of division, who commands in the departof division, who commands in the depart-

10th. Each central administration is to regulate the manner in which justice is to be administered.

Bouquet, the French commissioner, who are dated on board requested the property of the public pawn of war, off Cadiz. of that city and Vicenza, has been tried We are very apprehensive that one of the by a council of war, and condemned to packets, viz. the Carteret, is taken. feven years imprisonment in irons. Drujon, the commandant of the place, who was a cessary to that arbitrary act, is degraded, and rendered incapable of ever serving again in a military capacity.

The penfion granted to his Polish majesty

is 20,000 ducats per annum. The abdication of king Stanislaus Augustus, of Poland, is dated Grodno, Nov. 25, 1795, and figured by that monarch, and the feere-tary of state, prince Kozlelsk Puzyan.

Yesterday morning dispatches were received at the admiralty from commodore fir John Borlase Warren, containing the pleasvoy, and captured feven ships, laden with provisions, on their passage from Nantz to Breft, for the purpose of supplying the fleet at that port with their cargoes. The gallant and indefatigable commodore, we are happy to add, has also driven a French frigate on the Penmark rocks, and destroyed a corvette of 12 guns, and a large veffel laden with timber, which he could not bring off. It is but common justice to his merits to fay, that there is no officer in the British navy to whose activity the country owes more than to fir John Borlase Warren.

A report was yesterday received in town, via Portsmouth, that admiral lord St. Vincent's had an engagement with the Spanish fleet, and captured five fail of the line; but we are forry to observe, that the vague manuer in which the rumour came into circulation, entitles it to very little credit. The flatement, however, is not without fome degree of probability. If we are rightly informed with respect to the nature of the last dispatches from his lordship, the enemy were hourly expected to put to fea in order to give him battle; in which case, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, when we confider the superior gallantry and discipline of our sleet, we entertain no doubt of the event having proved honourable to the British slag.

July 29. The hopes we entertained that the prefent struggle between the majority of the Legislative Body and the Directory would not affect the public tranquillity, are rather difappointed by the last Paris papers, which feem to announce a more ferious refult of that conflict than we were inclined to expect.

We have not been negligent of any opportunity that might offer to inform ourselves of what is passing at List; but the follow-ing letter which we yesterday received from a gentleman there, flews the difficulty of afcertaining any thing very correct respecting. the negociation.

" Lifle, July 25. " Sir, "I have received your letter, wherein you defire me to fend you a Bulletin respecting the state of the negociations, carried on by Lord Malmefbury and the French plenipo-

"I should feel extremely happy to fatis-fy you on this point, but nothing transpires arrived. of what is passing that can be depended on; and I should not wish to mislead you. To prove to you with how much fecrecy the negociation is conducted, I must inform you that even the French plenipotentiaries do not fee each other but at the time and place of their fittings, that when they meet they communicate their ideas and observations in writing to one another, and receive the anfwers in the fame manner; which, at the close of the fitting are fealed up, and the plenipotentiaries withdraw.

"This is all we know of the negociation, and consequently it is utterly impossible that any public print should give the least information on this head which can be relied on. Lord Malmefbury and Le Tourneur never fee each other but on matters of bufiness, when a note is always previously fent, requeffing an interview."

Mr. Brookes, the messenger, is returned to Lisse; he failed from Dover on Friday afternoon on board the Prince of Walespacket. We understand that in future the French packets are to bring the messengers with dispatches to our government: the English packets will therefore only be employed to

carry over the messengers going to Lisse.

An order for the execution of the mutineers of the Sandwich was fent off from the admiralty on Friday last, and early on Saturday morning they were all, 17 in number removed from the Neptune to the Sandwich at Sheerness. Four of them have been reprieved; the remainder are to be hanged to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

August 1. Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Wesley, brother of lord Mornington, and secretary of em-bassy, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from Lord Malmesbury. He left Lisse on Saturday afternoon, and came to Dover on board the Diana packet.

We have reason to believe that he brings the answer of the executive directory to the last propolition of our court, but that nothing that can be relied on has transpired: an letters by the packet, and even the printed journals, were stopped at Dover. There cannot be a doubt that Mr. Wesley's errand here concerns some very delicate points refpecting the progress of the negoriation, which perhaps, could not be well communicated by ordinary dispatches; but, whether of fuch a nature as are likely to facilitate or retard the conclusion of peace, it would be

by a central administration composed of 23 confirmed by letters received yealerday, by members. Each commune is to have a municipality, more or less numerous, according particulars, but merely state that the British to its number of inhabitants.

miralty, at Whitehall, from admiral Ear St. Vincents, which were brought over by the packet with the Lifbon mail. They are dated on board the Ville de Paris man

The numbers of French and Dutch privateers that at present infest the North sea, are incredible, and they have done a great deal of mischief.

The French who have long threatened our little establishments at St. Marcon, have now mustered formidable arrangements for dispossessing us of those islands; two frigates, two corvettes, and between 30 and 40 gun boats, many of them carrying mortars, with 1500 men, are in readinefs at Havre for this fervice; mooringshave been laid down in Ifigny river, where this fquadron is to form, and watch the absence of our frigates, viz. the Stag, Pearl, Flora, and Cynthia sloop, when no effective opposition could be made their attack: In the event of succeeding at these islands, the squadron is to proceed to St. Maloes, to join in an expedition about to be undertaken against Jersey and Guernsey. two corvettes, and between 30 and 40 gun ing intelligence of the fquedron under his the Stag, Pearl, Flora, and Cynthia floop, command having intercepted a French con-when no effective opposition could be made voy, and captured seven ships, laden with their attack: In the event of succeeding at be undertaken against Jersey and Guernsey. August 2.

The honorable Mr. Wesley, who arrived from Lisle late on Monday night, is appointed to an eminent fituation under his brother lord Mornington, who goes out governor of Madras. Mr. Ellis fucceeds Mr. Wesley, as secretary to the embassy at

Of the intelligence received by government from lord Malmesbury, the different papers affect to be variously informed; fome stating it to be favorable and others not fo. Respecting the demands of the directory being high, we have no doubt; as also, that the British government are not disposed to accede to all their terms, we shall not dispute; but what conclusion can be drawn from this? Not any; for the information itself is nothing. Neither in France nor England has a syllable on the subject of the negociation been suffered to transpire offici-

PLYMOUTH, July 30.

This afternoon arrived in the Sound, his majesty's ship Kangaroo, of 18 guns, Hon. Courtney Boyle, commander, from Gibraltar, with dispatches for government, with which he set off from Falmouth for London this morning: she left Gibraltar on the 10th inft, and arrived at Cadiz the 13th following; on her passage she captured a small Spanish vessel, that had slipt out of Cadiz with instructions to go in quest of the Lima ships, which she left with the sleet under the command of Lord St. Vincent; they were moored close in with Cadiz on the 14th, when the Kangaroo failed from thence, and every night they bombard the shore by means of boats, &c. &c. They have done fome mischief, and kept the Spaniards in a constant state of alarm: a shell from the shore fell into the Victory's launch and funk her, by which a few men are faid to have loft their lives; the Spanish sleet are very strong in the harbour of Cadiz, but shew no dispofition to attack the English; the Kangaroo on her voyage from Cadiz, recaptured a vefdland, but the is not yet

HULL, July 22. BY EXPRESS.

London, Wednesday evening,

July 19, 7 o'clock.

The calinet council which was held this

morning on the last dispaiches received from lord Malmesbury on Sunday last determinek by a considerable majority on a prosecution of the war, rather than submit to the unreasonabla demands of the French directory. Mr. 1 Pitt, lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas were the only advocates for peace.

The parliament is expected to be prorogued to-morrow. If not then, Friday certain.

FALM(M) H. July 28.
This morning arrived his majefly's packet rince Adolphus, capt. John Boulderson, from Lifbon, with the mail and dispatches, after a passinge of 14 days, having met with adverse winds during the whole passage.

The captain states, that on the 17th inst. 2d

miral lord St. Vincent, having exhausted his p tience by remaining so long inactive, in the act of blockading Cadiz—gave orders for some of the fleet to unmoor, and get in as close to Cadiz as they possibly could. He afterwards opened a brisk fire on part of Cadiz, which was soon

The Spanish fleet had all previously slipped (or cut) their calles, being 33 fail of the line, besides frigates, and had all run up for shelter, under the Carraceas.

A mutiny had broken out at Lifbon on board his majefty's floop of war King's Fisher, capt. Maitland, who was then on shore. Immediately on hearing of this, the captain went on board, ordered the crew to be called all on deck, and asked them what they wanted? They said "Nothing!" but hissed and behaved insulting. Capt. Maitland'immediate'y told them the confequence and begged of them to repair to their duty-Finding all he could possibly say inessectual, the captain drew his dirk, and told them, if they would not by fair means, they must by force.— One man endeavouring to lay hold of him, was run through the body, and another was wounded, who died next day. Seven others were slightly wounded in the scusse. The ringleaders are all fecured and pur in irons. She failed from Life n, and, according to report, was bounded join lord St. Vincent.

The Exchange at Lifbon was at 74.

PARIS, July 13.

potentiary of the emperor, thate in the most poli-tive terms, that La Fayette, as well as his fellow-fufferers are fet as liberty.

We not long fince announced the departure of a fquadron from Toulon. It is now believed that its defination is Corfu, in the Adriatic—and that it will there he joined by feven thips, and as many frigates, that are already in that port.

The official note of the nomination of Lord Malefbury Dys. that his majefty outlitudes him his alleginates its reserving and conclude.

plenipotentiary to negotiate and conclude a peace with the plenipotentiaries of the French republic. It is to be remarked, that this is the first act in which the English government has made use of

Letters from Baffe, of the 4th July, flata, that the spirit of revolution is making dealy progress in hat country.

that country.

Letters from Martia of the 8th ult mention the arrival of 1100 French troops there. Gen. Buonaparte had written to the municipality to raife a military regiment there, and to mose every neeeffary arrangement for the union of the Duchy of Mantua to the Cifalpine sepublic. As an indemnity for the loss of Mantua, the emperor is to receive a great part of the Venetian territory, and the limits of his possessions are to be marked by the Piave.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sit ing of July 12.

The order of the day for the discussion of the subject of popular societies being called for, Duplantier observed, that they are contrary to the constitution, that they tend to restore the reign of terror and anarchy, and are arsenals of insurrection, rearrest of the purpose of accounting the constitution. and anarchy, and are arfenals of inturrection, reared for the purpose of everturning the present government. Fre acknowledged, that they had been of material use in establishing the revolution, but said, that the crimes committed by these focieties, outweighed the advantages derived from their institution, and that the constitution ought to be no longer left at the discretion of these dangerous societies "Where was tyranny born?—Where did it in the most zealous satellites?" said Rewbel, in the course of last Bransire, "at the Jacobins."
"Who has covered France with crimes, hostilities, and scassifications, as long as you have Jacobins among and Icaffolds?—the Jacobins. You cannot poffels public liberty, as long as you have Jacobins among you;" and I add, as long as you have popular focieties and conflictutional circles, you will never fee the empire of the laws effablished in France."

Duplantier concluded with proposing the project of a law, purporting in substance, that meetings a sembled for the purpose of discussing political questions shall consider of citizens who have resided in the commune a twelvementh and upwards, and that the number of persons affembled shall not exceed ten, in communes of 5000 souls, nor so in ceed ten, in communes of 5000 fouls, nor 20 in ceed ten, in communes of 5000 fouls, nor 20 in communes of from 5000 to 20,000 fouls. In Paris, they shall not exceed 40 persons.

Coupe, of the North spoke against this project. In his opinion, to speak of popular societies was to call them into existence.

Betrenger found the project extremely ridiculous, which observation drew forth the most violated research.

ent murmers. Vaublanc and Dumelard spoke in favor of the the project. The former observed, that the con-flitution knew of none but private societies, and did not need any foreign assistance to crush its ene-mies; and Dumolard contended that the new focieries are revolutionary dens, where plots are hatched for pillage and a staffination.—(Nore) Bailleul left his feat, and in the utmost

gitation proceeded towards the tribune. "The period of popular focieties is gone," continued Dumolard, "to be in revolution is one thing, and to live in peaceful times another. The project is of the utmost urgency; you must chain down these hordes of brigands."

Bailleul mounted the tribune in a fit of

rage, which drew burits of laughter from different parts of the hall. Affin an attitude as if he were going to jump down from the tribune, he asked—" Who are the agitators?"—" The Jacobins," was the general cry. Bailleul, in the utmost fury, " Is it the Jacobins who are organizing massacres in every part of the repub-lic?"—" Yes, yes!" exclaimed a great majority of the council. "Is it by the hands of Jacobius, that streams of blood are shed at Lyons, as Marseilles, at Toulon?" "Is it false," exclaimed most of the members.

The fitting becoming now extremely tu-multuous, the council closed the discussion, and ordered the project to be printed, and

The discussion on the liberty of religious worship being refumed, Jourdan, of the months of the Rhone, spoke in favour of the project of the commission. The council ordered his speech to be printed, and three copies to be diffributed to each mem-

July 27.

The following are the details of the bombardment of Cadiz:

On the 3d July, fignals announced that the English fleet which blocks up the port, and is still at anchor in the road, had received three bombards: admiral Massareda sent ix gun boats under the fort of St. Sebastian, to prevent the English from approaching, and gave Gen. Gravenat, his second commander, the conduct of this action, an officer of merit, and much esteemed. At a quarter from eleven an English bombard, supported by a ship of the line, a frigate, and some shoops, furnished with musqueteers, approached St. Sebastian, and threw several bombs into the town, one of which sell upon a house in the street Marguie; the perfons who lived in it being at supper, left it for fear. Another bomb fell upon a house of La Lanulla, where there is a public walk; a child was killed, the mother going to its affiftance fell into the hole made by the bomb, and was hurt, and another child which the was nuring died of the fall. Gen. Gravenat, charged with the defence of the town, in these circumstances, shewed great presence of mind, and was well seconded: he made fome gun-boats, which were pro-tected by fort St. Sebaltian, advance, they came in time to do so much damage to a All the letters from the perts of the republic coincide in announcing the extreme embaratiment
which prevails every where with refpect to our relations with the United States of America. We
do not know which he we are at war or peace with
the flip received two balls, and the mortars fuch a nature as are likely to facilitate or that country, and confequency all our commercial of this place being well employed, they did not fuffer them to approach nearer. They in to conjecture.

Letters both from general Clarke, our agent in Letters both from general Clarke, our agent in path twelve o'clock, but the English gun-

boats furrounded, and took two Spanish ! nu-boats which were feparated from the ne in the heat of the actions the captains of which (brave officers) were killed. English fleet on the 4th received a reinforcement of five or fix gun-boats, but measures are taken for repelling them. At three o'clock of the morning the women and children left the town, and went from two to four leagues into the country; it cost a person 120 livres for a place in a calash; boats were dear in proportion. On the night of the 5th the bombardment commenced with more oblinacy than before; bombards were placed between fort Saint Sebaftian and Saint Peere. The gun-boats were repelled. The English threw near two thousand bombs, which did slight damage, but in a commercial city this event excited the greatest consternation. The fire ceased at four o'clock of the morning-L'Hifto-

> NEW-YORK, September 12. From a late London Paper.

Married, on Wednesday last, J. Quincr Adams, esq. ambassador from the United States of America to the court of Berlin, and son of John Adams, President of the United States, to Miss Louisa Johnson, second anyther of Johna Johnson, esq. of Great Tower Hill.

We are informed by a gentleman who came paffenger in the Fador, that just before they failed, a welfel from Lisbon brought intelligence that earl St. Vincent had taken three Spanish Ships of war, and had laid Cadiz under con-

Three per cent. consuls in London, on the 2d of August, 52 3-8ibs.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 13.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT, From the 12th to 13th Sept. in the morning.
Admitted, fince last report, John Bathurst, a strange negro from New-

Tane McKioley, George Cummin's Plumb Patrick Rawe, Mr. Gurks Crooket Billet wharf.

Nancy Doyle, Fourth street, a few doors below the Colle Ifrael Vanleur, Relief alley, between Front

Hannah Jackson, Third ftreet, between Shippen and South.

Luke Williams, Shippen, by Fourth street.

Died fince last report. Thomas Lesby, admitted 10th inft.

John Chapman, 4th. ofeph Wood, 11th. Ifrael Vanleiur, 2 hours after admission.

Remaining last Report Admitted fince,

> Discharged None Died

Remain in Hospital, Sick 43 Interred in City Hospital burying ground fince last report :-From the city and suburbs From the city hospital

Total 8 STEPHEN GIRARD, CALEB LOWNES, (Signed) JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board, JOHN MILLER, Jun.
Chairman. Totals of burials for 48 hours, ending Mon-

day at noon. 1 2 Adults First Presbyterian Second Presbyterian Scotch Presbyterian Friends Swedes German Lutheran Methodifts City Hofpital* 16 * Nine of these from the city.

DIED, yesterday morning, Capt. Joun Lockwood, sailing master of the frigate United States, of 44 guns. The death of this able and experienced officer is a great loss to the service.

—, on Friday last, Mr. Lewis List, Messenger to the War Office of the United States.

—, on Monday morning, Mr. Joun Tuanna, a native of England, clerk to Mr. Simon Walker.

+, in the Pennsylvania hospital, last evening, MANUS M'GEE: His death was occasioned by the falling of a spar on his head, a few days ago, which fractured his skull. His parents are poor people, and live in the neighborhood of Pennsylvania.

RECEIVED from Mr. Andrew Hannis, as a donation for the Poor at the Tents, one hundred bundles of straw, one barrel of slour, one bushel of potatics, and half a bushel of onions. Would to God other citizens would come foward with the me liberal spirit.

ANTEONY WRIGHT,
ROBERT MORRELL,
DATID THOMAS,
Superintendants.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

No arrivals yesterday or to-day. A barque is in the river, below the fort :where from is not known.

The following veffels are captured by the Jamboud French privateer, capt. Tett. Schr. Maria, King, from Antigua for A-

Ship Polly and Nancy, M'Knight, from St.
Ubes for Alexandria.
Schoener Adventure, Doak, 14 days out

from New-York for St. Bartholomews.

NEW-YORK, September 12. Ship Factor, Kemp, Four Sifters, White, Liverpool 68 Hull 61 Apollo, Loring, Commerce, -St. Kitts Halifax Brig Hannah, Robins, Hull 57
Rebecca, Brown, Havre-de Grace
The ship Industry, capt. Budd, of this
port, arrived at London, in 30 days from

The ship Mohawk, capt. Moore, has arrived at London from the Bay.

The ship Edinburgh, Darghman, arrived

at Leith June 22.

The Light Horle from Briftol to News York; the Brifeis and the American Hero, from Amsterdam to America, the Harriot, from Charleston to Bremen; the Ca-tharine, from Alexandria to Hambro; the Mercury from Norfolk to Bremen; and the Mary, from Boston to Naples, are taken by the French and carried into Nantes. Several other American veffels are reported to be captured.

The Jenny, from New-York to the East Indies, has been seen in possession of a French privateer, and carried to St. Martins, Isle-

The Sally of Boston, Wadsworth, from Boston to Hambro, taken and carried into the fame place. Ships spoke with at fea by the Factor from

London. August 18, spoke ship Alexander Hamilton from Liverpool out 20 days, in lon. 24, 30, lat. 41, 30, bound to Barrimore, 23d, spoke the ship Clothier from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia, 26 days out, in long. 27, 30, lat. 41, 30, bound to

26th, spoke the ship Dispatch from Liverpool to New-York, out 30 days, in lon.

43, 30, lat. 42, 24.
Sept. 4, fpoke the brig Salem, of and from Salem, capt. Pievie, out 10 days, bound to Bourdeaux, lat. 41, 45, long.

The Two Friends, Gardner, left London the day the Factor left Gravefend.

The ship Belvidere, Ingraham, was to fail
5 or 6 days after the Factor.

The American schooner Betsey and Jeny, capt. Young, from America, laden with lumber, arrived at Plymouth, O. E. on the 29th July. She had been taken by a French privateer at the entrance of the British channel, and 4 hands put on board, but captain Young rose on them and put them adrift in

a boat in the Channel.

The American ship Illustrious President, capt. Kerr, arrived on the 17th July, at Cowes, from Batavia.

Capt. Brown of the Rebccca, spoke on Tuesday last the ship Manchester, from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, out 8 days.

Boston, September 5. Arrived ship Franklin, Chaffee, St. Ubes, 58 days.

Sept. 6, arrived this day, brig Fame, Tilden, Surinam, 43 days. Left there the following veffels, viz. Friends, Endicot, Salem, Sally, Randal, Boston; stoop Dispaten, Davis, Cape Aun.

Aug. 19, lat. 32, 44, long. 58, fell in with the wreck of a brig, about 180 tons, difmafted, bowfprit only standing, ao perfon on board, and full of water, swimming with her cabin windows partly under water, could not afcertain her same. Septemb 2, lat. 40, 43, long. 67, fpoke fehooner Mary, from Bolton, bound to St. Croix,

Brig Free Mason, Cobb, Jamaica, 60

days—nothing new.

Brig Defiance, Jenkins, Martinique.
Capt. Jenkins of the brig Defiance, on his paffage from Martinique, was captured by one of those freebooters, modernly denominated, "Trench privateer." After the ufual infulting examination, the valiant captain of the corfair, took every person from the brig, except the captain and cook, and put on board, a prize master, 3 inferior marauders, and 2 blacks, which had been taken from an American veffel previously captured—and then ordered the prize for St. Domingo. After being completely clear of the privateer, and within 30 miles of the island of defination, capt. Jenkins, having concerted a plan with the two blacks, and his cook, embraced a favourable mont, rose upon the Frenchman and spin dentity. rofe upon the Frenchman, and gained entire possession of his vessel, without the shedding of any blood. He then housed out his boar and putting some provisions, &c. on board, compelled the pirates to embark and proceed for shore. Capt. J. then altered his course, and steered homeward, where he is fafely arrived to receive the thanks of those whose property he has preserved, and the congratulations of his friends, at his narrow escape from the inhuman fleecers of American failors.

September 7: Arrived, fchr. Dispatch, Blackmoor, Cape de Verds, 38 days. Passenger, Mr. Williams. In the Gulf fell in with an English fleet from the West-Indies homeward apparently confilling of about 300 veffels. Ship Thomas and Sarah, Nichols, Ruffia, 60 days. Aug. 30, lat. 43, long. 62, fpoke ship Three Friends of New-York, from Amsterdam for New-York, out 50 days. Sept. 6, lat. 42, 23, long. 69, poke fehr. Amity, Chatley, from Lifbon, for Portfmouth, out 60 days. Sept. 6, spoke brig Union, from Kennebeck, for St. Croix

Ship Hercules, Bridges, Bourdeaux, 50

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School Houfa in Germantown. The Company full retain the room in Chefnut, above Sev nth street, where a person will attend to re-cile and give inswers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.