

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SAURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8.

The Speaker and most of the members, of the house of representatives of United States, waited on Major General Pinckney this forenoon, at his quarters in third-street, to offer him the homage of their affection and approbation.

Intended to be launched this day at high-water, at Point Pleasant, near Kensington. The merchant ship Nadir of three hundred and twenty-tons, shipwrights tonnage, pierced by twenty guns on her upper deck, built by Joseph Grice, for Messrs. Phillips, Crummond & Co. of this city. In point of Workmanship and elegance, this ship is allowed by good judges, to be equal to any ship of her dimensions ever built in this port.

Arrived, ship Favorite, from Liverpool, left there the 6th October—brings nothing new.

ERRATUM.

The address of a body of Militia, the President's Answer to which was published in the Gazette of yesterday, came from VIRGINIA, and not Vermont.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-LONDON, December 3.

On Saturday arrived here the ship Mary-ann, capt. Benj. Park, 51 days from Malaga, bound to New-York. Mr. Benj. Mumford, supercargo, of the ship, has politely favored us with the copy of an intercepted letter written by a French officer who was on shore at Rosetta, and saw the naval combat which will render the name of NELSON, famous in the annals of the world. We have also received in manuscript, the same account of the action which is published in this day's Oracle under Baltimore head.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Rosetta in Egypt, 17th Thermidor, sixth year of the French Republic—or 3 August 1798. From E. Rouffieque, Comptroller General of the expenses of the Eastern Army, and Administrator General of the Finances. "We have just been witness my dear friend, to a Naval Combat, the most bloody and unfortunate, that for many ages has taken place:—As yet we know not all the circumstances, but those we are acquainted with are frightful in the extreme; the French Squadron consisting of thirteen sail of the line, one of which was a three decker of 120 guns, and three 80 gun ships, were anchored in line of battle, in the Bay of Abuckar or Carroffa, the only one that exists in all the coast of Egypt, for these eight days past several ships and frigates belonging to the English, have at different times been reconnoitering the position of our fleet, so that we were in momentary expectation of being attacked.

"In a direct line from Abuckar to Rosetta, the distance is about four leagues and half; from the height of the latter our fleet is perfectly seen and distinguished, the 14th of this month at half past five o'clock in the evening we heard the firing of cannon, this was the commencement of the battle! we immediately got up the Tenaces, the tops of the highest houses and little eminences, from whence we plainly distinguished ten English sail of the line, the others we could not see; the cannonading was very heavy until about a quarter of nine o'clock, when favored by the night we perceived an immense light, which announced to us that some ship was on fire, the thunder of cannon was heard with redoubled fury, and the ship on fire blew up, with the most dreadful explosion which was heard at Rosetta, in the same manner as the explosion of the Ganelle, was heard at Paris when this accident happened, the most profound silence took place for the space of about ten minutes, from the moment of the explosion, until our hearing it might take up about two; the firing commenced again, and continued without intermission until three o'clock in the morning, when it ceased almost entirely until five, when it commenced again with great vivacity as ever. I placed myself on a tower, which is about a cannon shot from Rosetta, and which is called Maudou, from thence I could plainly see the whole battle; at 8 o'clock I perceived a ship on fire and in about half an hour blew up similar to that last night; a ship which until the moment of the explosion was not perceived to be on fire at all. The other ships moved to a greater distance from the shore, and the fire on board her (apparently dismasted) by which we presume that it was entirely distinguished; during this time the cannonading redoubled; a large ship entirely dismasted was on shore on the coast, I perceived others amongst the fleet in similar manner dismasted, but the two squadrons were so mingled amongst each other that it was impossible to distinguish French from English, nor on shore whose side the advantage was.

The firing continued with unavailing vivacity until about two o'clock after mid-day of the 15th, at this hour we perceived two sail of the line and two frigates under a press of sail on a wind standing to the eastward, we perceived the whole four were under French colours, no other vessel made any movement, and the firing ceased entirely; towards six o'clock in the evening I returned to the tower about Mendau to reconnoitre the position of the two fleets, it was the same as at 2 o'clock, the four ships were abreast of the mouth of the Nile.

"We knew not what to think or conjecture; twenty-four hours passed without having any person to give us any detail; in our situation it was impossible to proceed any

ways by land on account of the Arabs, who were assembled between Rosetta and Abuckar, and by sea, on account of the difficulty in getting out of the opening of the branch of the Nile. You may judge of our impatience and perplexity! nothing good could be acquired from this situation, however we were obliged to pass the whole of this night in uncertainty: At last in the morning of the 16th a boat which left Alexandria in the night, gave us some detail though little tending to our comfort. They told us that the officers of the French fleet, who escaped in a boat to Alexandria, had reported that in the commencement of the battle, Admiral Bruyes had received three severe wounds, one in the head and two in the body, that notwithstanding he persisted in keeping his station on the arms chest, and that a fourth shot took him in the body and cut him in two! At the same moment a shot took off Cafabianea; that at this time they perceived the ship to be on fire in such a manner as not to be able to extinguish it, and at last that the ship had blown up at about 2 o'clock at night; they added that our fleet was totally destroyed and lost, with the exception of four ships escaped, but that the remainder were totally ruined.

"I returned to the tower, where I found things entirely in the same situation as yesterday; they were so even yesterday night and this morning. I have now to say how they appeared from the Castle of Abuckar on the left, sweeping the horizon to the right.

"4 ships were without masts, and under English colours.

"5th and 6th are in good state, but cannot distinguish their colours.

"The 4th has lost her mainmast, this morning she hoisted her foremast stay-sail, and fies fore after sail.

"7th is without top-gallant mast.

"8th is dismasted.

"9th is dismasted with the exception of her bowsprit.

"10th 11th 12th and 13th, form a kind of groupe, having only seven masts between them.

"14th has only her fore mast.

"15th has lost her fore-mast and mizen top-gallant-mast.

"16th is entirely dismasted.

"17th has lost her mizen-top-gallant-mast.

"18th has lost her fore-mast.

"19th 20th and 21st, form a groupe having only four masts between them.

"22d is entirely dismasted and on shore, she has English colours up, the people on board of her are trying to get her afloat, and to raise her masts.

"23d is in good state.

"This is all I can distinguish from which results, that altho' the English have had the advantage, they have been roughly handled since they could not follow the vessels that went away on the 15th, for those two days their ships have been perfectly inactive and seemingly destroyed.

"This morning news has been brought from Alexandria which confirms our losses. Rear Admiral Dufrech is killed, also Vice Admiral Blanchette Duhaide; five ships have struck their colours, the Le Taunant was the last ship in action, Deputier who commanded her had his two legs shot off by a cannon shot; the ships that escaped are the Le Guillaume Tell, and the Le Genezeux, with the Frigates Le Diane, and Le Justice: they say it was the L'Artineuf, that blew up yesterday morning, many things relative to the battle we are still to learn they say that the English Admiral has sent a flag of truce to Alexandria, demanding that they should receive and take charge of the wounded, which amounted to 1500, they will send us all our prisoners, (as yet I am ignorant of what has been decided upon.)

"You will receive in France the Official account of us and of the English, I know not what they will say, but you may rely on what I have written, because it is what I have seen, I communicate my letter to citizen Covanis, his son who ought to have given this account is by me otherwise employed."

Capt. Edgerton, who arrived on Friday in 42 days from Hamburg, has obligingly loaned us Hamburg paper to October 12th which also contain circumstantial details of Nelson's victory.

MISS BROADMURST

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she intends having A CONCERT, on Tuesday next, at O'ELLER'S Hotel.

Part III. Overture, Song, Miss Broadhurst. Quartette, Song, Mr. Darley. Duett, Violin & Clarinet, Messrs. Collet. and Dubois. Italian Song, Si non piange, Miss Broadhurst. Glee, three voices—Lullaby.

Part II. Overture, "The New Somebody," composed by B. Carr. Miss Broadhurst. Sonatas, Piano Forte, Mr. B. Carr. Song, Mr. Darley. Concerto, Clarinet, Mr. Dubois. New Song, (the Flower Girl) Miss Broadhurst. Glee, three voices—Sigh no more Ladies.

Tickets one Dollar each to be had at Carr's Musical Repository, Market-street—O'Eller's Hotel, and of Miss Broadhurst, No. 179 Arch-street. dec 7 14

For Sale, 45 Boxes Havana Sugar, 36 Hhds. St. Croix do, 51 Bags Caracas Cocoa, 33 Hhds. Coffee. Entitled to Drawback. RUNDLE & LEECH, No. 9, Walnut-street. dec 3 drw

FOR SALE By the Subscribers, ON VERY LOW TERMS WAX CANDLES, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity. Willings & Francis. nov. 24

From the MASSACHUSETTS MERCURY.

Messrs. YOUNG & MINNS, HAVING accidentally met with the following in a scrap of an old paper, I hand it to you for publication. It contains the opinion of Franklin on the treatment of Tories, and establishment of political societies. Your readers will perceive that he does not agree with our Jacobins. What strange and palpable obstinacy is it that induces this class to disregard the opinions of all sensible men—and adhere arrogantly to their own curious principles? It is very natural certainly to suspect they sin against their own consciences; that they do not act as they think.

Yr's. CANDOUR.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Sept. 10, 1783, signed B. Franklin, &c.

"We think we may rely on his (Mr. Hartley) doing every thing in his power to influence his court, to do what they ought to do; but it does not appear they have as yet formed any settled system for their conduct relative to the United States. We cannot but think that the late, and present aspect of affairs in America, has had, and continues to have an unfavorable effect, not only in Britain, but thro' Europe. In whatever light the article respecting the Tories, may be received in America; it is considered in Europe, as very humiliating to Britain, and therefore one which we ought in honor to perform and fulfil, with the most scrupulous regard and good faith, and in a manner least offensive to the feelings of the king and court of Great Britain, who upon that point are extremely tender. The unreasonable and unnecessary resolves of various towns, on this subject, the actual expulsion of Tories from some places, and the avowed implacability of almost all who have published their sentiments about the matter, are circumstances which are construed to the prejudice of our government. Popular committees are considered here as with us, in the light of substitutes to constitutional government, and as being only necessary in the interval between the removal of the former and the establishment of the present. The constitutions of the different States have been translated and published, and pains have been taken to lead Europe to believe, that the American States, not only made their own laws, but obeyed them; but the continuance of popular assemblies, convened expressly to deliberate on matters proper only for the cognizance of the different legislatures and officers of government, and their proceeding, not only to ordain, but enforce their resolutions, has exceedingly lessened the dignity of the States in the eyes of these nations."

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Dec. 1.

By an arrival from New-Providence, we have received papers to the 13th ult.—Extracts follow.

NASSAU, September 25.

Since our last, the following captured and detained Vessels have arrived here: Spanish Polacre Francisco de Paulo, from Campeachy for Havana, Prize to the Hero, Cockburn.

American Brig Swift, Sweslin, Brig General Marshall, alias, Ready Money, and Schooner Hannah, — all from Baltimore for Havana, brought in by the Lark, Tucker, under suspicion of having Enemy's property on board.

Hamburg Bark Peter and Wilhelm, from Havana for Hamburg, sent in by the Plover, Newton, under suspicion of having Enemy's property on board. The American Schooner Neptune, Hitchcock, which left New-York for this Port the 7th of this month, on the 21st at sunset, got clear of Abaco, and while feigning under a very easy sail for this Port, at 11 o'clock the same evening, the wind blowing fresh from E. by N. struck on the Samphire Reef near Eleuthera. The Vessel is stranded. Considerable part of the Cargo, consisting of Horses, Cattle, &c. is saved.

Bahama Islands, New-Providence.

BRIGANTINE HOPE.

Whereas his Worship the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for the Bahama Islands did, by a Decree under his Hand, and the seal of the said Court, bearing date the 3d of August, 1798, made and given in a certain cause, intitled, "Stirrup of the Antelope, and Thurston of the Collin, against the Brigantine Hope and Cargo," (amongst other things therein contained) adjudged and directed, that the Brigantine Hope, which appears to have been a Bermuda built vessel, and was some time since taken by a French Privateer and carried into Charleston, where she was sold without having been condemned in any Court of Admiralty having competent Jurisdiction, and which was lately taken by the private vessels of War the Antelope, Collin, and others, should be sold at public auction, and after paying to the Captors one sixth part thereof, clear of all deductions as Salvage and all Expenses, the Nett Proceeds thereof be lodged in the Registry of the said Court of Vice Admiralty: Notice is hereby given, that the said Brigantine Hope has been sold in Pursuance of the said Decree, at Public Auction, for the Sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Pounds Currency, and after deducting One sixth Part thereof paid to the Captors as Salvage, and Commissions and other incidental Expenses on the Sale thereof, the Nett Proceeds amounting to the Sum of Nine Hundred and Forty One Pounds and Eighteen Shillings, have been lodged in the Registry of the said Court; in order that such person or persons as was or were the owner or owners, or had any right, title or interest of, in, or to the said Brigantine Hope, at the time she was taken by a French Privateer and carried into Charleston, and sold as aforesaid, may come and appear before his worship the Judge of said Court of Vice Admiralty for the Bahama Islands, within Three Months from the

Date hereof, and make known his or their Claim accordingly, and receive the benefit of the Recapture:

SLATER & LORD,

Agents for the Captors.

October 12.

The ship Pieter & Wilhelm, of Hamburg, Lutji Peterfon, master, on her voyage from Havana to Hamburg, was captured by the privateer Plover, and sent into this port under suspicion of having enemy's property on board. Upon examination, it appeared to the satisfaction of the captors, that both vessel and cargo were neutral property. The damages sustained from the capture were therefore submitted to the decision of merchants chosen for that purpose by the agents for the captors and the master of the Ship; who awarded the sum of 380l to the Master, exclusive of port charges. The ship proceeded on her voyage on Wednesday.

The following particulars respecting the late action between the Hero Privateer, Capt. Cockburn, and some Spanish Vessels of War, are extracted from a Journal of one of the Hero's Officers.

Saturday, July 21, Toro Castle S. S. E. distant 2 leagues, light wind from E. N. E. at 3 p. m. shortened sail. Next morning at 5 o'clock, saw seven sail to the eastward. Made sail and gave chase.

At 10 a large armed brig, carrying Spanish king's colours, bore down from the fleet on us, fired three guns, and then hauled her wind. At 1 P. M. brought to a Spanish merchant ship, took possession, putting on board a prize master and seven men. From the hurry occasioned by attacking to a Spanish brig that had also surrendered, and the armed brig coming down upon us, had not time to remove the prisoners from the ship. A close action commenced between the brig and us, which continued for nearly two hours, when the enemy struck. A ship of the line, and two armed brigs, all carrying Spanish colours, were now approaching very near, which on the smoke clearing away, being seen by the people of the brig that had struck, they made all sail, and got off. At 5 P. M. spoke our prize ship, and ordered her to make all sail. Bore down on an armed brig at some distance from the rest, got up with and engaged her for upwards of half an hour, when the near approach of the two decker, and another brig, who fired several shot over us, compelled us to make off. During this day's severe business, we had one seaman killed, lieutenants Celly and Slaten and seven seamen wounded.—Both the brigs we engaged were of superior force to the Hero, she carrying 16 six pounders and 77 men; one of the Spanish brigs carried 20 guns, the other 18, and both appeared full of men.

The brig General Capel, Lennon, a British Letter of Marque, from Philadelphia to Martineque, in lat. 22. 17. on the 18th of August last, early in the morning upset in a gale. A French gentleman passenger and two seamen were drowned in the vessel. The rest of the people, 23 in number, including two passengers, got on the larboard side, and remained there for half an hour, when the masts giving way, the vessel righted. They then cut away two boats, got a few provisions, and formed a raft of some spars. The captain and five others went in the smallest, the rest in the other boat and on the raft. The first boat disappeared the next day. The boat, attached to the raft, left it, after its being determined by lot which five should remain on it, the boat being too small to carry all. This boat got to Abaco, 22 days after, during which time one of the people died, and they were twelve days without provisions. The second mate James Jones, died at Abaco.—Three of the survivors rambled from the raft on that island; the others have been bro't here by one of the Harbour Island vessels.

BOSTON, December 1.

GERMAN TRANSLATIONS.

TRANSLATED,

From "THE ALTONA MERCURY," for the Columbian Centinel.

RAGUSA, (in Dalmatia) Aug. 18.

On the 14th inst. a French Corvette anchored here, the captain of which at first appeared very friendly and wished to fraternize with us, as fellow-republicans; but soon after, he demanded, in the name of the French Commander in Chief of the Roman army, a loan of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, to secure the payment of which, he offered to the Republic, the island of Corfu, [in the mouth of the Adriatic, formerly belonging to Venice.] This loan, it is feared, cannot be refused; but the Republic has made a representation on the subject, to the Grand Seigneur, as the protector of the Republic, and waits its decision.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.

Advices have been received from Cairo, of the date of the 28th of July. [It will be remembered, that in the French official Note to the council of five hundred, it was mentioned, that Buonaparte entered Cairo, the 23d of July.] The French troops were attacked before Cairo, by a horde of Arabs; who killed and wounded eight thousand, and took two thousand of the French; and were further menaced by a large body of Mamelukes. We further learn, that the French Consul in Cairo, and his suite have been arrested.

This news is from good authority, but the Turks are in the habit of exaggerating their victories. [Note of the Altona Editor.]

VIENNA, SEPT. 5.

It is now asserted that Prince Reppin will not have the command of the Russian army, which is on its march, but that the command will be given to Prince Ferdinand of Wurtemberg. The Adjutant General of his Imperial Majesty, baron Vincent has

been sent to meet the Russian troops, and accompany them through the Austrian hereditary states. At the same time a considerable Russian corps, under the command of field marshal Suwarrow will march into Turkey to restore tranquility there; while another army of Russians, in conjunction with the Turks, will be employed against Buonaparte.

Our Hamburg papers by the arrival this week, contain official accounts, v. a. Constantinople, of the arrival at the Island of Rhodes, of four French ships, after the defeat of Bruyes, in Rosetta Bay;—which were immediately seized and declared lawful prize by the Pacha, in consequence of orders from the Sublime Porte. [These ships, we imagine were the William Tell, and the Generaux, of 74 guns, the Diana of 48, and La Justice, of 44 guns, which escaped from the naumachy at the mouth of the Nile.] We must do justice to the authenticity of German newspapers.

LONDON, October 2.

The French Directory are said to have made propositions to Russia and Austria, to effect the conquest of the Turkish Empire, and divide it between the three parties. If this be acceded to, the long projected revolution of Spain is to be achieved, without delay, by general Angereau, whose headquarters are now at P. pignau, who is only waiting for the conclusion of peace with Germany to enter the Spanish territory.

During the absence of the director Rewbell, at Plombieres, Barras is said to have detected a plot, the object of which was to send him and his associate La Revellere Lepaux to Cayenne, to declare the three lawyers, Rewbell, Merlin, and Freilhard, perpetual Dictators until a general peace, and to suspend the operation of the constitution, and consequently to dismiss the Councils during the war. This discovery, it is reported, has made a great noise in the Directorial circles at Paris, and has accelerated the return of Rewbell, although his health is not perfectly re-established. Talleraud and Ramel (the minister of France) are stated to have been inserted in the list of intended proscription. Barras, assisted by Buonaparte (brother to the general) is reported to have gained over the two councils; and a new and serious struggle between the contending factions is expected soon to take place.

The Swiss inhabitants who had persisted in refusing to take the oaths required by the new ruling power, and had armed in their own defence, were defeated on the 9th ultimo, with great slaughter. The battle was obstinately contested, and lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening.

NEW-YORK, December 5.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Shaw & Co. at Cadix, dated Sept. 18, '98.

"Admiral Earl St. Vincent, who has long cut off every foreign communication with this port, has just signified his resolution to admit the free ingress and egress of the trade of the United States to and from this city."

[The above extract we received from a Mercantile House of the first respectability, and may therefore be depended upon.]

WAUPOLE, Nov. 19.

It appears that the fame and virtues of Washington are the theme of the world's panegyric. Among other honorable testimonies, we find that of Count Alfieri, a noble Piedmontese, and sublime dramatic writer, whom the just taste of his countrymen has faluted with the appellation of "the Shakespeare of Italy." This dignified and admirable author thus dedicates his tragedy of "Junius Brutus." "The name of him alone, who gave liberty to America, can form the tragedy of the deliverer of Rome. To you, therefore, a citizen of singular fortune and desert, I dedicate Junius Brutus, without reciting the praises due to you, for they are all included in your name. So brief a mention of you ought not to be deemed indirect adulation. I am personally unacquainted with you; and divided, as we are, by the immense ocean, we have but one motive immediately in common—the love of our country. Truly happy are you, who have established a fame, such as yours, on a basis firm and eternal; the love of your country proved by your actions. For myself, I have abandoned my native soil, purely for the sake of writing with ardor on the subject of liberty. By such a sacrifice, I flatter myself, I have demonstrated what my patriotism would have proved, had I been destined to a country, worthy of my sentiments. On this consideration alone, I aspire to the honor of uniting to the name of WASHINGTON that of VITTORIO ALFIERI."

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED,

Brig Fame, Thomas, St. Croix, 26
Enterprise, Longdon, Jamaica, 49
Schooner Fanny Allen, Virginia, 5
Sloop Rising Sun, Addison, Virginia, 12
At the Point, last evening,
Ship India, Ashmead, Ile of France, 110
British Letter of Marque Favorite, Liverpool, 45

The Iris, T. Nelson, of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Polaski, Shoemaker, of 200 for New-York; Washington, Foster, of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Paulina, Freeman, of Biddeford, for Philadelphia; failed from Hamburg in company with the Hope, arrived at New-London the 30 ult. in 42 days.

Left at Hamburg, brig James, Gemmeny, to sail 19 Oct. for Phila. John & Joseph, Clark, for Baltimore, in 30 days. 4 Friends, Hubbard, for Phila, 13 days; brig George, M'Call, for ditto; brig Betsey, Chatfield, for Baltimore, in 4 days—and a number of others.