

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14. The arrival of the Alliance yesterday from Liverpool, lengthens the chain of European Intelligence, our Prints being five days later than by the Factor; we have received a London paper of SUNDAY THE SIXTH OF AUGUST—The latest news yet received, which contains the news of the Texel fleet's sailing.

PARIS, July 19.

Five of the old ministers have been dismissed. Of these five ministers, two may flatter themselves with carrying off the contempt of the whole nation—these are Charles la Croix and Truguet. They are replaced by Talleyrand Perigord and Pleville Peley. These two choices are generally approved. Talleyrand Perigord will soon repair the folly of De la Croix; with such a minister, we may be sure that the tranquillity of Switzerland will not be disturbed; and that we shall not incur the scandal of commencing a new war with the United States on the day on which we sign a peace with the kings of Europe, and on that day to much desired, on which Talleyrand Perigord is appointed to accelerate it.

A private letter from Vienna of the 9th inst. states the death of gen. Wurmsler.

July 25.

Brussels, July 22. "The greater part of the division commanded by gen. Ruhenpe, is crossing Namur to the interior of the republic. It is certain that a great number of troops from all the armies has received orders to repair to Paris and the environs of that capital. Malicious reports have already been spread among these troops, who are made to believe that a royalist counter-revolution is on the point of taking place immediately, and that government has recourse to them in order to prevent it.—Whatever be the object of this, the fact is certain, and it is chiefly with the lighter troops that this is attempted."

The 11th Thermidor, Gen. Hoche received at Guedres an order from the minister of marine for a secret expedition, and to assemble for that purpose such troops as might be necessary in the neighbourhood of Brest. It is said from 8 to 10,000 men are to be employed. Asther was only in Brittany sufficient infantry to guard the coast, and no cavalry or artillery, Hoche has drawn 6000 infantry from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, besides 2000 cavalry and 1000 artillery.

The above is the explanation given of the march of the troops, which has caused so much uneasiness in Paris.

Notwithstanding the cloud in the political atmosphere of Paris, that city is yet undisturbed.

If we may believe public report, the negotiations at Lisle with England go on much more rapidly than those at Montebello with Austria.

We are assured that gen. Sherer is appointed minister of war. This general was the predecessor of Buonaparte in command of the army of Italy.

Papers from Milan, of the date of the 12th July, state, that the king of Naples is forming magazines on his frontiers for a considerable number of troops—For what can they be intended? It certainly cannot be to attack us, unless they mean to cause their own ruin. Is it that on the death of the Pope they wish to seize his dominions? But to accomplish that they must have our consent.

July 26.

The dissolution of the clubs of all parties is not the only sacrifice which has been made to the public tranquillity. A reconciliation which, after the sitting of the 24th July, took place in the hall of the library of the legislative body, has given hopes to the friends of their country.

Accounts have been received of great disorders both in Nantz and Marfeilles. The agitators in the first place are the royalists, in the last the anarchists.

A party of French troops having entered the territory of the little republic of Lucca, the tree of liberty was planted, the feignieurs put to flight, and the government instantly demolished.

From the encroachments of his Prussian Majesty, the next step of the Aulic council at Vienna is expected to be an invitation to the Emperor to execute its sentence, and reinstate the oppressed parties in the possessions seized by the Prussians. There can be but little doubt but the emperor will undertake this commission against his hatred.

Already do the Austrians make every preparation for opening the campaign against the Prussians with success. A new corps of 13,000 men, of the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, which were cantoned between Franckfort and Heilburn, have marched to the neighbourhood of Wurzburg; the troops encamped in the Upper Palatine have been reinforced; the fortresses of Ingolstadt, Ulm, and Wurzburg, have been fortified in such a manner as to hem in all the Prussian possessions in Franconia.

The Prussian cabinet, aware of its danger, has marched a body of 10,000 men from the dutchy of Magdebourg into the circle of Franconia. It is said that the celebrated general Kalkreuth will repair to the same quarter.

Buonaparte, on the 14th of July, invited his troops to make a rapid march into France. He was much surprised that they took the next day to debate upon this expedition. He writes, that he was not able to prevent them; yet he is a man who in general knows how to make himself obeyed, and it is possible that they more regarded his intentions than his orders.

The different divisions of the army then deliberated, and flaming addresses came from those of Angereau, Massena, and Jourber, each of them signed by from eight to ten thousand men.

It is often difficult to maintain order in

the deliberations of moderate assemblies, we may judge of what fort were the deliberations of 50,000 men, with bayonets at their sides, fixed bayonets, and more conversant with military exercise than with politics or the constitution.

July 27.

Symptoms of a revolution are every day apparent at Rome. They only sing the Carmagnole, and other patriotic airs, and insult the prelates, and other persons attached to government as they pass in their coaches. A courier extraordinary from Italy, which passed through Lyons on the 20th of July reports, that a new insurrection had taken place at Turin—that the king and all his court are prisoners—and that 5 or 6 persons of rank are massacred.—L'Esclair.

Lenoir-Laroche, late appointed minister of police, has given in his resignation. He is succeeded by citizen Sofia, commissary of the Executive Directory in the department of the Seine—Redacteur.

July 29.

A letter from Inspruck of the 12th inst. states, that according to the last accounts from Roveredo, General Laudon has taken post at Riva. Being in want of provisions, he requested General Buonaparte to send him from Italy 30,000 facks of corn, instead of which, the latter transmitted to him 80,000 facks. This circumstance affords another striking proof of the success of the Negotiations at Montebello, and of the good understanding which prevails between two parties.

We are informed by a letter from Vienna of 12th inst. that a considerable train of heavy ordinance has been sent to the confines of Bohemia, the inhabitants of which kingdom have given his Imperial Majesty another pledge of their loyalty and attachment, by declaring, that in case of a war breaking out on the frontiers, they are ready to rise in a mass for the defence of the rights of their Sovereign.

LONDON, July 27.

It is not unlikely but the French, after having equipped their Mediterranean fleet by the materials found in the arsenal of Venice, and having effected a junction between that and the Venetian squadron, may proceed towards Cadiz, for the purpose of forcing Lord St. Vincent to retire from the blockade of that port, either by directly attacking our fleet, or by making a diversion in that quarter. Should this project succeed, they would then, by a junction with the Spanish squadron, form an effective force of between 50 and 60 ships of the line.—Our gallant officers and seamen have happily convinced all Europe, that though they are not in the habit of counting their enemies, they are able to conquer them, however superior in numbers. Should the plan of the French be really such as we have pointed out, Lord St. Vincent is doubtless already acquainted with it, and will consequently take every possible measure to prevent a junction between the Cadiz and Toulon squadrons.

August 4.

The letters from Holland again assert in the usual style of bombast—that the Dutch fleet only waits for a fair wind to put to sea, and that it has nothing to fear from the English. We are tired of reading the repetition of such assertions, which are so well known in this country to be false. We shall sooner expect to hear of Admiral Duncan sending some ships into the inner road of the Texel, for the purpose of burning their ships.

A letter from the Italian frontiers on the 17th ult. advises, that General Buonaparte has threatened the Archduke of Tuscany with marching a corps of Republican troops into the Archduke's dominions, in case full satisfaction should not be given by the Tusan government for the insults lately offered to several Frenchmen, both at Leghorn and Pisa.

August 6.

At three o'clock yesterday morning an officer of the Circe frigate arrived at the Admiralty Office, with an account that the Dutch fleet had failed from the Texel on Sunday last. An immediate communication was made to the Office of the Duke of York from whence dispatches were sent at eight o'clock to General Mulgrave, commanding in the neighbourhood of Newcastle; to General Scott, commanding at Beverly, and the Commanders of other places. The several Clerks of the admiralty were in attendance soon after three o'clock, and an early in the day the following letter was posted at Lloyd's:

"Circe, Yarmouth, 5th August.

"On Tuesday we found ourselves close in with the Texel, and were much surprised to find that there were not any ships of force there. We spoke a fishing-boat, and were informed that the enemy's squadron, with a considerable number of troops on board, had failed on Sunday. Admiral Duncan, on the proceeding day, had weighed anchor and put to sea. This is all we could learn."

The strength of the Dutch is not ascertained: it is only known that the fleet consists of five ships of 76 and 74 guns, eight of 66 and 64, and six of 54 and 44, besides frigates. The last account from the Hague states, that in addition to the numerous troops embarked on board four hundred transports, that each 74 contained 800 soldiers, and smaller ships in proportion; but perhaps to believe half what we hear would be to believe thrice too much. The fleet under admiral Duncan consists, if we mistake not, of 12 sail of the line, of which three are three-deckers, and two are of 80 guns. A much less force, we are satisfied, would, in the event of an action, support the glory the nation has acquired, but it needs not an increase of glory; and we are fond of bloodless victories. The cause of the departure of our fleet, without which the Dutch could not have left the Texel, is yet to be explained; though if not a manoeuvre, it doubtless was unavoidable.

The Circe having taken under convoy

several victuallers, with 40 oxen, 50 sheep, &c. for admiral Duncan, could not go to the northward, where probably the British Squadron has been driven. Should it, in working to its station, or in consequence of advice, fall in with the enemy, we predict the most important victory Britain ever knew—because, we conceive the existence of Ireland at issue!—We do not fear an attack on Britain.—The enemy might plunder a few hamlets, when the gallant spirit of a people, loyal, because they are comparatively happy, would overwhelm the assailants.—But Ireland! naked and famishing; who fees, or thinks she fees, the cruellest of all oppressors in her kindred and absent children, may be expected to seize the semblance of relief.

On the subject of the affairs of Ireland we have been uniform in our opinions, having ever spoken from facts. It is a painful and ungracious office to detail unpleasant facts; but while duty, candor and independence demand the recital, we shall not blush in being the medium. Happy shall we feel when circumstances justify a different language.

Between eight and nine yesterday morning, the first lieutenant of the Circe arrived at the admiralty with a confirmation of the preceding accounts; from which time to putting this paper to press, no further intelligence had been received.

We yesterday received the Brussels papers to the 1st of August: they contain intelligence from Vienna, of the 27th, being some days later than that brought by the Hamburg mail of Friday. Count Mitrowski, general of artillery, has been appointed to the government of Dalmatia, and was immediately to depart for Zara. General Wartensleben had succeeded to the government of Transylvania; and general Alvinzy has been appointed to the government of Hungary.

A great part of the Hungarian mafs had quitted the environs of Kormund, and advanced towards Udine. These troops are to form a corps of reserve on the right wing of the imperial army.

Great numbers of recruits continued to arrive at Vienna; the garrison, barracks, &c. were crowded, and several were quartered in the Fauxbourgs.

General Moreau, it appears by letters from Strasburg of the 3d ult. was on the eve of returning with his army to the interior part of France. A rout towards Italy was prescribed to general Defaix.

A deputation from the cantons of Zurich, Lucern, Glaris, and Schweiz, have assembled at St. Gall, for the purpose of adjusting the differences existing between the prince Abbe and his subjects.

Letters from Frankfort, of the 16th ult. state the head-quarters of the archduke Charles to have been re-established at Schweizingen. The Austrian army between the Upper Mayne and the Danube had lately received considerable reinforcements. A great number of Poles, but almost destitute of arms and ammunition, have assembled on the frontiers of Moldavia. The 4th battalion of Spleng, and a division of the dragoons of Savoy, had marched against them. The Governor of Chotzym was making arrangements to drive them from the Turkish frontiers.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 14th to 15th Sept. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report, Elther Rea, Tents in Common. Eliza Hittner, Northern Liberties. Peggy Lee, Water above South. Elizabeth Shrylt, Mr. Nicholson's near New Market. William Fleming, Market street wharf. James Field, do. do. Sarah Lang, Second by New Market. Prudence Jones, New Market.

Discharged since last report. David Givens, admitted 16th. George Preole, 8th. Abraham Cobbett, 8th. Catharine Turner, jun., 8th. David Wallace, do. do. 8th. Biddy Burke, 31st ult.

Died, since last report, William Hartoon, admitted 10th. Patrick Rowe, 12th. Lyman Cady, 13th. Luke Williams, 12th. Eliza Hittner, 24 hours after admission. Elizabeth Boyd, 10th. Henry Pitt, 5th.

Remaining last Report 61. Admitted since, 8. 69.

Discharged 6. Died 7. 13.

Remain in Hospital, { Convalescents 9 } 56. { Sick 47 }.

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:— From the city and suburbs 7. From the city hospital 7.

Total 14. STEPHEN GIRARD, CALLE LOWNES, JOHN CONNELLY.

(Signed) JAMES OLDDEN, Chairman pro. tem.

Published by order of the Board, JAMES OLDDEN, Chairman pro. tem.

The sick at the Hospital being in need of shirts, shifts and other linens, such benevolent persons as are disposed to send any, will please to leave them at the City Hall.—Oat straw is also much wanted, and will be thankfully received at the Hospital, and paid for if required.

Totals of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

Table with columns: St. Paul's, Second Presbyterian, St. Mary's, Trinity, Friends, Swedes, German Calvinists, Potter's Field, City Hospital, Total. Rows show counts for each church and a total of 16.

Died, In England, at his seat at Montreat, near Seven Oaks, Kent, in the 83d year of his age, the Right Hon. LORD AMHERST, K. B.

To whom it may concern.

The labourers now employed on the highways to the northward of the city, instead of selecting proper materials for mending the roads, are absolutely making them worse—They are throwing clay into the highway, where no more labour except the cradling or sifting would give the best quality of gravel which is abundant near the spot, would make the roads good for years, which they are now spoiling.

A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 7 o'clock this evening, Friday, Sept. 15.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

No arrivals since our last. Several of the Fall vessels are reported to be in the river. The Cart from the Fort had not come up when this paper went to press.

New York, September 14.

Table with columns: Ship, Arrival, Days. Lists ships like Ship Alliance, James Brown, Two Friends, etc. with arrival dates and days.

American vessels left at Hamburg Aug. 1, when the James failed.

Vessels belonging to New York.

Ships Sisters, Diana, Jenkins—Rajah, Seton—Mary, Yewers—Brigs Eliza, Newham—Eliza, King—Essex, Wardel—and Tennessee, Smith.

To Philadelphia.

Ships Indofan, Merchant—Aurora, Suter—Harmony, Price, and Borrican, Beach.

To Boston.

Ships Asia, Lamb—John, Folger—Perian, Dana—and Union, Blake.

Ship Carlton, Martin, of Baltimore.

One of Richmond, and one of Charleston—the Neptune, Peafe, of Warren, and the Success, Gardley, of Gloucester, and one of Wilcasset, captain Senbarb.

The ship Providentia, formerly the Tammany, of New York, to sail the beginning of August.

American vessels carried into Nantz.

Ship Onaida, of and from New-York, bound to London. Ship Confederacy, of do. from China, bound to Hamburg.—Brig Juno, of Portsmouth, [N. H.] from Charleston to Rotterdam. Ship Charlotte, of and from Charleston to Lancaster. Ship Rainbow, of and from Charleston to London, condemned. Brig Catharine, of Newburyport, from Alexandria to Rotterdam.

Ship Port Mary, Packwood, is safe arrived at Liverpool in 28 days from this port.

The ships Dispatch and Pigou, failed 11 days before the Alliance, for this port.

The Eunice, Seal, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and Phoenix, Simpson, for London, are taken by the French and carried into Nantz.

The ship Caledonia, Hodge, was to leave Liverpool, for this port, August 12.

A Liverpool paper of August 7, says, La Vengeur French privateer, has taken 75 prizes.

The English ship Doris, Lord Brazill, has captured two rich Portuguese Brazilian ships and a French ship of 20 six pounders and 127 men.

BOSTON, September 9.

Arrived brig Charlotte, Noble, Liverpool 42 days.

Brig Nancy, Moulton, Bremen, 56 days. At Liverpool—July 20.

For Alexandria, &c. Magnet, Choate, to fail early in August and ship Alknoac.

For Norfolk, brig Eliza, and ship Neutrality, Dawson, to fail in a few days. For City point, &c. Vey, ship Planter, Driver; and ship Flora, Colly; brig Patty, Lee; For Charleston, ship Powhatan, to fail July 31.

For Wilmington, ship Claremont; to fail in a few days; and ship Caledonia, Hodge, to fail do. For Savannah, ship Franklin, Hammond, to fail in a few days. For Baltimore, ship Sally, Holbrook, to fail in a few days; snow Eliza, Benson; and ship Becca, Cunningham. For Philadelphia, ship Seymour, Willis; ship Commerce, Waitwait; ship Sarah, Jarvis, to fail first week in August and ship Clothier, Gardner. For New-York, ship Catharine, Macey; ship Swain, Woodman; ship Alliance, Wood; Port Mary, Packwood; ship America, Smith; and Pigou, Sinclair. For Boston, ship Packet, Troot, to fail in all July; Delight, Wilsons in a few days; and Hope, Candler, do.

Deal, July 18.

Sailed, James and William, Wonycott, for Virginia.

Graveyard, July 17.

Passed, the Trial, from Savannah, Sailed, the Montezuma, Chace, for Maryland.

The American ship, Illustrious President, Kerr, arrived at Cowes, from Batavia, July 15, informed that several American vessels had been taken by French cruisers and carried into the Mauritius.

Arrived at Liverpool.

Two Sisters, Hilton, from Wilcasset, taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Apollo frigate; Swan, Woodman, New-York; Prosperity, Craig, Virginia.

The Sally, Lovell, from Surinam for Amsterdam is sent into England.

The Rambler, Skinner; and Jane, Dunham, from hence, are at Charleston.

The Dolphin, Graham, of Bolton; and Recovery of Weathersfield, failed from Jamaica, in co. After failing, Frenchmen on board the Recovery, rose, and murdered or compelled the mate to jump overboard. They put the capt. of the Recovery on board a Danish vessel. The Frenchmen swearing when left, that they would pursue and sink the Dolphin, because her captain was a d—d American b—r.

Kennebeck, Aug. 30.

Mr. Benjamin Russell,

I arrived here yesterday, from Antigua. Left there 6th inst. Ship Lion, Practor, of Boston, from Bourdeaux, to St. Thomas, taken and brought in, cargo condemned. Sebr. Hawk, Strand, of Baltimore, for Guadaloupe, waiting for trial. Seb. Diana, Weldon, of New-Bedford, to sail in 3 days; Ship Olive, O'Brian, of New-York; brig Advice of Philadelphia; sloop Roletta, Bowton, of Norway, just arrived; brig —, Nathaniel Harmon, late master, belonging to Old York, died on the passage from North Carolina. American produce very low. Lat. 39, N. long. 65, W. spoke sch. Sally and Mary, Crafts, from Portland for Surinam, 5 days out, all well, Lat. 41, N. long. 68, spoke Sch. Cymbia, Ramsfield, from Salem for Surinam, 3 days out, all well.

Tours, &c. JOSEPH HATCH, [Commander of the sloop Fortune.

Dover, July 17.

This day arrived the William Penn, Josiah, from Philadelphia; from which ship upwards of 2300 letters have been landed, and forwarded by this evening's mail.

Portsmouth, July 18.

Put back by contrary winds, Pompee man of war, and Argo frigate, with the outward bound East and West India and Lisbon fleet.

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from distance, to make use of Mr HUNTER'S truly meritorious offer, will be supplied with medicines—sago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the subscriber's store, No. 36, Market-street. ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chestnut Streets.

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Containing letters from Doctors Steman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c. Sept. 11.

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. dtf

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. dtf

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its cause and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excellent bleedings and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his Specific as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor Geo. Higgins, Cherry Street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by J. Leblanc, No. 216; W. Griffith, No. 177, T. Pearce, No. 21, South Third Street, T. Stiff, No. 55, New Street, near Vine Street, and J. Gale, No. 36, Race Street. Aug. 25. dtf

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

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 29—6c

Rofs & Simons

—HAVE FOR SALE—Hogheads, Excellent Coffee in Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags. A few bunches of Jamaica pepper, fourth proof Superior Terrific wine, old and in Madeira pipes. An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package. A few hampers best English cheese. July 27. dtf.

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 Directory; 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. Excellent Bourdeaux brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases. Just received, and for Sale by Randle & Leeb. Aug. 21. dtf