

whose arms, already reduced one third, will be found in a condition to become more efficient operations.

The village of Cappel, where near 400 French soldiers have been assassinated by the inhabitants and country people in its environs has been burnt.

April 24.

We know nothing of the army of Prince Charles. We believe that his headquarters are still at Engen, near Stockack. It is now doubted, whether he means to attack with great force on the side of Switzerland. It seems that, content with having drawn the French forces there, he carries the great body of his army into the Tyrol.

Rastadt, April 20.

The French ministers yesterday received notifications, which enjoined them to retire to Strasburgh, and invite such members as desired to make a separate peace on the part of their sovereigns, to follow them to conclude the same at Strasburgh. They will set out the 4th of this month.

The private communication and secret conferences between the French and Prussian ministers are not less frequent than heretofore; but we are entirely ignorant of their object.

April 26.

The last note of the French plenipotentiaries on their taking leave, concludes, after a statement of grievances, with the following expressions:

"Finally, it is in consequence of what has been just stated, that the undersigned inform the deputation of the empire they will depart from Rastadt in three days; but desire to give to Germany a last and signal testimony of the patience and desire of the French government for peace, they declare they shall retire into the commune of Strasburgh, in order to wait there for the renewal of negotiations, and to attend to the propositions of peace which may be made to them.

"BONNIER,  
"JEAN DEBRY,  
"ROBERTJOT."

London, May 7.

An extraordinary apprehension is said to have been expressed by the cabinet of Vienna, that the Russians, savage as their climate, and devoid of discipline, had already infected the Austrian army, and created as much alarm through the territory they were called upon to save, as had recently been excited by the invader. The accounts add, that the Emperor had not only refused to become a party in the defensive treaty concluded between Britain, Russia and the Porte to which he had been invited to accede, but had even made overtures to the directory to conclude a separate and immediate peace. It is not for us to advocate all the measures of the Austrian, or of any other cabinet; but at the moment that Austria, by the exercise of her utmost means, shakes to its very base the Colossal Tyrant of Europe, it is hardly creditable to accuse her of duplicity, and to support her charge by traducing the character of the Russians. We trust that the alleged effect will be found fallacious as the stated cause of it; and that the Emperor will prefer all the glory that has and shall be purchased by the exalted valour of his armies. The creatures of party too often sacrifice their veracity to evince their zeal, that conjecture is often lost upon a simple fact, for the contrary of statements, until credulity is worn out by reiterated attacks, and even truth is received with distrust and apprehension.

The attention paid to the formation of the Russian troops is equal to any thing in practice or upon record. There are no less than four ranks between the private and the sergeant; merit is almost the sole medium of elevation; as a proof of, what may possibly be termed, the severity of discipline, we state from unquestionable authority that an officer has been imprisoned for three months in the black hole without any other sustenance than bread and water, for appearing intoxicated in his regimentals—an example which, by the bye, might be attended to if followed in other countries.

The valour of the Russians is proverbial. We formerly quoted a passage from the late Gen. Lloyd, who had long served against, knew them well, and who says of them, "they can't be conquered—they must be killed." But having laid thus much in their favour, the ill-judged praise of their courage makes it necessary, in order to reconcile the time employed in their route to Italy with the accounts of their marching 24 to 36 miles a day, to observe that their baggage generally resembles that of an eastern camp, and containing their women and children, impedes that rapid progress, to which their constitutions and muscular powers render them so distinguishedly competent.

The Russians, on the 25th of February, left the neighbourhood of Vienna, and had not reached Verona, a distance of 518 English miles, on the 7th April, which allowing that they had then arrived, would be little more than at the rate of seven English miles a day.

Much uneasiness has been expressed lest the heat of the climate of Italy, superior to what the Russians have been accustomed, should destroy them; to which we shall only observe that even in Siberia, the sun is more powerful than in any part of Italy, in proof of which we mention that though in the month of May the snow lies from six to eight feet deep, and through the winter continues without intermission from the end of October to the middle of June, the natives have, in their three months of summer, two crops even of hay; which, in point of quantity, is not to be surpassed in any other part of the universe.

Specific for the Tooth-Ach.

The little insect called the Cicinella, Serpenuncata, or Lady-bird, bruised to death between the finger and thumb, and the liquid rubbed on the part affected, is said to be an infallible cure for this very troublesome complaint.

## By this Day's Mail.

### INDIAN NEWS.

CINCINNATI, June 4.

Last Tuesday afternoon arrived in this town, Captain John Warrior, a white man, adopted among the Shawanese nation, with furs. By him we learn, that a number of the tribes are to assemble in council at Sandusky on the 7th inst. to consult on matters relative to their own national concerns; he informs that they have not the least idea of any thing hostile against the frontiers, or the people of the United States: on the contrary, they wish to live in amity with the white people; he mentions, that a number of Frenchmen and Spaniards have been among them, endeavoring to stir them up to war against the people of this country, but could not prevail; he says 'Indian, very sick of war'—he confirms the account published in the Journal of last week, under the Lexington head of May 21, of some northern tribes going to war against the Kaskaskias Indians—he likewise informs, that the Shawanese, Delaware and Wyandots, wish to unite and become as one nation, which is the chief purport for which this council is convened.

Captain Warrior is an active intelligent man, about forty years of age, was taken when an infant, and has remained among the Indians the whole of his life; he has travelled through several of the States in hopes to find his parents or relations but never could.

June 11.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Wednesday last we are informed that, on the 29th or 30th ult. as two men were hunting horses on Floyd's Fork near the town of Shelby, (Kentucky) they were surprised by a party of Indians, who appeared by their dress hostile.—In a short time these appearances were realized, for no sooner had they approached within gun shot, than the Indians fired—killed one—and put a bullet through the cloaths of the other, who made his escape without receiving any other damage.—On his return home, he spread the alarm thro, the neighbourhood, in consequence of which the inhabitants immediately stationed and put themselves in a state of defence.—The Indians are supposed to be Shawanese or Delaware. This information may be relied on, as our informant was known owing to the circumstance.

Information has been received in town last week, that the Indians killed a white man, (a trader) on the waters of Indian Kentucky, about 80 miles below this place. The man killed was a Frenchman; it is supposed the Indians were drunk.

We have it from undoubted authority, that general Wilkinson has received orders to repair immediately to Philadelphia—and that all officers of rank had received similar orders.

A gentleman who arrived in town last Saturday evening, from Hamilton, informs, that the Indians have warred Captain John Hamilton, (a gentleman who has been a long time a trader among them—and who now lives at the Big Spring, five miles the other side of Hamilton) to move within this present moon, into the town, else, he might expect, that he and his family would be killed, as there were a party collecting to come against the Frontiers.

### BAD NEWS.

Nothing can equal the ravages which the Canker worm is making this spring, among the Farmers of this County.—The fields of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn and grass sward with them—the two latter, are entirely laid waste by them.

Union (Fayette County) June 21.

The Grand Jury of Bedford County, convened at April term 1799, conceiving it highly necessary that a true republican character should be selected to succeed the present Governor, have therefore unanimously agreed to support, and recommend to their fellow-citizens JAMES ROSS, Esquire, of Pittsburg.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Extract of a Letter from a Mercantile House of respectability in London, dated May 4.

"Tobacco yet remains perfectly unsalable, but our political horizon brightens amazingly; and beyond all expectation, which will no doubt give a spur to this and every other article.—The powers in Europe have at last risen, and will soon curb that of the Great Nation. Russians, Prussians, and Turks have joined the brave Austrians; and no less than 25,000 Frenchmen have fallen since the 5th ult. The Archduke Charles, is now in Switzerland, and will soon be down the Rhine, into the low Countries."

BOSTON, June 24.

On Tuesday last, James Hughes, Esq. Attorney at Law, in this town. The loss of Genius will long mourn the death of a brother; the man of science, taste and sentiment will drop a tear to his memory. The various effusions of his Genius brilliantly witness, that he was a star of the first magnitude in the hemisphere of American literature. As a man, a heart, that could feel the woes, as well as beat in union with the joys of another, was his. Tho' no splendid titles decorate the registry of his death, yet he, whose genius has often shined with flowers the heart, and embalmed the memory of others, has left monuments to his own more durable, than marble; and so long as the native language of Americans can claim by elegant composition, the name of Hughes will be remembered, and blest.

**BOTTLED PORTER,**  
FOR SALE AT  
HARE'S BREWERY.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

If instead of singing hosannas to the French, real republicans, were to read with attention, the Roman history; it might perhaps open their eyes to the tendency of French conquests. The fact is; the French have adopted, and even refined upon, Roman maxims—hence we see them use the same means, which the Romans did, to conquer, and make precisely the same use of their conquests.

No people could cover, or shelter themselves, from the enterprizes, and vexations of the Roman Republic, however attentive they might be, to furnish no pretext for a rupture; that Republic always found they had been guilty of some crime, which it was necessary to chastise. It is the same with the French Republic. The two following traits will exhibit the character of the Roman Republic:—When Manlius returned from his expedition, against the Gallo-Greeks, Furius and Emilius, his enemies, endeavored to prevent his obtaining a triumph, upon the pretext, that the war, he had made, was unjust; but Manlius confounded them easily, by representing, that the Gauls had formerly pillaged the Temple of Delphos, an impiety, which he said, had not been punished. These same Romans (according to Justin) were not ashamed to alledge, as a serious reason, for undertaking the defence of the Acarnanians, against the Etolians, that the Ancestors of the first, were the only people of Greece, who had not sent troops to the siege of Troy. What state or country has been fortunate enough, to cover or shelter itself, from the revolutionizing enterprizes of France, when it suited her to make them; and when she has prepared a people to receive her yoke, has she in any instance, employed better reasons for imposing it, than that they or their ancestors had, or had not, sent troops to the siege of Troy; or that their ancestors in days of yore, had committed a supposed crime, for which, their posterity deserved punishment.

MR. FENNO,

I believe I may defy the annals of the United States to show an instance of hardened audacity, equal to that of Duane, in Publishing the following account of himself.

"Duane prints, every day, paragraphs an hundred times more obnoxious than those for which Abijah Adams was dressed in a stone jacket. But then the pulse of liberty beats a degree harder in Philadelphia than in Boston, and as a skillful astronomer can calculate eclipses, so a skillful state quack must learn to calculate political pulses."

How long are we to be insulted by wretches who can thus boast of their obnoxious qualities and thus insult us for our forbearance and tame submission to crimes which are punished every where but in Pennsylvania?

Extract of a letter from an American in Paris, dated April 18.

"I am sorry to inform you of the continuance of the cause of my being in Paris: the value of your ship and cargo was too important to be relinquished. Although since the recent successes of the Austrians the tone of the French government has changed materially towards neutrals, they are not yet in a condition to refund. Indeed, I do not think they are able, since from the Directory down to the lowest scurvy in office, every one lives in every species of debauchery far beyond his income, and leaves no artifice untried to strain his credit to its utmost verge. You have seen enough long since, to explain to you the value of the party which refused Lord Malmesbury's last proposition, which occasioned the proffering of Carnot and the banishment of Pichegrue and his friends; but you have not the pleasure to view the change of countenance in these once insolent, but now chop-fallen wretches. When I first arrived they were all elation: "Let us render the whole world tributary." Let us outdo the Romans in glorious conquest and extent of power. While every Poissard in Paris held this language, the complaints of the neutrals were treated with the utmost contempt and ridicule. "Cite us an instance, said they, of restitution by Alexander or by Cæsar, and we will hear you." "You may thank your forbearance that we have not demanded as much of you as we have received from the Dutch" said another. "What right have such impotent Colonies to expect not to pay an acknowledgement to the masters of the universe, for your political existence as a nation?"—All this have we been forced daily to hear, till the check which the unexpected coalition of Russia and Turkey made these wretches resort once more to cunning. They now say that it is a pity we should quarrel, who were once friends; in short, they cant and whine as if they hoped to deceive the neutrals, but until they can force us to swallow the whole of Letbe, they will never succeed, since there is not a neutral in Paris who has not been insulted by the open avowal of their determination (if heaven had favored their schemes) to scourge, to render tributary and to humble to the dust all the nations of the universe."

No. II.  
To the Managers  
Of the ALMS-HOUSE & HOUSE OF EMPLOY,  
GENTLEMEN,

IN my address to you No. I, I stated that 453 grown persons, found by the public in every necessary article of life in your house, have earned by their work only £. 87 6 4, which is not four shillings, one with another, in the whole year; when a laboring man in the same situation, earns twice as much in one day.

We are now waiting for yourselves, not for W. or any unknown person, to tell us what is the reason of this obvious declension of labor. We may well look to you for satisfaction, for we are paying enormous sums of money to encourage idleness and industry, and our feelings are sported with in calling you inefficient, as things are going on, a lease of employ.

Having made my remarks on the subject of employing the poor, I proceed to consider the other items of your annual account. To speak of it in general, I may say, that you have blended your charges so improperly together, that it is impossible to understand them. For instance—you debit in Nov. 2, for provisions purchased £64; 5 6 3. Now what does this large sum consist of? How many barrels of flour, how many pounds of meat? Are the liquors included under this head, or under the article of medicines? for there can be no doubt, the family have consumed brandy, spirits, and wine too. Now, Gentlemen, let me ask you, would any one of you receive such an account from your own steward? I think you would not; and therefore you ought not to deliver such an account to the public, whose stewards in fact you are: for it is not only not informing the people, but it is much less useful than it might, and ought to be to those who succeed you in office; for if they should want to compare one year with another, to discover wherein they can reduce their expenses, in any article, how are they to do it? By going to inspect your day book as one of your old managers told me to do, or by having a well digested abstract before them. In the first case they would be lost in a labyrinth of charges, and in the latter they would see your situation in a moment.

I have nothing further to offer on the provision part of your account at this time, only to observe, that you make no mention of a large public contribution, which I suppose is all consumed in the house. Why you omit to do it I cannot tell; but I think you should introduce it among your other expenses. I mean the articles of butter and pork, forfeited by law to your institution. Of the former you have been known to receive large quantities in a year; and I am told you or your predecessors, have received 70 hogs in a day, and fatted 173 in the same space of time. If you have debited, as no doubt you have done, under the head of provisions, the money you have paid for their feeding, &c. I see no reason why you should not render an account of what they produce.

Extract of a letter [received at Boston] from a gentleman, Super-Cargo of an American vessel at Lisbon, to his Owners in this town received by the seb. Sally Caleb, Knowls, who arrived yesterday at Gloucester, 28 days passage.

"A French fleet of 19 sail appeared off Cadiz, supposed to join the Spaniards—the English Endeavoured to bring them to battle for 2 days, but without effect; the boats from 6 sail were off Lisbon to day on their way to join the English fleet; there is also 16 sail in pursuit of them,—who went first to Ireland but there received accounts of their going towards the Straights."

THE LION.

Easton, Pennsylvania, June 23.

"Monday last a stranger stopped here a short time, on his way from Kentucky to Vermont, who was soon discovered to be the puissant and ever memorable Knight of the Wooden Sword; but he looked so much more like a Thief than a LION, that even the Democrats (shameless as they are) generally avoided his company.—His "Inexpressibles" otherwise called "Leather Organs" shone like a newly polished mahogany table, and upon the whole he made a very graceful appearance."

## Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Augustus, Gould, St. Jago;—left 14th May.

Ship Jenny, Brown, 141 days from Canton, has arrived at Boston.

Capt. Lewis, of the Brig Amagon, arrived the 22d inst. from La Guira.—Left there the following vessels, on the 25th, May, viz.

Ship Alexandria, Hall, of this port.

Brig Sukey, Vedenburgh, of do, to sail soon.

Ship dolly, of Charleston, uncertain.

Gedfon Brown, do.

Schr. Thomas, Richards, of Philadelphia, to sail soon.

Barbary, Furguson of Baltimore, uncertain.

Lewis, Marblehead, to sail in a few days.

POST OFFICE,

Philadelphia, June 28.

Letters for the British Packet Grantham, for Falmouth (Eng.) will be received at this office, until Tuesday, 2d July, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland Postage to New-York must be paid.

Letters for the ship Caroline, Capt. Mottly, for Liverpool, will be received at this office, until Saturday 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

\* \* \* Charity Sermons for the support of the Episcopal Free Schools will be preached on Sunday next, in Christ and St. Peter's Churches.

## ATTENTION!

SUCH hale, healthy, and robust Friends to the Liberties, and Independence of their Country—who are native or naturalized Citizens, and not less than eighteen nor more than forty years old—as feel willing to share in their protection and defence, are hereby invited to repair to the recruiting rendezvous at Downingtown, and enlist in the service. The dignified and venerable Hero—GENERAL WASHINGTON—is again called, by the threatening crisis of times, to direct and invigorate our army, and, to Americans, this single fact must be an irresistible stimulus, to participate in the honor of aiding under so invaluable a Commander in Chief.

Liberal bounty, pay, and clothing, capital quarters, provisions of the best kind, with a due proportion of the *Enlivening Draught*, are ready for the Patriotic Soldier.

Attention! is the parole; Obedience, the counter-sign.

ROBERT WESCOTT,  
Captain 10th United States Regiment  
N B—For each soldier, twelve dollars bounty, sixty dollars per annum, and one hat, one coat, one vest, four pair of overalls, four pair of shoes, four shirts, four pair of socks, one stock and clasp, and one blanket annually. R. W. June 28 6t

## SALES OF CHEESE.

Next Monday, 1st July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. corner of Market and Third streets, Will be Sold by Auction, for Cash, a quantity of  
**ENGLISH CHEESE,**  
in lots to suit purchasers.  
Shannon & Poak, Auc'rs  
June 28

## HORSE MARKET.

To be sold at public auction to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Horse Market, A PAIR OF  
**Elegant Grey Horses,**  
well matched and well broke to harness. 7 yrs old.—They may be seen at the stables of the subscriber any time before the hour of sale.  
Wm. Davidson, Auc'r.  
June 28.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public auction to-morrow morning precisely at 11 o'clock, at the Horse Market,  
**An elegant Stud Horse,**  
7 years old and warranted perfectly sound.—He may be seen at the stables of M'Knight, any time before the hour of sale.  
Wm. Davidson, Auc'r.  
June 28.

## Just Imported,

In the Adriana from London, and for Sale by the subscriber,  
**A very neat assortment of the following GOODS,**  
Suitable for exportation,  
Dimities, printed and plain  
Muslins, do  
Marseilles, do  
Lingams well assorted  
Calicoes and chintzes of the newest and newest patterns  
Fine cotton shirtings  
Printed linen handkerchiefs  
An assortment of brown shirtings  
THOMAS GILPIN,  
149, South Front Street.  
6 mo. 28

## FOR SALE,

By SIMON WALKER,  
Pine Street, near Fifth Street.  
**400 boxes Tin Plates,**  
Hardware, assorted in casks,  
Saddlery, assorted in casks,  
Woolwich proof CANNON, viz.  
4 pounders, 8 and 11 cwt each } with  
6 pounders, 11, 13, 15 & 18 cwt each } carriage  
9 pounders, 20 and 23 cwt. each } com.  
12 pounders 22 cwt. each. } plete.  
4 short 18 pound carronades. }  
Round, Double headed and Cannonier's hot,  
English Cannon Powder,  
Cutlasses and Boarding pikes,  
Muskets and Pistols,  
Iron Crow Bars.  
**ALSO, for sale,**  
40 boxes Brown }  
10 ditto White } HAVANNA SUGAR  
June 28 d1m

## Smith & Rodman,

NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
By the Stockport and Oreno, from Liverpool, the  
Thomas Chalkley and Adriana from London,  
**A Large & General assortment of DRY GOODS.**

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—  
Russians and Jeans, 9 8 bleached and brown  
Striped and cross bar'd } Druggists Sheerings,  
Ginghams, 7 8 & 4-4 Irish Linens,  
Dimities and Fancy Mar } 7 8 brown and bleached  
cellies, Irish Downies, }  
White and colored Musli- } White & brown buckrams  
nets } 7 8 bleached Drogheda,  
Silk striped and coloured } 4 brown Irish in bales,  
Nankens, } 9 8 brown and white Rus-  
Cotton & callico Checks } sia sheetings,  
Mens' and womens cotton } Ravens Duck and Russia  
Hosiery, } D shirtings,  
White & black silk Gloves, } Thread edgings, & laces,  
Printed Calicoes & Chint- } Coloured & white Scotch  
zes, } Thread,  
India book Muslins & Hkt } Fine Ribbons and Tapes,  
Petticoats and striped Nil } 4 lb. and 4 1/2 lb. Pins, in  
lars, } small cases,  
Ell wide India Perfians, } Mens' and womens' leath-  
Ruffly Diapry, & Towel } er Glasses,  
ing, } Calimancoes & Durants,  
West country striped Ses } Joms Spinnings, & Cor-  
ticks, } dretts,  
With a variety of other articles on hand, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on a short credit.  
June 28 d10t

## A Clerk Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN of good character, speaking the French language, and desirous of going to a healthy island in the West Indies, may hear of good employment by applying at the office of the Gazette of the United States.  
June 28 d6t