing sickness will not be sent out.

### The Health-Office

Is removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply.  
WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.  
Sept. 4. 47

### NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.  
September 4. 47

### Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases  
Just received, and for Sale by  
Rundle & Lush.  
24wtf

### COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFITHS, No. 177, South Second Street, a fresh supply of

### Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnaeus of Britain) and is considered in England as a certain cure for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough.

It may also be had retail of W. A. SOKES, No. 61, South Second Street, and T. STURT, 55, New Street, in bottles at 55 cents each.

WM. GRIFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge, and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.  
August 3. 1797

### The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him.—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front Street.  
August 7. 1797

### Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, pursuant to the fifth clause of their Charter, and at the request of a Number of Stockholders, who, together are proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and upwards, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as may be presented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.  
EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.  
July 20. 1797

### Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstore of H. & P. Rice, No. 43, Market Street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut Street, and W. Young, corner of Chestnut and Second Streets.

### An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,  
1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.  
2. The extraction of the square root.  
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.  
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.  
5. Field surveying.  
The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.  
By SAMUEL MOORE.  
August 1. 1797