

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices for Philadelphia, January 15, 1848, including various bank and insurance shares.

I have often had occasion to remark on the peculiar abundance of exhibitions of divine justice, during these impious revolutionary times.

I have reason for doubting the capitulation of Holt. A Hamburg paper which I have seen, states that he was taken and conducted prisoner to Dublin, on the 14th October.

A message was yesterday received in the House of Representatives, from the President of the United States, with a very lengthy communication and dispatches from Mr. Gerry, stating the whole progress of his negotiation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs after the departure of Messrs. Marshall and Pinckney.

The dispatches were read in part—at length after near three hours reading, the House determined to have them printed.

At an Election of Officers for the First-day, or Sunday School Society, held 9th of the 1st month, (January) 1799. The following were duly elected for the current year, viz:

- President—William White. Vice President—Benjamin Say. Secretary—George Williams. Treasurer—Charles Marshall.

Contributions or donations, for the support of the Schools, will be thankfully received by Mr. Charles Marshall, Treasurer, or any of the above Officers.

** For new advertisements see 2d page

TO BE LET,

A NEAT, convenient two-story frame HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, situated in South Fourth Street, below German Street—The house is in complete order, having two rooms on a floor, with a spacious garret; the lot is 19 1/2 feet front on Fourth Street, and 121 1/2 feet deep.

Apply to CHRISTIAN BETZ, no 135, Mulberry Street. N.B.—As the property belongs to orphan children, it is expected that good security will be given for the rent. Philadelphia, December 11, 1798

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company. THE STOCKHOLDERS,

ARE hereby notified that an Election for President, Managers and other officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office on Monday the 14th January next at ten o'clock. Wm. GOVETT, Secretary. Dec 22

THE CREDITORS, OF JOHN M'DONALD, OF PHILADELPHIA,

ARE hereby notified, that application to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Philadelphia—for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing that the person of a Debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, &c.—passed the 4th day of April, anno domini, 1798; and that the Judges of said Court have appointed Wednesday, the second day of January next for a hearing of said John M'Donald and his Creditors, where you may attend. JOHN M'DONALD Dec 19

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT: BE IT REMEMBERED,

THAT on the twelfth day of August, in the twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Smith Barton, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit:

"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America—By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Correspondent Member of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors, of such copies during the times therein mentioned." SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. of Penn. November 2, 1798

and four shall be occupied in maintaining public tranquility, and in watching over the police. (Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Pacha of Cairo.

Head Quarters at Cairo, 2 Thermidor, (August 19,) 6th year.

The intention of the French Republic in taking possession of Egypt is to drive out the Mamelukes, who were both rebels to the Porte, and declared enemies of the French Government. At present, when master of it by the signal victory which its army has gained, its intention is to preserve to the Pacha of the Grand Seigneur his revenues and appointment. I beg then you will assure the Porte that it will suffer no kind of loss, and I will take care it shall continue to receive the tribute heretofore paid to it. (Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

IMPORTANT!

NEW-YORK January 18.

Capt. Odlin, of the Brig Sea-Nymph, from Gibraltar, in sixty-six days, brings intelligence, that the day before he sailed his Britannic Majesty's Ship Colossus, had arrived there from Naples with the information of a very severe engagement having taken place at Alexandria in Egypt, between the Turks and the French, in which the former were victorious, though with the loss of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND MEN; and that Buonaparte and his army were entirely destroyed.

On the 31st of October, four sail of the line, and fourteen transports, with 8,000 men, sailed from Gibraltar, on a secret expedition. It was supposed with an intention of taking Malta.

Since writing the above the Editor of the MERCHANTILE ADVERTISER made considerable exertions to find out Capt. Odlin, that he might learn from him, if possible, the particulars of an event so important in the politics of Europe, and so materially interesting to all civilized society. In Captain Odlin the Editor recognized an old and esteemed friend, who favoured him with the following statement, for publication, with an assurance that it might be depended on as AUTHENTIC.

"On Sunday the 11th November capt. Odlin dined at the house of messrs. Robert Anderson and Co. of Gibraltar, in company with judge Morrison, of the Court of Vice Admiralty of Gibraltar, who informed the company that Earl St. Vincent had informed him that the British ship of war Colossus, which arrived the day preceding from Naples, brought DISPATCHES from Admiral Nelson at Naples, to Earl St. Vincent which contained information of the Turks having attacked the army of Buonaparte with a formidable force consisting of 200,000 men.

"At the commencement of the action the French demanded quarters. This being refused them by the Turks, the French had no alternative, and they fought like madmen. The Carnage was dreadful on both sides. The Turks lost 17,000 men; and of the French, only 400 escaped by flight.

"What was the fate of 'The Hero of Italy' himself; whether he was amongst the fallen or the fugitives, had not transpired.

BOSTON, January 12.

From Guadaloupe—(late.)

The French are determined to heap on the United States, all the evils of war. Yesterday Messrs. Joseph Pitte and Charles Loring, who have been prisoners in Guadaloupe, 30 days, and experienced the most cruel treatment, arrived here from captivity, via Martinico. They inform, that above 40 privateers of 12 guns and under, are cruising out of Point Petre, and the five or six American vessels are daily brought in; amongst these was an American Indiaman which arrived a few days before their departure, richly laden, and supposed to belong to Philadelphia. That about the 27th November, five French frigates arrived from France; three went to Balafore—the other two to windward. That a cutter arrived at Point-Petre, from France, bringing orders that all the small privateers should be dismantled, and the large ones fitted for sea; in consequence of which the small ones skulked out, in quest of booty: That the privateers were mostly ships and schooners: That the island was well fortified, and provisions plenty; but that there was no appearance of government, every one doing as he pleased.

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to WILLIAM PENNOCK, Adm'r. Springfield, Delaware county, 11 mo. 8th, 1799.

their excellent little horses, unfortunate it is for him who strays 100 paces from the columns. Gen. Murat, notwithstanding the representations of the great precaution necessary to be observed, by a fatality which I have often remarked to accompany men arrived at their last hour, was delirious to ascend alone a little eminence, about two hundred paces from the camp. Behind it were three Bedonius who assassinated him; the Republic has in him sustained a real loss: he was one of the bravest generals I ever knew. There is in this country very little money, a great deal of corn, rice, vegetables, and cattle. The republic could not have a colony of more capacity, or richer soil. The climate is very healthy, owing to the freshness of the nights. Notwithstanding 15 days of marching, fatigues of every kind, the absolute want of wine, and every thing else to alleviate fatigue, we have had no sickness. The soldiers have found great resources in a kind of water-melons, which are in great abundance.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, General in Chief, to the Executive Directory. Head-quarters, Cairo, Aug. 19.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

ON the 18th Thermidor, (Aug. 5) I ordered the division of General Leclerc of the Cavalry, who was engaged with a body of the Arabs, mounted on horseback, and the peasants of the country, whom Ibrahim Bey had found means to collect. He killed about 50 of the peasants, with a few of the Arabs, and took possession of the village of Elhana. I dispatched also the division commanded by gen. Lunnes, and that commanded by gen. Dugua. We proceeded by forced marches towards Syria, driving always before us Ibrahim Bey, and the army which he commanded. Before we arrived at Belbeys, we refused part of a caravan of Mecca, whom the Arabs had taken prisoners, and were conveying to the desert, into which they had already penetrated to the distance of 2 leagues. I caused them to be conducted to Cairo under a strong escort. We found at Lyreïn another part of the caravan, consisting of merchants, who had been first stopped by Ibrahim Bey, and afterwards dismissed and plundered by the Arabs; I caused their scattered effects to be collected and conducted to Cairo. The quantity plundered by the Arabs, must have been considerable. One merchant assured me that he had lost shawls and other India goods to the amount of two hundred thousand crowns. This merchant had with him, according to the custom of the country, all his women. I gave them a supper, and provided them with camels to carry them to Cairo. Several of them were exceedingly genteel, but their faces were veiled, a custom to which it is difficult for the army to be reconciled. We arrived at Salchich, which is the last inhabited place in Egypt where there is good water, and where the desert commences, which separates Syria from Egypt. As Ibrahim Bey with his army, his treasure, and his women, had just quitted Salchich, I pursued him with the few cavalry I had with me: we saw his immense baggage file off before us. A party of 150 Arabs who accompanied us, proposed to charge with us in order to share in the booty: night approached, our horses were fatigued, and the infantry at a great distance. Gen. Leclerc charged the rear guard. We took from them two pieces of cannon which they had, and about sixty camels, laden with tents, and different effects. The Mamelucks supported the charge with the utmost courage. D'Eltrus, Chief of Squadron, of the 7th hussars, was mortally wounded, and my aide-camp Sulkowski, received seven or eight wounds from a sabre, and several from fire arms. The 7th hussars and the 22d chafseurs, and the 3d and 19th dragons behaved exceedingly well.

The Mamelucks are remarkably brave, and would form an excellent corps of light cavalry: They are richly dressed, armed with the greatest care, and mounted upon horses of the best quality. Each officer was engaged in single combat. Laffale chief de brigade of the 22d dropped his sword in the middle of the charge. He had dexterity enough to dismount and recover it, and then to remount and defend himself, and attack one of the most intrepid of the Mamelucks. General Murat, chief of battalion, my aide-camp Durve, citizen Leclerc, citizen Colbert, adjutant Arriani, having advanced too far thro' their ardour in the thickest of the combat, were exposed to the greatest dangers. Ibrahim Bey is at this moment traversing the desert of Syria. He was wounded in this engagement. I left at Salchich the division of Gen. Reynier, and the officers of engineers to construct a fortress; and I set out on the 26th Thermidor, (August 13th) to return to Cairo. Scarcely had I got the distance of two leagues from Salchich, when the aid-de-camp of gen. Kleber arrived with intelligence of the battle which our Squadron had sustained on the 14th Thermidor (August 1st.) The communication was so interrupted that he took eleven days to reach me. On the 18th Messidor (July 6) I departed from Alexandria, at which time I wrote to the admiral to enter the port of that city within twenty-four hours, or in case that was impossible to land speedily the artillery and baggage belonging to the army, and to make the best of his way to Corfu. The admiral did not think it practicable to complete the landing in the position in which he then was, being at anchor before the port of Alexandria, among the rocks; and several vessels having lost their anchors. He therefore proceeded to Aboukir, where there was good anchorage. I sent to the admiral some engineers and officers of artillery, some were of opinion with the admiral, that he could receive no protection from the land, and that if the English should appear in the course of the two or three days, which would be necessary for him to

remain at Aboukir, either to land the Artillery, or to sound and mark out the route to Alexandria; no other measure was to be pursued than to cut his cable, and that it was absolutely necessary to make as short a stay as possible at Aboukir.

I then left Alexandria, in full assurance that, in three days, one of these measures would be adopted. From that to the 24th of July, I received no intelligence whatever either from Alexandria or Rosetta. A multitude of Arabs, collected from all parts of the desert, kept constantly within all parts of the desert, kept constantly within five hundred toises of the camp.

On the 27th, at length, the report of our victories, and different positions, opened our communications. I received several letters from the admiral, when I learned with astonishment, that he remained still at Aboukir. I then wrote to him again, that he must not lose an hour, but either enter the port of Alexandria or return to Corfu. The admiral had written to me on the 20th of July, that several English frigates were come to reconnoitre, and that he was fortifying himself in expectation of the enemy at Aboukir. This strange resolution killed me with the most lively alarms; but the time was lost; for the letter of the 20th did not reach me till the 30th of the same month. I dispatched citizen Julien, my aide-de-camp, with orders not to leave Aboukir, until he had seen the Squadron under sail. On the 26th the admiral wrote to me that the English had retired, which measure he attributed to want of provisions.

I received this letter the 30th by the same courier. The 29th he wrote to me, that he had at length heard of the victory of the Pyramids, and the taking of Cairo, and found a passenger for entering the port of Alexandria: that letter I received the 5th of August. On the night of the first of August the English attacked him. On the moment he perceived the English Squadron he dispatched an officer to apprise me of his dispositions and plans; this officer perished on the road. It seemed to me that Admiral Bruys was unwilling to return to Corfu, before he had ascertained the practicability of entering the port of Alexandria; and that the army, of which he had received no intelligence for a long time, was in a position in which it would not be obliged to retreat. If in this calamitous event he was to blame, he has expiated his faults by a glorious death. The destinies have been desirous to prove on this occasion, as on so many others, that if they grant us a great preponderance on the continent, they have given the empire of the seas to our rivals; but however great this reverse, it is not to be attributed to the fickleness of fortune. She has not yet abandoned us. Far from it; she has favoured us in the whole expedition to a degree surpassing all her former efforts.

When I arrived before Alexandria, and learned that the English had been there a few days before, with a superior force; notwithstanding the tempestuousness of the weather, I threw myself on shore at the risk of being wrecked. I remember at the moment when preparations were making for landing, there was a fig al in the office of an enemy's sail. (It was the Justice coming from Malta.) I exclaimed, "Fortune would you abandon me? Only five days!" I marched all night; at break of day I attacked Alexandria with 3000 harrassed men, without cannon, and nearly without cartridge, and in five days I became master of Rosetta, of Demenhour; that is to say, I am already established in Egypt. For these five days was the Squadron sheltered from the enemy, however great might be their number? Far from it, it remained exposed during the remainder of the month of July. It received from Rosetta about the 20th of that month, a supply of rice for two months. The English, in superior force, were for ten days in these parts. On the 9th July I received intelligence of our entire possession of Egypt, and our entry into Cairo; and it was only after fortune saw that all her favours were become of no further use, that she abandoned our fleet to its destiny. I salute you. (Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief to the Chiefs and Notables of Cairo.

Head Quarters at Giza, 4 Thermidor (July 20,) 6th year.

You will see, by the annexed proclamation, by what sentiments I am animated. Yesterday the Mamelukes were for the most part killed or taken prisoners, and I am now in pursuit of a few that remain. Send him the boats which are on your banks of the river, and send also a deputation to make known to me your submission. Cause bread, meat, straw, and barley to be provided for the army, and be perfectly easy, for no one has a greater desire than I to contribute to your happiness. (Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the People of Cairo.

Head Quarters at Giza 4 Thermidor, 6th year.

People of Cairo I am satisfied with your conduct. You have done right not to take any arms against me; I am come to destroy the race of the Mamelukes, and to protect the trade and natives of the country. Let all those who are under any fear be composed, and let those who have quitted their houses return to them. Let prayer be offered up to day as usual; for I wish that they may be always continued. Entertain no fears for your families, your houses, your property, and above all, the religion of your prophet, whom I love. As it is absolutely necessary that some persons should be immediately charged with the administration of the police, in order that tranquillity may not be interrupted, there shall be a divan composed of 7 persons to assemble at the mosque of Ver; and there shall always be two with the commandant of the place,

the wings of our army, and pressed us on all sides in flank and in the rear; but they every where found our line was equally formidable, and opposed them with a double fire from the flank and front. They many times endeavoured to make a charge, but without determination. Some more bold skirmished with us, but they were received by the balls of the carabinieri placed before the battalions. In fine, after having remained a part of the day at about half a cannon shot distance, they commenced their retreat and disappeared. We may estimate their loss at about 300 men killed and wounded. We had marched, during eight days, in want of every thing; and in one of the hottest climates in the world. On the morning of the 2d Thermidor, we perceived the Pyramids. The evening of the 2d, we found ourselves within six miles of Cairo; and I learnt that the twenty-three Beys, with all their forces, were entrenched at Lambré; that they had covered their entrenchments with more than 60 pieces of cannon.

BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

On the 3d, at day break, we met their advanced guard, which we purified from village to village.—At two in the afternoon, we found ourselves at the enemies entrenchments. I ordered the divisions of generals D'Eltrus and Reynier to take a position to the right, between Giza and Lambré, in order to cut off the communication of the enemy with higher Egypt, near natural retreat. The army was ranged in the same manner as in the battle of Chebreïlla.

The instant that Murat Bey perceived the movement of gen. Eltrus, he resolved to charge. He sent on of the bravest of his Beys with a chosen body of troops, who charged the troops with the rapidity of lightning. We let them approach within fifty paces, when we overcame them with a shower of balls, which made vast numbers fall on the field of battle. They threw themselves between the aces which formed the two divisions, when they were received by a double fire, which nullified their defeat. I seized the moment, I ordered the division of gen. Menou, who as upon the Nile, to proceed to the attack of the entrenchments; and gen. Vial, who commanded the division of gen. Menou, to proceed between the body of troops which I charged him and the entrenchments, in order to accomplish this triple object—to prevent the body of troops from re-entering the entrenchments; to cut off the retreat of the who occupied them; and, lastly, if it should be necessary, to attack the entrenchment on the left. The instant gen. Vial Bon advanced, they ordered the first and second divisions of each battalion to range columns for the attack, while the second and third preserved the same position, forming ways a battalion four deep, and advance maintain the columns of attack.

The column of attack of gen. Bon, commanded by the gen. Rampon, threw themselves into the entrenchments with their usual impetuosity, notwithstanding the fire of a great quantity of artillery when the Mamelukes charged them. They went out of their entrenchments at full gallop. Our columns had time to halt, and to form a front to oppose to on all sides, and receive them with the bayonet, and a shower of balls. At the same time the field of battle was strewn with them. Our troops soon carried the entrenchments. The Mamelukes, in their flight precipitated themselves in crowds on our, but gen. Vial was posted to receive them. A battalion of carabinieri, under the fire they were obliged to pass made dreadful slaughter of them. A great number threw themselves into the Nile and swam. More than 400 camels, loaded with baggage, and 50 pieces of artillery fell into power. I estimate the loss of the Mamelukes at 2000 men, the choice of their cavalry. Great part of the Beys were killed wounded. Murat Bey was wounded in the cheek. Our loss amounts to twenty thirty killed, and 120 wounded.—During the night the city of Cairo was evacuated, their armed troops, corvettes, briggs, and a frigate, were burnt. On the 4th troops entered Cairo. In the night the populace burnt the houses of the Beys, and committed many excesses. Cairo which contains more than 300,000 inhabitants, the most abandoned populace in the world. After the great number of battles which the troops I command had gained over their forces, I thought it most prudent to praise their continuance and sang from this occasion; for truly this new kind of warfare required, on their part, a degree of patience, forming a strong contrast with the French impetuosity. If they had abandoned themselves to their full ardor, they could not have gained a victory which was only to be obtained by the greatest coolness and patience. The cavalry of the Mamelukes showed great bravery. They defended their fortunes, for there was not one of them on whom our soldiers did not find 3 or 4 and five hundred louis d'ors. All the ranks of these people consisted in their horse and arms. Their houses were wretched. It difficult to find a country more fertile, or people more miserable, more ignorant, or more stupid. They prefer a button of gold to a crown of six francs value. In the villages, they do not even know the use of a pair of scissors. They have no moveables but a straw mat, and two or three earthen pots. In general they eat but few things. They do not know the use of wind-mills, so that we have constantly immense quantities of grain without any flour. The small quantity of grain which they convert to flour, they bruise with stones; and in some of the best villages they have mills, which are turned by oxen.

We have been continually harassed by the Arabs, who are the greatest robbers and the greatest villains on earth, assassinating the Beys as well as the French, and all who fall into their hands.—The General of Brigades, Murier, and several other aides-de-camp, and officers of the état major, have been assassinated by these wretches. Concealed behind ditches, or in trenches, upon