

litary administrations, and others who followed the army.

"Informed that a rebellion was secretly planned, the general tried to prevent its evil effects, but his endeavors were unsuccessful. On the 20th of Vendémiaire, (October 21) General Dupuy, commandant of the garrison of Cairo, being informed that a mob was forming at the Grand Mosque, mounted a horse, and went at the head of the 12th dragons to disperse it. The Turks in the city said that the discontent occasioned by the impost was the sole cause of the tumult.

"Mean while General Dupuy arrived at the Grand Mosque, and tried to disperse the mob, which increased every moment; but he found them refractory, and soon experienced their rage. He endeavored to repel them by force; but he and his effort were assailed by a great multitude, and he was mortally wounded in two places. Some dragoons also fell, and the others conducted the general to his quarters, where he died some hours after.

"This was the signal of insurrection and from the moment the Turks proceeded in crowds to the Grand Mosque, where they fortified themselves, armed with lances, sharp pointed flukes, and some fire arms. Their plot was well laid. They did not confine themselves to assembling in a great number at the Grand Mosque, but each private Mosque formed a fortress for them, from which they directed their attack or defence.

"The general was soon beaten, and the troops assembled. The news of the death of Dupuy excited the soldiers an eager desire of vengeance. Every one flew to arms, each Frenchman joined himself to one corps or another.

"The General and chief ordered a battalion to march against the Grand Mosque, where the Turks had assembled to the number of eight or ten thousand. They were summoned to surrender, which they absolutely refused. The citadel then fired into the town, and chiefly upon this Mosque, into which some bombs were thrown, which excited terror and despair.

"Several battalions were dispersed through the city, and directed against the other Mosques, where mobs were collected; they were attacked at the same time, and all equally repulsed: Obligated to shut themselves up in their Mosques, they saw, but it was to late, their imprudence. The French forced the gates, and made a terrible carnage among them.

"But though defeated, they were not beaten: the number of the dead were replaced by fresh insurgents. This day was bloody but the following was more so. Every one, found armed with a cudgel or a stick, ceased to live. The Turks, on their part, had already assassinated several Frenchmen who were found alone in the streets. The hopes of pillage animated them, and they proceeded to attack the houses inhabited by the French. General Caffarelli's house was entirely plundered, and his guard and agents murdered.

"On the 2d Brumaire (October 23) there were still some traces of the transactions of the preceding day, but towards the evening all was calm, and tranquillity began to be restored. The loss of the insurgents is calculated at five or six thousand, and that of the French at about one hundred men killed, and several wounded, chiefly by large stones which the inhabitants threw from the tops of the houses.

"In this affair the Greeks, who reside at Cairo, gave the greatest proofs of their courage and attachment to the French: one of them, named Barthelemy, particularly distinguished himself, and has received marks of favour from the General in Chief.

"They did not confine themselves to defending our cause; but pointed out those who had taken up arms, and escaped by flight. They made a great number of prisoners, and none who were found to be criminal escaped death.

"Some groves of the insurgents fled armed from the town, hoping to escape by a speedy flight, but they were doubly unfortunate. The Arabs of the Desert, who are equally the enemies of all who are foreign to their tribe, pillaged them, and general Danou pursued them closely at the head of the cavalry.

"There are just grounds to presume that the chiefs of the religion were, in company with the Mamelukes, the instigators of this revolt; in this there are some unequivocal proofs. In consequence of the inquiries which have been made, several Mamelukes have been found concealed in the houses of Turks; others were dressed as women. All who were discovered, in consequence of the united vigilance of the French and Greeks, have been punished, in virtue of an arrete of the commander in chief anterior to that epoch."

LONDON, Jan. 10

Paffawan Oglouhas obtained some further advantages over the troops of the Grand Seigneur.

January 11.

THE AMBUCADE.

Captain Jenkins, of the Ambuscade frigate has written a letter to Lord Bridport, containing advice of the capture of his ship by the French ship Bayonnaise, mounting 32 guns of different calibres. She was taken after a long and very severe action, in which nine were killed and 31 wounded. Among the former were the lieutenant and master; and captain Jenkins is himself dangerously wounded, and is the lieutenant of marines. The Ambuscade is carried into Rochefort. The Ambuscade carried 32 guns, and was built in 1773.

In addition to the particulars we have already inserted relative to the capture of this frigate, we find the following account in the French papers:

"Extract of an Official Letter from Rochefort addressed to the Minister of the Marine.

"The corvette, the Bayonnaise, mounting 23 eight-pounders, commanded by citizen Richer, Lieutenant de Vaisseau of the

republic, on her return from Cayenne, and at the distance of only 2, or 30 leagues from the coast of France, was attacked on the 24th Frimire, (Dec. 14) by the Ambuscade English frigate of 20 guns, viz 26 sixteens on the main deck, 8 eight-pounders on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, and 6 thirty-six pound carronades.

"She was seen and chased at the distance of 40 leagues from the French coast by the Ambuscade English frigate, by which she was at first very roughly handled. The commander of the corvette, and the second in command, were both severely wounded, when the officer of the land troops proposed boarding. Harangued his soldiers, and asked them which they would prefer, chains or glory? The choice was soon made. All hands flew upon the deck eager for a combat, and seemed already assured of victory. The corvette, disregarding the fire of the enemy's broadside, bore up to the frigate and fell upon his stern. At this moment three pieces loaded with grape shot were discharged, which cleared the deck of the frigate a little, and the crew of the corvette took advantage of the confusion to run on board. The shock which took place when the two vessels struck against each other made the mast of the corvette, which had been wounded, fall upon the enemy's deck which thus formed a bridge for our troops. They ran towards the English, who returned and endeavored to defend themselves with musketry. Their retreat was, however, soon forced, and the French spread every where terror and death.

"The French had thirty killed and as many wounded. The loss of the English was much more considerable.

"This capture has restored 50 French prisoners to liberty who were on board of the frigate; but they were of no use in the action, as they were confined in the hold."

January 14.
The Senate of Hamburgh has refused the application of Citizen Marragon to set Napper Tandy at liberty. The French minister has accordingly ceased to have any further communication with the magistrates of that city, and waits for further orders from the directory.

January 23.
The court of Spain has categorically refused the demand made by the directory for the passage of an army of 80,000 cavalry destined against Portugal. It is expected that this refusal will produce a total change of measures on the part of the Spanish government.

According to private advices received by the Hamburg mails, it appears probable that Sweden will join Russia in the war against France, and in this case it is likely that Denmark will not remain neutral. The king of Sweden having refused to accept of citizen La Marque as French minister, the executive directory has threatened to break off all communications with the court of Stockholm.—Since then the alliance between Sweden and Russia has become clove.

The king of Sweden depends on the powerful assistance of Russia, to keep the states of his kingdom in awe, should they show any signs of tumult at the approaching meeting of the diet. It is probable that this may be the cause of the kings refusal to receive citizen La Marque, fearing the intrigues of the French government.

January 26.
It appears, that the operations of the rebel Pacha, Paffawan Oglou, are still attended with success. He is stated to have equipped his troops with clothing destined for the Russian army, which he had captured after the taking of Ochowa.

About twenty thousand of the Neapolitan troops, it is said, laid down their arms to about 8,000 French, who were advancing against the capital. It is understood that the royal family have been able to carry with them the royal jewels, regalia and many articles of value. There are however, in the different arsenals of the kingdom great quantities of naval and military stores, which it is said, cannot be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. It is possible too that they may also obtain possession of some of the Neapolitan ships of war.

The next advices are expected to bring the news of the city of Naples, which ranks as the third city in Europe for riches and population, having been delvered up to the pillage of the French Soldiery. After having laid the country under contribution till it can pay no more; after having emptied every store and carried off every article of valuable furniture and pictures, the directory will be willing to sell the naked sail to the first rogue who will treat for the purchase of it.

On Saturday messengers were sent off to his Majesty at Windsor, and to the different cabinet ministers, with the above intelligence and on the same day the marquis de Circolo attended at the admiralty to learn the particulars which Admiral Nelson's dispatches contained.

We understand, that there is now little expectations of the Emperor being inclined to make an effort to retrieve the fortunes of his Neapolitan Majesty. Indeed, it is whispered, that ministers have received advices both from Vienna and Berlin, which rendered the part which these cabinets are to take no longer doubtful. They have, it is said, positively refused to join the confederacy against France.

FEBRUARY 2.
We last night received Paris Journals up to the 16th ultimo, inclusive. They do not state as our readers will see from the extracts we have made, that their army has actually taken possession of Naples, but we understand that ministers have received late advices, which state that they are masters of the city.

The most important information bro't by these Journals, is that no movement has taken place on the part of the great powers of Germany, in consequence of the events in Italy, and no appearances indicate their design of moving. France is therefore left to

consolidate her conquest of Italy, from which she will probably proceed to revolutionize the Greek Islands, with a view of opening to herself a communication with Egypt, and re-creating her influence and power in the Mediterranean.

Earl Macartney, late governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is arrived from hence in the Stately man of war, in good health and spirits.

The American ship Juno, Capt Beard, from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, is put in to Cowes short of provisions, having been frozen up in the New deep upwards of three weeks. When capt. Beard left the Texel there were six sail of the line, and four frigates and as many sloops of war ready for sea; and on board two of the frigates and two of the sloops, there were as many troops as possibly could be stowed, destined for a secret expedition.

The following is an official return of French prisoners in Great Britain, to the 19th of January, 1799, inclusive:

At Portsmouth,	10,576
Plymouth,	8,396
Norman Cross,	4,127
Liverpool,	4,000
Edinburgh,	736
Chatham,	1,298
	30,265
Officers, prisoners on parole,	66
At Litchfield,	66
Bishop's Waltham,	60
Tiverton,	114
Peebles,	60
	300

SALEM, March 26.

The French are improving their time before the new negotiation takes place, to secure themselves against a hard bargain. They draw the cord of amity so tight, as almost to choke. See the following.

FROM BILBOA.

Vessels captured by the French, from Nov. '98, to Jan. 25, 1799.

Brought into St. Andro.

Schr. Telegraph, Freeman, Baltimore
Brig Commerce, Calef, Norfolk
Jane, Patterson, Wilcaset
Delaware, Dumfry, Philadelphia

into Corunna.

Brig Apollo, Norfolk
Pallas, do.

Two or three other vessels, names unknown.

Into St. Jean de Luc.

Ship Pearl, Latimer, New-York.

Into Bayonne.

Schr. Molly, Marblehead
Alert, Oliver, Beverly
do, Cole, do.

Brig Eliza, Woodbury, Salem
Ship Pigou, Green, of Philadelphia, having 25000 dollars in cash, time of capture not known, besides a number of other vessels names unknown.

Arrived at Bilboa, (not captured)

Brig Nancy, Barker, of Salem, after a gallant defence of his vessel against four French launches and luggers, off the Bars, which he beat off, damaging them much, and killing 15 of their men. The Sauculottes swear vengeance against Captain Barker, who is obliged to be well armed when he goes on shore.

Brig —, Laskey, Mablehead

At St. Sebastian.

Ship Diana, Smith, New-York.
Sufannah, Middling, Philadelphia

At St. Andro.

Brig Eagle, Weeks, Philadelphia
Ship Hope, Hasty, Newburyport

Schr. —, Smith, Beverly
Lovett, do.

Captain Mugford arrived yesterday from Bilboa. On his passage out was attacked by a privateer of 12 guns and 80 men, which he beat off, though he had only 6 guns and 12 men, and had afterwards the pleasure to learn that he had killed a few of her men, and shattered her masts so that she was obliged to get new ones. Capt. M. returned home with 16 guns and 30 men. Americans bound to Bilboa must expect to go through fire as well as water.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

On the 2d of January three Americans were arrested at Paris and sent to the Temple.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Admiral Nelson, on leaving Leghorn, divided his fleet into two squadrons—one sailed for the coast of Genoa the other for Sicily.

A gentleman passenger in the ship Adams, arrived yesterday, in 47 days from Cadiz, informs, that the king of Naples was on board the Vanguard, Admiral Nelson's ship, going to Palermo.—That the Spaniards were under the greatest apprehensions, of a visit at Cadiz from the British.—In fact, that the government had received positive accounts that they intended to bombard that place.—There were 17 sail of the line (British) off Cadiz, which were to be reinforced.—The Spaniards were fortifying Cadiz, and had increased the number of their gun boats to 130.—A French frigate had sailed from thence for the West Indies with a valuable cargo.—125,000 dollars in specie. Our informant adds, that peace had not been finally ratified between Germany and France.

The gentleman above mentioned has obligingly promised us a file of Spanish papers. We shall lay before our readers any thing of importance that they may contain.

ARRIVED, DAYS.

Ship Victoria, Browne, Curracoa	34
Washington, Coffin, Nantucket	
Diana, White, Havana	11
Columbia, —, ditto	
Juno, Wood, Antigua	10
Agatha, Picket, Bordeaux	92
Brig Tartar, Waldron St. Thomas's	
Schr. Sally, Hudson, N. Carolina	7
Lyon, Hall, Havana	9
Sloop Charleston	4

Sloop Aurora, from New Orleans, spoke on the 8th of March, in the River Mississippi, the Sally and Nancy, schooners of New-York. Same day spoke the schooner Paragon, of N. York. March 12, spoke the schooner Fox, Capt. O'Brien, of N. York. March 20, was spoke by the ship Delaware off the Montanzas, two schooners and two sloops in company with her, all bound to Vera Cruz.

Capt. Pickens, of the ship Columbia, 17 days from the Havana, on the 20th March was brought too by a British 44 guns ship, in company with an English armed brig—examined papers, and suffered to proceed.

Charleston, March 27.

On Monday arrived the Barque Frances, Paulfon, Lisbon, 56 days; ship Maria, Ingles, London, 56 days; ship Two Friends, M'Neil, London, 56 days.

The Minerva, Frink, failed from Gravesend the 15th January.

The American ship Ann and Susan, Brick-et, from Charleston to London, was captured on the 11th Jan. off Portland, by a privateer of 18 guns, and carried into Cherbourg.

The Good Intent, Humphries, from London to Galway, was taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Atlantic, Dean, from Charleston and sent into Falmouth.

The Isaac, Fidge, from Hambro to New York, is wrecked in the Orkneys; cargo expected to be saved.

ALEXANDRIA, March 30.
The paragraph published in the last Mirror, immediately under the Alexandria head, and which was extracted from a Baltimore paper without due consideration, relative to the Irish affairs, is certainly incorrect. There is no county of Ross;—and the burning of the 150 Protestants in a barn belonging to Mr. Francis King, took place at an early period of the rebellion.—The latest accounts from that country state it to be, in a great degree, tranquil.

BALTIMORE, April 3.
The account of general Morgan's decease was taken from the Aurora; and we are happy to say, from the best authority, turns out as many other things in that folio of misrepresentation, to be false. The general having been seen in good health, on Wednesday last.

Macpherfon's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS—April 4, 1799.
THE BLUES are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chestnut-street, on Saturday the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. in complete uniform.

By order of the Commandant,
JOHN M'CAULEY, Adjutant

TOBACCO.
69 lbs. of Tobacco, chiefly Virginia, are offered for sale.

Enquire of the printer.
April 4 1799.

Philadelphia, March 1799.
PROPOSAL
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second street,
for furnishing by subscription
ENCYCLOPEDIA;

OR A
DICTIONARY
OF
ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE;

On a PLAN entirely NEW:
By which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the FORM of distinct TREATISES OR SYSTEMS,
COMPREHENSIVE

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of Various Detached parts of Knowledge, whether Relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the Writings of the best Authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of Particular Branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs, of learned Societies, both at home and abroad; the MS. Lectures of eminent Professors on different Sciences; and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Publisher having been solicited to furnish sets of this valuable and important work by one volume at a time, which by dividing the payments, might make the acquisition of the work more convenient to purchasers, proposes to dispose of the few remaining copies on the following:

CONDITIONS.
The Work being already completed in Eighteen large Quarto Volumes in boards, Elegantly printed on Superfine paper, illustrated with five hundred and forty-two Copper plates: I. A volume in boards will be delivered to each Subscriber in the first week of every month till the whole be delivered, which will take a period of eighteen months.

II. Every Subscriber on receiving the first Volume, to pay Twenty Dollars.

On receiving the Second 15 Dollars
The Third, 12 Dollars
The Fourth, 10 Dollars
The Fifth, 10 Dollars
The Sixth, 8 Dollars

and Five Dollars for each of the succeeding volumes, till the whole is delivered, which will amount in the whole to One Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars, being the present price for complete sets.

Any subscriber who may chuse to have the whole in a shorter time than 18 months, may have any number of volumes that may be agreeable at the same time at the above prices.

To prevent any misunderstanding it is proper to express that no volume will be delivered to any person without the money, and as the sets on hand are but few in number, it will be requisite that such as chuse to become subscribers should apply as early as possible to prevent disappointment.

Complete Sets may be had as above, or bound in various manners.

Wks 6w.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4.

Six Per Cent. 163
Three Per Cent. 99
Deferred 6 Per Cent. 144
BANK United States, 23 percent.
Pennsylvania, 21 ditto.
North America, 25 ditto
Insurance comp N. A. shares 30
Pennsylvania, shares, 38
8 per cent scrip 5

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On Hamburg 33 1-3 cents per Mark Banco.
— London, at 30 days 56 1-2
— at 60 days 54
— at 90 days 52 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guild. 36 to 37 1-2 cents

Extract from a letter dated Lancaster, 2d April, 1799.

"This afternoon an insurgent from Northampton county was taken up and after examination confined in goal."

Yesterday the Governor approved and signed a law for removing the Seat of Government of this State, from this city to Lancaster. Accommodations are to be prepared at Lancaster for the reception of all the Public Officers by the first of November, and the Legislature will commence its annual meeting there, as is provided by law, on the first Tuesday in December next.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives yesterday, for adjourning the Legislature, sine die on Thursday the 11th instant.

Was admitted a few days since into the Pennsylvania Hospital, a Lunatic who had set fire to his dwelling-house and burnt it to the ground with all his effects in a few minutes, after which he attempted to set fire to his barn, and to shoot one of his neighbours, but was prevented by a number of people who assembled to arrest him.

Four City troops and two troops of United States Volunteer Cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Macpherson, this morning marched from this city on their way to Northampton, to suppress the insurrection. Yesterday morning Elliot's corps of Engineers left on the same route.

The Camilla, British sloop of war, arrived this morning at the city.

General Maitland, late commander of the British forces in St. Domingo, came on board in the Camilla.

ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Hospital,
4th mo. 4, 1799.

The Contributors to this institution, are hereby notified, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, that a general election will be held at the Hospital on the 6th day of the 5th month 1799, being the second day of the week, for twelve Managers, and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers,
SAMUEL COATES, Secy.
codtom

Reo-Theatre.

For the Benefit of Mr. Bernard.

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 5,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
(never acted here)

A new PLAY, (in 3 ACTS) called
THE MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE;
OR, THE CASTLE OF ROSELVA.

[Written by the celebrated Miss Lee, author of the Recess, Canterbury Tales, Chapter of Accidents, &c. &c.]

Count Roselva, Mr. Warren
Lord Albert, Mr. Marshall
Seyfmond, Mr. Wood
Prisoner, Mr. Wignell
Rosolphus, Mr. Downie
Osmund, Mr. Fox
Physician, Mr. Warrell
Mathias, Mr. Biffert
Uberto, Mr. Bernard

Countess of Roselva, Mrs. Merry
Theresa, Miss L'Estrange
Constantia, Mrs. Marshall

End of the play, THE HISTORY OF
"JOHN GILPIN,
THE LINEN DRAPER.

Shewing how he went farther than he intended and came home late at last.

To which will be added, a MUSICAL PIECE, (in one act) called

THE SAILOR'S RETURN,
OR, THOMAS AND SALLY.

Thomas, Mr. Darley
Squire, Mr. Fox
Sally, Mr. Warrell
Dorcas, Mrs. Francis

To conclude with a DANCE of Sailors and Ladies, in which will be introduced
A HORNSPIPE.

By Mr and Mrs Byrne, and Mr Warrell, jun. After which will be presented, (never performed here)

A new MUSICAL FARCE, called
RIVAL SOLDIERS,
OR, SPRIGGS OF LAUREL.

Captain Cruiser, Mr. Downie
Lenox, Mr. Marshall
Major Tactic, Mr. Darley
Sincclair, Mr. Haringe
Coporal, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Nipperken, Mr. Bernard

With the SONG of
Four and Twenty Fiddlers all on a row
The Little Midshipman, Miss Arnold,
Mary Tadies, Mrs. Warrell.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bernard, Corner of Chestnut and 8th-street.

On Saturday, THE DISBANDED OFFICER; OR, THE BARON-ESS OF BRUSCHAL;—WILLIAM TELL, and other Entertainments for the Benefit of Mr. Byrne.