

now changed; he felt less necessity for Mr. Coffin's assistance, and consequently became languid of that encouragement which his late condition had led him to promise; he not only withheld those supplies necessary to support his establishment, but cradled re-imbursing those sums he had expended from his own funds towards the recruiting and equipping his battalion.

Mr. Goffan wearied at length with the delays which were daily opposed to his claims became pre-emptory in demanding his arrears; he had had an interview with Dada Guggera, a man related to and in the confidence of Nana, of whom he insisted upon payment; he was satisfied at the time with five thousand rupees, and a promise of the balance if he would call on the Monday at the tent of Nana: according to appointment he waited upon Nana between the hours of three and four in the afternoon; he was at first denied admittance into the tent, but insisting upon access he obtained it: it is said that Nana retired with him, and sent a Bramin named Ragoo Punt Goorbula to pacify him with promises, and persuade him to retire; how far he was concerned in the treacherous plot that followed, or how far Mr. Goffan might have provoked his fate by an intemperate conduct we cannot pretend to say; however it may be, Mr. Goffan was reconciled to a further delay by this Goorbula, who attended him out of the tent, and led him in discourse to a neighbouring nullah; where he took his leave upon the banks of this Nullah; a body of Arabs had been posted, who immediately upon a signal from the Bramin, fired upon Mr. Goffan and his attendants: Mr. Goffan fell covered with wounds, three others were also slain, and several severely wounded.

The Arabs not content with the success of their treachery, after mangling and insulting the corpse, repaired to the encampment of Mr. Goffan's line, and fired two rounds into it, by which they killed three and wounded nineteen of his men.

We understand the European officers, commanding corps in the Malhatta camp, testified the abhorrence with which they viewed this act of treachery, and considered upon means of obtaining satisfaction; how far they have succeeded we know not, we have heard however, that Nana has engaged to make good Mr. Goffan's arrears to his heirs, and has disbanded the two battalions of Arabs that were in his service.

Extract of a letter, dated Head-Quarters, Coondagurry, 2d February, 1797.

"I hasten to communicate to you the further operations of the little army under Major Anderson; the day after I sent you off my last letter we marched from Coondagurry, to a place called Monadenry; in our march we were rather unexpectedly, very warmly received by a party of the Rajah's people, who were lying in ambush in the jungle waiting our approach, they saluted us with a very brisk fire of musquetry, which we soon returned, at least two fold. The firing commenced first in the front of our line, as we were then, in consequence of the narrowness of the defile, marching by single files, in less than one minute the fire had extended quite to the left, when we fronted, and fired about twelve rounds by grand divisions, which quickly checked the enemy's impetuosity; however, they continued to keep a brisk but irregular fire, and thus they continued to dispute the way with us, for near five miles, the object of our destination being a Mud Fort belonging to the enemy. The European grenadiers on the commencement of the action were ordered in front, supported by six companies of native grenadiers, who distinguished themselves in a very gallant manner, advancing and firing alternately from about nine o'clock in the morning until past one, when the whole drew up in front of the Fort, and the field pieces were brought up to play on their wooden towers, from which they continued for some time to shower volleys of musquetry, and defended themselves with infinite spirit and gallantry until about four in the afternoon; we were now only waiting for the arrival of the scaling ladders to storm the place, but here we were unfortunately disappointed, as the Coolies who were bringing them up, alarmed for their own safety threw them down, and run like brave fellows, convinced of the justness of Huddibras's observation—

He that fights and runs away,  
May live to fight another day.

About half past four, the grenadiers expressing much impatience for the attack, they were ordered to hold themselves in readiness at a minutes warning, they were accordingly ordered to the attack, when they marched with the utmost alacrity, despising all kind of fatigue or dangers through a paddy field knee deep in mud, where the loss in shoes was very considerable, most of them being left behind, in the paddy field, when the enemy perceiving the rapidity of their movements, they immediately abandoned the fort, first setting it on fire, and our troops soon got possession of it.—Our loss on this occasion has not been so great as might have been expected, considering the awkwardness of our situation, when first attacked, I believe the following to be a pretty exact detail about 84 killed and wounded, ten of which are Europeans, viz. 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 1 private killed, and 1 corporal and six privates wounded, chiefly of the grenadiers, during the following day, a continual fire was kept up by both parties, but with very little loss on our side.

On the 27th a party consisting of one hundred and fifty men, were dispatched for the supply of ammunition, as they marched in the night they reached their destination without any accident or hindrance from the enemy, but on their return next day, they fell in with and were attacked by a strong party of the enemy, a reinforcement of one hundred men were dispatched to their assistance and they unfortunately made their way good to the camp with the whole of the ammunition with the loss of thirty men killed and wounded. As far as we have

been able to learn, the enemy has lost one hundred and eighty-six killed and two hundred and fifty seven wounded and one of their principal commanders.

On the 30th a message was sent in, that the Rajah was ready to subscribe to whatever terms the commissioners might prescribe, sending in hostages for the due performance of the agreement; in consequence of which the army marched to this place, to wait the issue of the event.

#### MADRAS, February 18.

Letters were yesterday received from Tranquebar, which mention the arrival at that port of a vessel from the Mauritius, (the Triton) under Danish colours: the time of her departure we are not learnt. She brings the following intelligence: That the island was well supplied, but the inhabitants in continual dread of the arrival of agents from the republic, to avenge the insults offered to Brunel and his associates. That the British squadron had left their station off the islands, and that three days after their departure, the *Preneuse* frigate, and the *Brul Gule* Corvette, returned from a cruise off the coast of Africa, and anchored in the harbor.

That captain Losack, proceeding from the Isle of France, had approached close to the shore of Bourbon, when the batteries on that island opened a heavy fire on the British ships, and which was as warmly returned.

From Bourbon captain Losack proceeded to Madagascar, where he captured several small French vessels, and destroyed a French colony newly formed on that island: whilst at Mauritius, captain Losack had also captured several small vessels, one of which under Danish colours (*Ci-devant Aleri Corvette*) he released, after an examination, and detention of some days.

Sorey's squadron had not arrived at the island, when the ship above-mentioned took her departure, nor had any intelligence whatever been received respecting him, or the frigates under his command.

Whether any of the enemy's privateers were at sea, we have not ascertained, the letters being silent on that head. Several American ships were on the point of proceeding from the islands for India.

#### By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 31.  
IMPORTANT.

We have received from a correspondent in London, an act of the British Parliament passed 19th July 1797, suspending the operations of the Navigation Act in regard to foreigners trading to the East Indies. By this Act nations in amity with Great Britain are permitted to import into and export from, the British possessions in India, in their own vessels, such goods and commodities as shall be allowed by the Directors of the East-India Company.—And the Directors are ordered to frame regulations accordingly.

#### PRIVATE LETTERS.

From London, give us strong ground to hope that our commissioners will be well received by the French Government, and that Europe will be soon blest with PEACE.

A letter from Port de Paix says—  
"You can have no idea of the distress and cruel treatment our poor countrymen met within the different parts of this island, from our dear friends and allies the French. The situation of some of them is truly deplorable."

#### TRENTON, Oct. 31.

In Joint-Meeting of the Legislature, yesterday, RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, was re-elected Governor of New-Jersey, and JAMES MOTT, Esq. Treasurer.

A Company of Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Marsebank, passed through this city on Sunday last, on their rout to Pittsburgh, from whence it is expected they will descend the Ohio to Fort Mifflin.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, held last week at Flemington for the country of Hunterdon, came on the trial of George Still, Matthew Magomber and William Denny, committed for burglary. William Denny, was admitted as evidence for the state, and acquitted—George Still was sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and Matthew Magomber to one year's imprisonment.

#### LONDON, August 4.

Lieutenant-colonel Bell, of the 46th regiment, was on Monday tried at the York assizes, for having killed Mr. C. Crigan, surgeon of his regiment, in a duel, on the 11th of April last, and was found guilty of man-slaughter; he was in consequence fined 6s. 8d. and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Ouse-bridge jail: capt. Foster, his second in that unfortunate affair, and Owen Evans, servant to the colonel, were acquitted.

#### IRISH SPECULATION!!

Sir H. B. Hayes, for the apprehension of whom a reward of 200l. was offered by government, for forcibly running away with Miss Pike of Cork, is taken, and in consequence. We are favoured with the following particular account of that desperate act:—A letter was sent to the young lady at a late hour in the night, acquainting her that a particular friend of her's was suddenly taken ill, and shewed strong symptoms of death; and that if even the letter out upon the receipt of the letter to see this person, it was likely, if very great haste was not made, that death would take place before she, Miss Pike, could arrive.

The latter immediately ordered her carriage, after reading the letter, and set out to take a last farewell, as she imagined, of her friend; on her way, at a place near Glanmire, about two o'clock in the morning, the carriage was beset by five persons, one of whom was Sir Henry, and carried off in triumph to the knight's residence at

Mount Vernon. A female was put into the carriage by the party, with Miss Pike, whose business was to soothe the young lady, and prevent fear from preying severely upon her.

When arrived at Vernon Mount, Miss Pike was conducted into the house, and introduced into a room, where a person, alleged to be a clergyman, was prepared for performing a marriage ceremony, in which she was intreated to give her consent to Sir H. but she resolutely refusing, he pulled out a pistol, and threatened to destroy himself if she did not comply. Although she still persisted in her resistance, a marriage ceremony was forced upon her, and she was obliged to receive a ring, which as soon as she recovered the use of her hands, she contemptuously threw away. Sir H. compelled her to follow him into a room, where, having tried in vain for some time every art to induce her to favour his designs, he left her confined.

She was soon after released by a near relative of the knight, who told the young lady she was not to be confined, and if she would but be satisfied, and comply with the intreaties that had been made to her, she might command the house and every person in it. The lady's friends, who had been apprised of this extraordinary adventure, by this time had reached Vernon Mount, and rescued her from the party.

Sir H. B. Hayes is the son of a brewer at Cork. He is about 35 years old, and was lately deprived of a company in the fourth Cork militia, in consequence of having struck lord Doneraill, the col. who had refused to fight him. He some years since married a lady of good connections near Youghall, who left him a widower with seven children.

Miss Pike possesses forty thousand pounds.

### The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1.

A gentleman who came passenger in the stage from New-York, states, that, on his leaving New-York, a respectable merchant of that city informed him, that the September packet had arrived at Halifax, and had brought intelligence of Peace between England and France.

An arrival at the Southward from Bourdeaux, is reported to corroborate the foregoing information.

The desirable and momentous event of a general Peace, tho' left a matter of doubt by any intelligence hitherto received, will, in all probability, preclude another campaign.

But evils of the most grievous nature may still beset this country, should the pirates of the West-Indies be suffered to continue their lawless depredations on our commerce.

This consideration urges in forcible language the propriety of immediately equipping our little marine.

Messrs. Girard, Lownes, and Connelly, the visiting committee, have been induced, from the favorable situation of the Hospital, to resign their functions, and in future, to discontinue their daily visits to that place.

The Board of Health of Baltimore, have reported, that not one death occurred in all that city Fell's Point included, during the 24 hours ending the 28th inst. at sun rise.

Southwark, October 30th, 1797.

Whereas, from the multiplicity of businesses on the part of the commissioners for the relief of the distressed, application hath been made by them to the committee of health in Southwark, to take under their charge the poor of the district, monies and provisions being furnished by the commissioners for the above purpose: The former committee being dissolved, it became necessary that another should take up the business of relieving the poor.

Wherefore, a number of the former committee have embodied themselves under the name of the Committee of distribution for the district of Southwark; they hereby offer their services (in union with the commissioners) to the benevolent and humane who may entrust any donations to their charge.

Jonathan Penrose, Esquire's vice-house, directly back of his hay-cales, in Second street continued, is the place appointed to issue donations.

Published by order of the committee, JAMES INGLE, chairman.  
John M'Mullin, secretary.

Comparative view of the number of Deaths in Philadelphia, in 1793 & 1797.

	1793		1797	
	Gr.	Ch.	Gr.	Ch.
August -	325	147	141	288
September -	1442	469	112	581
October -	1993	300	63	363
Total	3760	916	316	1232

DIED.—On Saturday the 23d of August last at Darby, about 7 miles below Philadelphia, ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq. a respectable citizen of Philadelphia, and an honest man.

The several Offices of the TREASURY DEPARTMENT are returned to the City, and again opened at the usual places. As also those of the WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Alderman's Court for the city of Philadelphia will be opened on Monday next, the 6th of November, at the city-hall as usual. Those who have business in the said court are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

#### FELLOW-CITIZENS.

There is a time for all things.  
The present I conceive is the most proper for the exercise of charity and useful improvements, perhaps, and I hope another will not occur when you can so well unite charity and usefulness together. From the great number of persons who must be thrown out of their usual employments by the dreadful calamity through which we have just passed, you are presented with an opportunity for the exercise of your benevolence by furnishing the means of employing them; which I propose should be by completing the canal from Delaware to Schuylkill, and thereby watering the city; beside the great accommodation this will give to its inhabitants, it will be the best means of cleaning and watering the streets, and will lessen the means of spreading the contagion should we unfortunately be again visited with that worst of scourges the West-India or yellow fever. I will offer with diffidence a proposal, which I hope some more able hand will consider of and improve on, to give employ to many hundreds who must be maintained the ensuing winter, either by finding them employ or by your charity without it.— Let persons in each ward be appointed to solicit subscriptions either in money or by becoming security for a certain sum to be borrowed of the banks, to be repaid out of the first monies received from the canal, or by a number joining in a company to purchase shares of the canal stock where a share is more than one person would incline to risk. This mode if generally adopted would not only afford you the satisfaction of relieving such of the poor as may be under the necessity of partaking of it, but the prospect of averting the spreading a like calamity should it ever be introduced amongst us.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Messrs. M'Lea & Lang.

ALL that has or may be said in favor of the Role d'Equipage, and on the policy or propriety of our vessels being furnished therewith, will be of little moment; for, condemn our vessels to get plundered our dear allies are determined to do at all events. We have not one single instance of a vessel being liberated which was provided with this important and newly discovered proof of the neutrality of property. On the contrary, the tribunals even in France, would not be biased in their predatory views were we to load our vessels with evidences of their neutrality. I am informed our custom house has lately undertaken to require of vessels this said paper before a clearance can be obtained: how far the officers to whom the management of that department is entrusted, are warranted in this step, I will not presume to determine; but it is much to be questioned, whether our government has authorized, and will not condemn a measure so impolitic and dangerous to the hopes and interests of our merchants and underwriters. As peace is so near at hand, would it not be advisable to avoid all measures which may tend to invalidate our claims for the 2½ millions, of which a large majority of the French nation say we have been unjustly deprived? The general poverty and misery among the French, owing to the total destruction of manufactures and commerce, has produced a spirit of privatizing or rather plundering, which pervades every part of France and her dominions; and all the papers we can possibly furnish our vessels with, will not save one in an hundred more than has hitherto escaped the fangs of those robbers of the world. Peace being not far off, we had better attend to the means which may enable us to recover what is lost, than to debar ourselves from that hope by an attention to the future. The directory have formally broken the treaty of 1778, and said France would be governed by our treaty with Great Britain; on which ground we shall demand from our demands for restitution.—Do not let us raise weapons against ourselves, by laying that our vessels have not been fully and sufficiently documented, for want of this (I rely heard of) thing called a Role d'Equipage, or list of the crew.

An Underwriter.

### GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAVE  
Brig Diligent, Shearman, Petit Gouave 28  
Polly, Wroth, Jeremie 18  
Schr. Alciope, Rice, Port de Paix 15  
CLEARED.  
Schr. Fair Trader, Olmstead, New York  
Sloop Dolphin, Dickey, Norfolk  
Industry, Rigby, Snowhill

BALTIMORE, October 30.

Arrived yesterday, schooner Experiment, Knapp, 18 days from Havana. Left there, brigs Polly and Charlotte of Baltimore; schooners Hero, Geese, do. Beau fort, Liddle, do. Porpoise, do. Hebe, Hubbert, do. Felicity, Foster, do. ship Carolina, Luther, do. and above sixty more sail of American vessels, the names of which are not recollected.  
Sailed in company with brigs Commerce, Gardner, Abeona, Isaacs, and schooner Voluptas, Hall, all for Baltimore.

Schr. Experiment, Penrice, 29 days from St. Jago.

The following list of vessels belonging to the United States, taken and carried into St. Jago de Cuba, by the French privateers, was politely handed us by captain Penrice:  
Belonging to Baltimore.  
Schooner Lucretia, Grant, waiting for trial.  
Felicity, Story, waiting for trial.  
Betsey and Patsy, Durkee, tried and cleared.  
Sloop Venus, Bird, tried and condemned.  
Belonging to Norfolk.  
Brig Sophia, Shirly, waiting for trial.  
Abigail, —, tried and condemned.  
Bell, —, tried & condemned.  
Shooner Betsey, Bunbury, waiting for trial.  
Two schooners, names unknown, tried and condemned.

Belonging to Philadelphia.  
Brig Fair American, Richards, waiting for trial.

Belonging to New-York.  
Brig Prosper, Cannon, waiting for trial.  
June, —, tried and condemned.

Sloop Juliet, Griswald, 48 days from Jacquemel.

Brig Hiram, Prier, 90 days from Bremen. John Hemmen, master of the brig was washed overboard and drowned; in lat. 41, long. 56. He was the second captain the brig lost overboard on the voyage.

Schr. Charming Betsey, Crawford, 30 days from Arquin. Left there, brigs Swift, Daniels, of Baltimore; David Stewart, Jones, do. Experiment, Heis, of Philadelphia.

A Danish brig carried away her mainmast on her passage from Charleston to Hamburg and put in here to refit.

FOR SALE,  
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes

Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes

Lithon WINE, in pipes

CLOVES and of the latest importation, in boxes

NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes

Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Wilings & Francis,

Penn-street, No. 27.

Nov. 1. w30f

The Subscribers have for Sale,  
THE FOLLOWING GOODS—viz.

India Calicos	Cordage
Batras	Mould Candles } in small
Sutry Romals	White Soap } boxes
Blue and red do.	East India Sugar
Hummums	Heavy black Pepper
Mulsins	Holland Gin, in pipes
Do. Handkerchiefs	Red & white Port Wine
Sprigged and flowered	Old Madeira Wine, fit
fine Mullins	for immediate use
Book Mullins	Sherry
Bed Covers, of printed	Claret, in cases
Mullin	Taunton Ale
India Perlians	English Porter
Dorces	42 gr. calks Gun Powder
Black Taffeties	A wrought iron Book
China Sewing Silks	Cafe
East India Hemp	

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

November 1. 56t

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and

Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogheads,

For sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship

AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen,

in excellent order—ready to take

in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo

and quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street

wharf.

Nov. 1. 50tm.

POYNTELL'S

Paper Hanging Manufactory,

No. 70, Chestnut-street,

Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and

of the most approved patterns, suitable for

every part of a house, with great variety of borders

to suit.

—ALSO—

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable

Silver Gilt London and Paris Papers, and

very best plain Green and plain Blue,

With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. 566t

NOTICE.

The holders of certificates of a

loan to the exiled citizens of the State of South

Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d

July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same

with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the

United States, they will be enabled to receive pay-

ment of principal and interest, as soon as the cer-

tificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settle-

ment, and orders received for their discharge.

November 1. 6t

15 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 29th

inst. an apprentice Lad, named JOSEPH

BARNET, by trade a paper-maker; about 19

years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high,

of a light complexion, rics his hair. Had on,

and took with him, a castor hat, half worn, one brown

mixture cloth coat, new, one light do. half

worn, one striped velvet waistcoat, with blue

cloth backs, one do. with fustian backs, and sundry

other thin clothes. It is probable he will change

his clothes, as he took a number with him.

Any person apprehending said apprentice, and

securing him so that I can get him again, shall re-

ceive the above reward, and reasonable charges if

brought home.

PETER BECHTEL.

Lower Merion township,

Montgomery county.

October 30. N 1—raw 3w.

University of Pennsylvania,

October 27, 1797.

THE different Schools of the University will be

opened on Monday, the 6th of November; of

which all who are concerned, are requested to

take notice.

By order of the Faculty,

WM. ROGERS, Secretary.

All Persons,

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOSEPH JOHN-

SON, of Germantown, in the county of Phila-

delphia, deceased, are desired to make im-

mediate payment, and those who have any demands

against said estate, are desired to bring forward

their accounts to either of the subscribers.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, } Administrr's.

JOHN JOHNSON, Jun. } Administrr's.

JOHN JOHNSON, } Administrr's.

Germantown, 10th mo. 27th, 1797. 6tst.

Oct. 31.

Wants a Place, as a WET NURSE,

A YOUNG Woman, who can be well recom-

mended—Inquire of the Printer.

October 31. 1w

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold

by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and

Chestnut streets.