

Letter from the general in chief Buonaparte to the Marquis de St. Marfon.

Head quarters, Milan, 21 Messidor. I have received M. le Marquis, the letter from M. de Priocca, minister of his Sardinian Majesty, which you had the goodness to forward to me.

I, in consequence of it, gave orders to the general of division Souret, and to the general who commands at Cuneo, to allow a free access into the fortresses of Tortona, Alexandria, Cherasco, Ceva, and Cuneo, to an engineer officer whom his Majesty may appoint, to inspect in person the works which M. de Priocca supposes are carrying on in these forts: and which, it should appear, occasion him some uneasiness.

The officers who shall be sent by his Majesty will be able to assure him, that I carry on no works in the fortresses of Piedmont; that it is impossible to be more pleased than we are with the conduct of his Majesty's cabinet towards the French republic; and that so far from wishing to give the least room for any uneasiness, that on the contrary I am ready to do any thing his Majesty may require, in order to assure him, and which may contribute to the tranquillity and prosperity of a court, that for some months past has given us the most sincere tokens of its kind intentions towards us.

I have sent no troops from Lombardy into Piedmont, because it was never my intention to send any thither. Indeed it were my wish to send a battalion of Poles to Cuneo, in order to unite to the army the 45th demi-brigade. But if his Majesty signifies the least desire that such a measure should not take place, I will give it up; and I am also ready, if his Majesty is displeas'd with any of the generals or officers employed in his dominion, immediately to displace them.

Being informed, that M. Ranfa was endeavouring by incendiary publications, to stir up an insurrection in his Majesty's dominions; and being likewise informed that he was at Milan, I ordered him to be taken into custody, and to be confined in a castle of this city.

I entreat you, M. le Marquis, to acquaint me before your departure from Milan, with every thing that I can do that may convince his Majesty of the friendly sentiments of the French republic towards him; and with the desire I feel to make myself useful, and to contribute to the welfare of his Majesty's dominions, and to his own private happiness. Be pleas'd to rest assured of the esteem and high consideration with which

I am &c. &c. (Signed) BUONAPARTE.

THIRD LETTER OF M. D. PRIOCCA.

Turin, August 1.

Deeply impressed with the interest you take in the internal tranquillity of this country, I have to inform you, that it would be perfectly re-established, if the brigands who particularly take refuge in the Genoese territories, did not spread themselves about in all directions, to take advantage of the disorders that may still prevail in some of the neighbouring provinces. As I am satisfied that you will hear with satisfaction, that the Piedmontese have evinced great energy against them, I flatter myself that I shall soon be able to acquaint you, that order and tranquillity are restored on the frontiers.—I beg you may rest assured of the loyalty of the King, and of his friendship for the French republic in all his measures; and of the sentiments of esteem he entertains for you.

I have the honor to be, With respectful consideration, Citizen General, &c. (Signed) D. PRIOCCA.

BUONAPARTE'S ANSWER.

I learn with satisfaction, sir, that the critical situation in which Piedmont has been placed for a few moments, is happily gone by; and that you will hereafter have nothing to alarm you. I make no doubt, but that the wisdom of his Majesty and of his ministers will speedily succeed in re-establishing the internal tranquillity of the country. (Signed) BUONAPARTE.

By this day's Mail.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Nov. 8

On Wednesday the 22d inst. the General Court are to meet in this town, agreeable to adjournment.

Last week a lad living with Andrew Drew, Esq. of Somersworth, fell from the dam of a mill ten feet into the water, and passed under the water wheel, and was taken up sixty feet from the place he fell from, without receiving any injury.

The Stock of the Farmers has increased within these few years, in New-England, beyond calculation. In this season, for the sale of beef cattle, the world seems to swarm with them—Upwards of FIVE HUNDRED, were driven through Concord on one day, last week—246 of which were owned by capt. Weld, of Plymouth.

MONEY MAKING—Depriciating.

On Thursday last, the two gentlemen from the State of Massachusetts, who have been in pursuit of our money making gentry for some days past, happened accidentally to find the plate and about sixty dollars of the counterfeit Union Bank Bills—at Lee.—The person in whose possession these precious things were found, gave the pursuers leg bail. [Dover paper.]

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 10.

MELANCHOLY FIRE!!

About one o'clock we were alarmed with the cry of Fire from the house of Mr. Moses Savory, which was enveloped in flames before it was discovered, that it was in a short time entirely consumed with all its contents, and painful to relate, two young men apprentices to Mr. Savory, perished in the flames.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Nov. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nassau, New-Province, to his friend at Wilmington, N. C. dated Sept. 26.

We have lately very providentially escaped a most hellish plot—A parcel of French negroes who have been captured and sold here, and who had run away from their owners, entered into a conspiracy (about thirty in number) to burn the town and make a general massacre of the whites. They had the promise of a great many slaves to join them immediately on their beginning the horrid business. Their scheme could not have been planned by any set of men, and would undoubtedly have occasioned an immense bloodshed had they carried it into effect: but one of them who had been compelled to take the oath, divulged the secret to his master a few hours before the massacre was to have begun. A party of men were immediately collected and sent after the villains: only a few had yet assembled; five of them were taken; the principal ringleaders made two of that number; they were all condemned, and three executed; the other two will share the same fate in a day or two. The principal ringleader was a notorious fellow in the dreadful business of St. Domingo, who met his fate with the greatest composure and resignation, saying, as he approached the place of execution, that he was content to die, as he had murdered many a white man in his time.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

House met and received the report of their committee, on the unfinished business.

A quorum of the Senate not being assembled, the House adjourned.

The Senators of the United States in town are, from the State of

- New-Hampshire { Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Livermore.
Massachusetts { Mr. Goodhue.
Connecticut { Mr. Tracy.
Rhode-Island { Mr. Foster.
Vermont { Mr. Paine.
New-York { Mr. Lawrence.
Pennsylvania { Mr. Bingham.
Delaware { Mr. Latimer.
Kentucky { Mr. Marshall.
North-Carolina { Mr. Martin, and Mr. Bloodworth.
South-Carolina { Mr. Read.
Georgia { Mr. Gunn.

A certain great body will in a few days commence their operations; when, if some, (sung with the wrongs and indignities of an injured country, assume the attitude of GLADIATORS or of MADMEN, it is to be hoped we shall not again see others in the degrading and insulting attitudes of bufflers, Proteus's, French hirelings, and traitors.

The French Constitution of the third year, or the third French Constitution, never received the approbation of the writers in the Aurora. We know they are principled against every system but a pure democracy, a government of one branch, like that of Robespierre, or the former government of Pennsylvania.

The late tornado in France, which has swept away the two representative branches is therefore approved of by the Aurora, as a return to a single branch government. For this it cannot now be called a representative government, on a purely democratical plan, yet it may be queried whether more than four or five men are not the efficient agents in any popular single branch government that ever was formed. If demagogues did not believe, or know this to be the case they would never clamour for a simple democracy.

While the war shall continue in Europe, it is not probable, or scarcely possible that the United States can suffer more than they do at present by French depredation on their commerce. It is to be feared from present appearances, that France does not intend to alter her conduct altho to an eye of reason it would appear that she has much more to expect from us by a just and honourable treatment especially while the war continues, than by pursuing her present system.

Our government has at present but a choice of difficulties; either to interdict foreign commerce, or to permit our merchants to arm. In the latter case we should preserve much property which is now plundered from us by the picaroons in the West-Indies. In the former, we might make our enemies suffer, and might possibly bring them to terms of justice; but at an incalculable sacrifice. Government will probably wait the result of the pending negotiations. All calculations on this point however baffle conjecture for things are now strangely ordered in France.

It ought never to be forgotten that the enemies of the government of this country have been uniform apologists for every atrocity that has been perpetrated by the successful faction of the day in France. They are now in course, consigning the fallen victims of the dominant faction to obloquy. It is to be observed, that while they attempt to prove that these men were intriguing to restore monarchy, they implicate them in all the principal measures adopted for the extermination of royalty. If the characters given in the Aurora, of the transported deputies are just, it is evident that no men in the nation would have had less to expect from a restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne than they. If monarchy should ever be restored in France, it can only be done by means of the military. It appears that the directory is the only branch of the government that has intrigued with the armies. To them the directory ascribe their success in the late contest with the legislative branches. Had the councils succeeded by the same means, the Aurora writers would have said that the Constitution of France, was annihilated.

Almost every member of the Council of 502, who were chosen for the new third last spring, have had their seats vacated by the directory, after holding them five or six months. This "extra-constitutional step" as the Aurora would call it, was not taken, till the sense of the army was ascertained.

The condemnation of the members of the legislature of France, by the directory, without trial, is justified by the Aurora, on this ground. "They would have been found innocent by the tribunals. The judges of the tribunals in France are appointed in the same manner, in which their legislative councils are, immediately by the people."

Thus it appears, that the people of France are not to be trusted either in their elections of legislators or judges. Can it be believed that a few royalists have in almost every instance controuled the first free elections under the constitution of the third year? No—the most natural, the most obvious reflection is, that the people of France wish for peace, and a state of internal security, which seven year's experience have shewn them, it is vain to expect so long as their public affairs are banded about from faction to faction. Hence their election of such men as judges and legislators, who were laboring to bring about peace, in a constitutional way. For this, they are proscribed and banished, without the forms of justice.

Married, at Lisbon, Col. HUMPHREYS, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Spain, to Miss BURELEY, of that city.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, DEPARTED, Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Ship Aurora, Suter, Hamburg 47; Brig Malabar, Da Costa, St. Domingo 30; Ship Enterprize, Norris, Hamburg 10; Brig Maris Woodward, Jacmel 10.

CLEARED.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Ship Concord, Thompson, Batavia 104 days; The Aurora, Suter, 47; Ship Enterprize, Norris, Hamburg 10; Brig Maris Woodward, Jacmel 10.

The ship Concord, Thompson 104 days from Batavia, is below. The Concord left this port ten months ago.

The Aurora, Suter, 47, and Sally, Doffon, 57 days from Hamburg, arrived at the Point last evening.

The Pennsylvania, Williamson, and Holbrook, McCall, have arrived at Hamburg from hence.

Captain Suter passed a ship in the Elbe, which he took for the Charlotte, Dannenberg, from hence.

The Naflau (late Indoflan), Merchant, of this port, was ready to sail for Batavia, under Danish colours.

The Ariel, Tarris, had sailed for Havre, several days before the Aurora.

The Aurora sailed from Hamburg the 2d of October: Mr. Gerry had not arrived at Amsterdam the 12th September. Fayette was expected at Hamburg to take passage in the ship John, of Bolton.

The ship Cleopatra, from Lisbon; the ship Roba and Betsey from Bristol, and several other vessels are arrived in the Delaware.

Arrived yesterday, in 14 days from New-Province, the ship Asia, capt. Yard, who favored us with the following

Remarks.—The Asia sailed from New-Province November 4th, in company with brig Dolly, of New-York, a schooner belonging to Wilkaflet, and an English brig and sloop, under convoy of his Britannic Majesty's ship Squirrel, capt. Hardy, who saw us safe to the latitude 29. N. wished us well and parted.

Left in N. Providence the ship Circumnavigator, of Bolton, from Havana, sent in by the privateer Scourge of Regicides. She will be suffered to proceed home without any papers.

The schooner Hawk, of Baltimore, bro't in on suspicion of contraband goods, not yet cleared.

Schooner Adventure, of Baltimore, bro't in with contraband goods; cargo condemned, vessel libelled.

Ship Two Friends, of New-York, from New-Orleans; part of her cargo condemned as Spanish property, the ship restored.

Brig Hector, from Charleston, with corn. A ship from Charleston, brought in on suspicion of contraband goods, not yet cleared.

The ship Louisa, Baltimore, Champlin, sailed for Havana, after a few days detention.

Schooner Diligence of Portland, Capt. Crabtree. Vessel totally lost on Abano, part of the cargo saved.

Brig —, of Bristol, R. I. from Havana, Capt. Trowlton, vessel totally lost on Florida, part of the cargo saved.

Ship Experiment, capt. Brownlow, from Charleston for Havana, foundered in the Gulf, after being 16 days at sea in his boat, he arrived at New-Province in a dreadful situation from hunger, thirst, and exposure to the weather.

Several other vessels were lost in the same gale, but their names are not known.

All these unfortunate people were saved by the wreckers in New-Province, and it is but justice to speak highly of their kindness and humanity to the distressed seamen, who must inevitably have perished, had they not come forward and exerted themselves to save their lives.

Nassau, (N. Providence) Oct. 31.—In the gale of the 16th inst. the ship Speedwell, Brownlow, from Charleston for New-Orleans, foundered in the Gulf.—The captain, with his passengers and crew, 21 in all, arrived here last evening in an open boat, after having, for fourteen days, been exposed to extremities which seem almost beyond the power of human nature to have surmounted. The benevolent disposition of the inhabitants of this place, which has been so often exerted in behalf of the indigent and distressed, we are confident will be displayed on the present occasion—and there rarely has occurred one which called more loudly for relief.

New-York, November 18.

ARRIVED.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Ship Margaret, Barrows, London 53; Brig Sally, Hotchkiss, Surinam 32; Schr. Lewis, Jones, do.

The following vessels were at Liverpool when the Bratton, capt. Cummings, left there 18th September, and were to sail shortly for the following ports:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Includes Brig Betsey & Hannah, Bartlett, for Wilmington, N. C.; George, Allen, St. John's, N. B.; Ship Alligator, Harris, Bolton; Jane, Garden, New-York; Ranger, Hodge, Bolton; Dublin Packet, Greene, New-York; Nancy, Cunningham, Wilmington C. S.; Sally, Brand, Norfolk; Potomac Chief, Magruder, Alexandria; Sally, Storks, New-York; San Nicola, Radich, do.

Boston, Nov. 13.

Capt. Ellery, from the Straights, informs that the British fleet under Earl St Vincents, were off Cadiz, the 8th Oct. but understood they were preparing to leave it for Lisbon.

Capt. Ellery, was taken by the French and Spaniards, but having the *Rol d'Equipage*, was not detained; he informs, that all American vessels unprovided with this protecting Paper, are in danger of capture and condemnation: capt. E. saw two American taken off Gibraltar, but could not tell who they were.

Flour was worth 10 dls. at Cape-Francois, 16th Oct.

Arrived brig Betty, Norton, from St Ubes, 70 days.

Arrived Schr. Hawk, Trefry, of Marblehead 56 days from Rotterdam. Left there, capt. Roberts, of Bolton; and a brig belonging to Mr. Watson. The Ulysses, Trevet, of this port sailed the morning before capt. T. Oct. 12, lat. 36, 33, long. 27, 23, spoke brig George and Harriot, Hills, 34 days from Lisbon bound to Bolton. Oct. 31, was boarded by an English privateer, who fired two guns with shot; otherwise treated politely.

Arrived ship Ulysses, Trevet, Rotterdam, 60 days. Left there ships Adelaide, Mun, and Friendship, of Baltimore; brig Bride of Philadelphia, from Charleston; brigs Delight, Dean, and Hazard, Roberts, of Bolton; the Harriot, Story of Newburyport; the ship Lexington, McKenzie, arrived the 6 Sept. 14, fore ldr, bearing N. W. by N. distant 6 leagues spoke ship Sophia, McDonald from Baltimore bound to Bremen; Sept. 21 lat. 38, 20, long 15, 30, spoke brig Arethusa, West, from St. Petersburg, for Providence, out 30 days. Nov. 6, spoke ship Galen, Mackay, off Cape Sables, 44 hours out from Bolton, for London.

Arrived ship Eliza, Bassett, London, 57 days. Spoke nothing.

Arrived brig Delight, Ferkitt, Lisbon, 55 days.

Arrived ship Alligator, Harris, Liverpool, 50 days. The Ranger, of Wilkaflet, failed in co. the Stockport, from hence, had just arrived.

Arrived brig New Adventure, Worth, Lisbon, 44 days. Left there ship Rufina Merchant, Thompson, of Providence; ship Dominick Terry, De Hart, of Philadelphia, ship Calra, Weyer of Bolton; ship Glory Ann, Coffin, Bolton; brig —, Norris, of Newburyport; brig Polly, Tufts, Bolton; with a number of other American vessels; failed 10 days before capt. Worth, ship Friendship, Atkins for this port. Oct. 20, lat. 43, 53, long. 49, 47, spoke ship Swan of New London, from Liverpool for New-York, out 32 days; Nov. 10, spoke ship Florence, from Portsmouth for Surinam, 44 leagues from Cape Ann.

Arrived Ich. Rutley, Stover, Surinam, 42 days. Left there about 14 fall of American vessels; but brought no ill. Sep. 24, lat 35, N. long. 62, 45, W. spoke Ich. Clarissa, from Plymouth, for Guadauloupe, out 7 days; Nov. 3, lat. 57, N. long. 70, 51, W. spoke ship Prosperity, 8 weeks from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Arrived ship Industry, Shaw, 75 days from St. Ubes. Sailed a week before capt. Topper, who arrived on the 4 inst.

Arrived, brig Atalanta, Ellery, Malaga, 41 days. Left no American vessels there. Spoke 10 days since, in lat. 43, long. 62, schr. Nancy, 63 days from Amsterdam for Bolton.

The Mount Vernon, from Liverpool for Baltimore, was spoke Oct. 6, in lat. 46, 12, N. 14 days out, all well.

The Stafford, of Portsmouth, has arrived in England.

The ship Sally, Buzzle, has been taken by the French privateer Pandora, and sent into Hispaniola.

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.

October 14. 2244W.

The printers in the United States are requested to insert the following Observations in their papers, by which the public will be served, as well as their obedient servants,

B. LINCOLN, Superintendent of

Light-Houses, State of Massachusetts.

By order of the United States, a Light House has been erected at the Clay Ponds, on Cape Cod; the lamps in which are to be lighted on the 15th inst. The light house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the Lantern makes the whole height 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished from the Boston and other Lights on our coast, an Eclipse is erected, which will revolve around the Lamps once in 80 seconds so that the light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about thirty seconds, in one revolution of the eclipse. To render the benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety are added for the benefit of all interested—and are as follows—

Vessels outward bound, from Boston Light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape-Cod the course is E. S. E. distance 15 leagues, thence 3 leagues to the Light-house. When up with the Light-house and it bears S W 2 leagues distance, you then steer S S E which will carry you out of the fourth channel.

Vessels inward bound, and fall in with the back of Cape-Cod, bring the Light to bear SW 2 leagues distance, then you may steer WNW for Boston Light-House.

If you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbor, you may keep the flue aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathoms water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore.

When up with Race-point, which is very bold, and about three leagues to the westward of the Light-house, and may be known by a number of fish-houses on it, from 1 to 3 miles to the southward of Race-point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring a mile from the shore, the wind from E to N N E in 4 or even 3 fathom water.

If bound into Cape Cod harbor, your course from Race-point to Wood end, is S S E 6 miles distance, bring the light to bear E by N and run for it about two miles, you will then be clear of Wood end—then you must steer NE until the light bears E by S—then run N W for the harbor, until you have from a 10 to 12 fathoms water, where you have good anchoring, the light then will bear E by S 1 1/2 S 5 or 6 miles distance.

In running from the Race point to Wood End—you pass the Black Land or Hummocks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbor; extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood-end, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—it is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore.

In beating into Cape-Cod harbor, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no farther to the westward than to bring the light to bear E by S as there is a long spit of sand runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a fones throw of shore.

In case it blows so hard that you cannot bear in the harbor, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water.

Vessels in Boston bay and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbor, must endeavor to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E by N and run for it until you have foundings in 14 or 15 fathom water, then steer north east until the light bears E by S then run in N W for the harbor.

At full and change, it is high water off Race Point at 10 o'clock and 43 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape Cod bound to Bolton, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the fourth well.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, } Committee NATHANIEL GOODWIN, } from the JOHN CRUFT, } Marine JOHN HILLS, } Society. THOMAS BARNARD, } A branch Pilot for the port of Boston

SOLOMON COOK, } Residence at PRO- ELIJAH NICKERSON, } vinceton Cape Cod At a Meeting of the Marine Society, held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday 7th Nov. 1797—the above Report of its Committee was read and approved and ordered to be published.

By order of the Society, THOMAS DENNIE, President. WILLIAM FURNES, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOHN INSTONE and JAMES BACON, under the firm of Instone and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to JOHN SKRIN, on Landon-burger's wharf, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

John Instone, James Bacon. november 20. eodtd

L O S T,

Joseph Milnor's Draft, payable to the subscriber or order, for Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars, 25 Cents, dated November 15th, 1797, at Sixty Days after Date, on ROSSON and PAUL, with their acceptance. If found, a reasonable reward will be paid on delivery.

George Pennock. november 20. 4t

DANCING.

MR. & MRS. BYRNE, of the New Theatre, RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that Mr. BYRNE'S Academy will commence on the 18, and Mrs. BYRNE'S on the 2d of December next.

november 20

The Canal Lottery.

Will re-commence drawing, on Monday the 20th inst. ROBERT BROOKE, Check Clerk. dt20.

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horses, with a Wagon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Wagon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, or to

Thomas Fisher, No. 144, S. Second Street, Philadelphia eod3w. 11 mo. 2.