

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN W. FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

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PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1798.

[VOLUME XIV.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Encampment at Muller's place, for the use of the poor.

October 7.

Forty dollars from Mr. Joseph Sansom.
One hundred dollars from Mr. J. M. Benois of Burlington, per the hands of Messrs. Robert Smith, junr. and John Grifcom.
Two hundred and sixty dollars from sundry inhabitants, of Burlington and its vicinity, forwarded by the same gentleman.

Eighteen pieces of warm clothing, newly made, from a lady in Germantown.
Four bushels apples; four bushels potatoes; two jars excellent pickles and some honey from Mr. Philip Myers, of Britol town, ship.
Fifty bushels potatoes from Mr. Samuel Richardet.

October 8.

Five pair new blankets, from our worthy friend I. E. H. of Haddonfield.
A bundle of cloathing for children, from a lady, by the hands P. Baynton, Esq.
A bundle of cloathing, from an unknown hand.

Thirty-nine yards kersey and baize; 57 pair shoes, and several other articles, from sundry inhabitants of Frankford, per Mr. Nathan Harper.

714 lbs. rye flour, two cheeses, some peas, and 14/3, collected by Messrs. Thomas, Enoch, and Isaac Hestley, from the inhabitants of Mullucas Hill.

One dollar from a person unknown.

October 9.

A bag of shoes from Mr. W.

Twenty coverdills from John Johnson, junr. of Germantown.

Twelve bushels potatoes from Mr. Justice Sheetz of Montgomery county, by the hands of Mr. Dull.

Five dollars from an unknown person.

Five do.

October 10.

Two large cart loads of potatoes, from John Nixon, Esq.

Twenty dollars from Mr. George Peddle.

A bundle of linen from a lady.

One hundred dollars from Mr. Thomas W. Francis.

A fat cow from a gentleman near the falls of Schuylkill.

One hundred and seventy-one cabbages and a quantity of carrots from Mr. Thomas Dodd.

October 11.

John Inskeep, }
Jona. Robeson, } Com-
Isaac W. Morris. } mittee.

Muller's Place, Oct. 11.

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the use of the Poor.

October 8.

Six sets of new babe cloaths, and one parcel of new boys' cloathing, from a person whose signature is S. B.

Twenty dollars from Mr. Isaac Austin.

One hundred and nine dollars from Mr. Frederick Hubley, in behalf of several of the inhabitants of Dauphin county, Lebanon.

October 9.

Three large quarters of pork, 8 pound of butter, and a bag of Indian meal from Mr. Jesse Darlington, Middletown, Chester county.

A waggon load of straw from Mr. George Seitz, Frankford road.

Four boys jackets from Mrs. Kearns.

A bundle of cloathing from a person unknown in Coates's alley.

October 10.

Sixty three pieces of new babe cloaths, six papers of pins, and a bundle of old linen, from Mrs. James Prime of Philadelphia, at present in Newark.

Three bundles of very serviceable cloathing from several ladies, inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Columbia, Lancaster county, forwarded by Mr. Peter Thompson.

Six bundles of do. from several of the ladies of Reading.

One bundle of do. from Mrs. Bond.

One do. do. forwarded by Mr. Caspar W. Haines.

One hundred bundles straw, 12 bushels potatoes, and a bundle of serviceable cloathing from Hugh Lloyd, Esq.

Twelve gowns and 12 petticoats for children, from Mrs. Elizabeth Travers.

One bundle cloathing forwarded by Mr. Caspar W. Haines.

Six suits of new babe cloaths and a quantity of old linen from a lady and her daughter in Germantown.

One bundle of comfortable warm cloathing from Mrs. Ann Livezey of Roxborough.

Two bundles of do. from Mrs. E. H. Morris, Fairhill.

Fifty dollars from Mr. William Tighman.

By order of the Committee.

PETER MIERCKEN,
Southwark, Oct. 11. Chairman.

AURORA OFFICE,

October 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated

that the AURORA was not to be re-published,

the public are hereby respectfully informed

that the want of hands alone has prevented its

publication several days ago; but that such

arrangements are now making as will assure the

appearance of the paper in the course of the present,

or the first week of the next month.

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BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, October 6.

The late prevailing sickness, may be said to be far dissipated, that no fears need be entertained by any one of returning to town. Few new cases occur; and the town is as cleanly as ever it was. Several families have returned; and others are coming in.

From Amsterdam, July 10.

On account of the difficulties subsisting between your States and France, which will most likely tend to a final rupture, it is lately reported that a general embargo will be laid in the French ports on all American vessels, as also on all those that might put into the harbour of Flushing, in Zealand, which latter has been resigned to the French government by our treaty with the same.

[We did not know before, that the cession of Flushing to France was to be added to the long list of degradations which the Batavian Republic have experienced from their "dear friends and good allies," the French.]

By an arrival yesterday, we received the "Madrid Royal Gazette," to 27th July. In the latest, the expedition of Buonaparte is spoken of as having the English possession of India, as its prime object. The embarkation of the French troops at Alexandria gives uneasiness to the Grand Signio; but the advancement of the staff of the army to the Persian Gulph, from whence they are to proceed by water to the Malabar coast, is considered as within the reach of the General's enterprise. Admiral Nelson was in the wake of Buonaparte before he reached the African coast; and will render a good account of the French shipping, whatever may become of the army.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Notwithstanding the doubts which have perplexed the minds of some the best men in our country, respecting the conduct of Mr. Gerry while at Paris, we can assure our readers, from petty direct authority, that Mr. Gerry's conversation is such as to comfort the heart of every genuine federalist. It is said that he declares in the most unequivocal terms, that every thing depends on the union of the people in supporting the energetic measures of President Adams. In short the whole tenor of his conversation is staunchly federal, so that the Jacobins, who had marked him for their own, are again disappointed.—Their prophesies concerning him, are like all the rest of their prophesies. If Mr. Gerry's popularity has been impaired it is a matter of no great wonder; for so long as he was considered the favourite of the French and the chosen one of the Directory, how could it be otherwise? It is probable that Mr. Gerry had a more favourable idea of the French and their cause, than his colleagues, but he has been long enough among them, to see them as they really are; and now like a true patriot and honest man, he utters his sentiments without reserve, and with joy be it spoken, they are the very same which have pervaded every state in the union, as expressed in the numerous addresses to the President, they breathe a devotedness to the exclusive cause of his native country, a zeal for supporting with one voice, the constituted authorities, and a determined resolution to resist the destroying angel of foreign influence.

Mr. Gerry, has, we learn, given the President of the United States, ample documents of the whole course of proceedings, in France; and we are told, when the Americas public are put in possession of all the facts respecting the negotiation, they will display such a scene of arrogant demands, insidious overture, canting meanings, and hypocritical whining, as will confirm every American in everlasting hatred of French measures and Frenchmen. Talleyrand, now appears an angel of light, to what he then will.

The EMBARGO on American vessels in France, is enforced with great severity; and our sailors are imprisoned. RETALIATION on Frenchmen in the United States, ought immediately to be adopted.

From the Columbian Centinel.

Expressions of the Public Will.

In a free republic, the public Will ought to be the general guide. To ascertain that will, always has been a desirable object;—that object has been attained in the United States.—It is seen to be a devotion to the administration of our country;—and is evidenced in the immense chain of Addresses, which has united the Northern with the Southern States, and closely connected the people bordering on the Atlantic, with those who form the frontier line, on the most extended land board. In every place the same fire has elicited—the same heat animated;—and the process has exhibited similar enthusiasm, all pointed at one end and aim—the vindication of American principles.

[FROM THE ORIGINALS.]

The inhabitants of the county of Kanawha, having assembled at Point Pleasant, on the 25th day of June, 1798, took into consideration, the present state of the commerce of the United States, together with the threats of a foreign invasion, and thought proper to choose a committee, who produced the following Address, which was unanimously agreed to.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WHILE we, (the inhabitants of the county of Kanawha) feel our ourselves highly interested in the peace and prosperity of our country; we think it a duty incumbent on us at the present crisis, to express to you a sense of our readiness to step forward with our lives and fortunes, against any hostile invaders, in support of the laws and independence of the United States of America.

Although a frontier country, remote from the seat of government, the happy consequences, resulting from a judicious administration, we have and do experience;—with it may continue; and we wait but the opportunity to convince you, Sir, of our unanimous determination to support and defend, (as far as in our power) that Constitution which hitherto has been productive of so salutary effects. The insults offered to the American flag by the French nation—the depredations committed by them on our commerce, and a continuation of their nefarious practices, we view with the highest indignation, and whenever it may be deemed necessary by the Executive, we the people, of this county, pledge ourselves to you, Sir, that we will grasp the avenging weapon, against those enemies of our country;—nor will we quit the grip until death obliges, or victory proclaims it unnecessary.

We have the satisfaction to inform you, Sir, that from the unanimity of sentiment here existing, the flag of the French nation, the emblem of Democratic phrenzy, will never be erected in this country, (or any other part of the United States) if our utmost efforts can prevent it.

Accept, Sir, our most fervent wishes for your health, happiness, and continuance in that exalted station, the fulfilment of the duties of which, render you so dear to your country.

THOMAS LEWIS, Chairman.

William Clendenin,
Allen Brior,
Jesse Bonnet,
Charles Donnelly,
George Moore,
Anselm Tupper, Sec'y.

Committee.

ANSWER

Of the PRESIDENT of the United States to the GRAND JURORS of the county of Ulster, in the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received, with great pleasure, your address of the 14th of this month, and I know not whether any that has been published, contains more important matter or juster sentiments. It must be great perverseness and depravity in any, who can represent the late acts of government, and the necessary measures of self-defence taken by Congress, as a coalition with Great Britain. It may be useful, however, to analyze our ideas upon this subject. If by a coalition with Great Britain be meant a return as colonies under the government of that country, I declare I know of no individual in America who would consent to it, nor do I believe that Great Britain would again receive us in that character. Sure I am, it would be in her the blindest policy she ever conceived; for she has already the most incontrovertible proof that she cannot govern us. If by a coalition be meant a perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, can it be supposed that two-thirds of the Senate of the United States, would advise or consent to it without necessity? Besides is any one certain that Britain would agree to it if we should propose it? I believe Americans in general have already seen enough of perpetual alliances. Nevertheless, if France has made or shall make herself our enemy, and has forced or shall force upon us a war in our own defence, can we avoid being useful to Britain while we are defending ourselves? Can Britain avoid being useful to us while defending herself or annoying her enemy? Would it not be a want of wisdom in both to avoid any opportunity of aiding each other?

Your civilities to me are very obliging, and deserve my best thanks.
(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.
Quincy, Sept. 26th, 1798.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.

The United States' brig General Pinckney, will be launched this morning, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, from the wharf of Mr. William Pritchard.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Three Friends, capt. Cook, in 52 days from Malaga.

We are indebted to Mr. Joshua Baker, a passenger and a very intelligent gentleman, for the following information.—Eight days before he left Malaga, a Greek Polacre arrived there from Malta, in 9 days passage. The Polacre was at Malta prior to its surrender to the French and was detained there after they got possession of it until they left it, as was understood there, for Cagliari in Sicily.

The Greek capt. related that when Buonaparte's fleet appeared off Malta, three of his ships were admitted into their harbor on the request of the French Buccaneer, as friends in a neutral port by permission of the Grand Master, and after they were in, the remainder forced their way. A cannonade commenced, which lasted seven hours when the Maltese colours were struck, and the French substituted in their place by the treachery of their own soldiers.

As soon as the island was in their possession liberty and equality commenced its usual course of pillage and plunder, and without trouble transferred the wealth of honest labour to its vile invaders.

About the 14th or 15th of July, the French fleet sailed from Malta for Sicily. Buonaparte having garrisoned there 5000 of his troops, as the security of his conquest and to enable the traitors of Malta, to determine the weight of the chains of the devastator of Italy.

The Greek polacre left Malta with the French fleet, and parted with them the same day, and the day after fell in with and

spoke Admiral Nelson's fleet, of 15 sail of the line, to whom he gave information of the bearings and distance, which he supposed to be fifty leagues and he had no doubt of their falling in with them. The English fleet went immediately in pursuit.

The reports at Malaga some days after, were much varied, but all the accounts stated the meeting of the two fleets and the success of the British—seven sail of the line were said to have been taken from the French.

Five French pirates which were at Malaga came out immediately before the 'Three Friends, and a number of other American vessels, with intent of making prizes; but the American vessels kept under the guns of the Triton, capt. Holterman, a Danish frigate, having under convoy about 30 sail of Danish vessels, and upon the approach of the pirates, they received a salute that nearly hulled one of them. Upon which they ran along side of the frigate, and promised faithfully that they would molest none but the Americans, and received as answer from the Dane, that he would sink all those that came among the fleet.

In consequence of the embargo upon American vessels in France; the French privateers-out of Spain, had increased their exertions.—The sloop Peggy, Tucker, belonging to New-York, after having been acquitted at Malaga by the French consul, was stripped and had two additional prize matters placed on board—and will without doubt be condemned.

The French are so supreme and dreaded in Spain, that no minister or governor dare even oppose the bare dictum of a French consul in their own territory. The French themselves declare, that peace would be the death blow to their prospects, and that war—with all the world is their wish and hope.

All that is necessary in the ports of France and Spain for the condemnation of American property is to prove it is so. Extract of a letter from Mr. O'Brien, the American consul at Algiers, dated May 20.

On the 13th in the morning, Hassan Binauw bid us adieu, after a reign of six years and a half; he was immediately succeeded by the prime minister Babs Multapha, who was proclaimed by the Divan on the 9th.

On the same day, we the Consuls, waited upon him, and were well received. The new Dey said the Americans were friends to the Algerines, and might rely upon his friendship, but he must have presents to make it lasting.

On the 17th the American treaty was renewed, and the treaty with Tripoli and the United States, was renewed and guaranteed by the Dey.

Arrived, schooner Friendship, Rea, Teneriffe 31 days.

Capt. Rea informs, that accounts were received at Teneriffe, of the surrender of the island of Malta, to Buonaparte. He mentions also, that there were three or four British frigates cruising off Teneriffe, and two days before he sailed from Maratava, a boat from one of them, with a lieutenant landed with some French prisoners. The lieutenant informed that admiral Nelson had captured 7 sail of the line from the French.

The incredulous jacobins will not however give credit to any account that must materially injure their cause, but let them tarry a little and they will get it straight in their teeth, for some of Buonaparte's fleet are certainly taken, and very probably himself with them.

The letters which were received from gen. Pinckney by the mail of Tuesday, were dated at Lyons, May 31. They mention that the health of Miss Pinckney was nearly restored—that gen. Pinckney would proceed to Bourdeaux immediately, take passage for either Boston or New-York, and pursue his route home by land.

Gen. Pinckney expected to leave Bourdeaux early in July; but extending the time of his departure to the middle of July.

NORFOLK, October 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Grenada, dated September 3.

The following intelligence is just come to hand, it may not have reached America, August 1, '98, lat. 40, 14, N. boarded by his majesty's ship Aurora, capt. Digby, 8 days from Lisbon, who informed us of admiral Nelson's falling in with the French and capturing 4 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and destroyed their fleet of transports, with 70,000 men, from Malta; he further says, that Buonaparte has made his escape in an armed ship.—The above intelligence was brought by a vessel arrived at Martinique and sworn to before gen. Keppell.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYMKOFF and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be judged, and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, Sheriff.
Oct. 4, 1798.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

At the late annual commencement of Princeton College, the degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Usal Ogden, bishop elect of the State of New Jersey.

The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the honourable Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State to the United States; and also, on the honourable Jonathan Dayton, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

For 11th OCTOBER.

ADMITTED.

Joseph James
Anni Gay
Francis Callender
John Evans

Julius Yost
Mary Chandler
Wm. Goldsmith

DIED.

Nancy Armstrong, Robert Claudiang,

Sarah Davis.

Remaining in the Hospital 82, of whom

41 are on the recovery.

Interred from city and suburbs 20

City Hospital 3

Total 23

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, Steward.

By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM JONES, President.

Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

FORTY-SEVEN new cases of the prevailing fever, reported by 16 Physicians, for the last 24 hours.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

Names of the Burial Grounds.	Adults.	Children.
Christ Church	1	1
St. Peter's	0	0
St. Pauls	0	0
First Presbyterian	0	0
Second Presbyterian	0	0
Third Presbyterian	0	0
Scots Presbyterian	0	0
Associate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Church	0	0
Trinity Church	0	0
Friends	0	0
Prac Quakers	1	1
Swedes	0	0
German Lutheran	5	3
German Reformed Presbyterian	2	0
Moravians	0	0
Baptists	0	0
Methodists	0	0
Universals	0	0
Jews	0	0
City Hospital	23	0
Kennington	5	0
Coates's	0	0
Total for the last 24 hours	27	6

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the Guard House in New-Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

E. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New Castle, Oct. 3.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Carpenter's Company will be held at their Hall on Monday evening next at 6 o'clock.

JOSEPH WORRELL,

Warlen.

October 11.

SOUTHWARK.

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of James Little's School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioners
Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,

WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, pro tem.

Oct. ber 9 6t

Select & Common Council.

THE Select Council and the Members elect of the Select and Common Councils are earnestly requested to meet on Friday next, precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, in order to receive the returns of the judges of the Election, pursuant to the directions of the act of incorporation. It will be necessary that a quorum of the two Councils be formed on that day.—It is therefore expected that members will be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to this Notice.

By order,

Wm. H. Tod, Clerk S. C.

Ed. J. Coale, Clerk C. C.

October 10

Guardians of the the General

The adjourned meeting of the 11th instant, is

Board to Thursday consequence of the con-

tinuance of the prevailing fever.

PETER MIERCKEN, President.

Alms House, Oct. ber 8.

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