

Klenau has occupied Reggio, and Co. Orzi Nuovi is invested by armed peasants. The whole municipality of Gremonia have been sent prisoners to Verona. The garrison of Pechiera consists of 1500 men. The Neapolitan army in Calabria is now 40,000 men strong, and to advance, it only waits for Admiral Nelson's making a descent. In Lombardy the insurrection is general; it spreads towards Lucca, and Genoa, and the same scenes are expected in Piedmont.

**VIENNA, May 11.**  
This moment it is reported here, that the English, in concert with the Neapolitan insurgents, have taken the city of Naples after an obstinate action, in which many republican patriots lost their life. In the Roman territories there is also an insurrection against the French. The English had effected a junction with the Neapolitan army under Cardinal Ruffo.

**MILAN, April 30.**  
Every preparation is making to attack the citadel of Milan.  
May 2.  
Since the 28th ult. Austrian and Russian troops have been continually desfilng night and day through this city for Piedmont, which Suwarow means to conquer before the French can reinforce themselves there. The French army in Italy, it is said, is melted down to 30,000 men, not including the troops in Lower Italy.

**TRENT, May 3.**  
Col. Strach has forced the French into the Valteulne; then occupied the passes of Aprica and Mortulo; at the latter the French soon attacked him; with reinforcements, but the Austrians charged them with bayonets, drove them back notwithstanding the depth of the snow, with the loss of 700 men killed or wounded.

May 7.  
This instant the Imperial Royal Major Marchall has arrived, assuring us that the Russians are in Tortona, and the Austrians in Verelli—the head-quarters are at Pavia. Part of our troops are marching against Genoa, to facilitate the landing of the Allies. The French are retreating in the utmost confusion.

**ROVEREDO, May 7.**  
The French have made a most precipitate retreat from Parma, and the Austrians now wholly occupy it.

**VERONA, May 5.**  
Suwarow has summoned the citadel of Milan to surrender in 24 hours.—The Commandant answered that he would surrender that place, which has a garrison of 2500 men, on condition of his being permitted to march out with his troops, and all the patriots, with military honours, and 12 covered waggon, and escorted as far as the French Camp. The Field-marshal hereupon sent another summons, to surrender in two hours, and threatening in case of refusal, to put the garrison to the sword.

May 8.  
The whole French flotilla on the Lake of Garda has fallen to the Austrians.

**BREGENTZ, May 9.**  
The seven companies, which, on the miscarriage of St. Luciensteig, on the 21st of May had been cut off, are not taken prisoners, but safely posted on the mountains, whence they have sent a report to general Hotze, and demanded a supply of provisions.

**CORFU, April 15.**  
Yesterday the combined Russian and Turkish fleet, consisting of 40 ships of war and 46 transports with troops, failed from hence towards Italy.

**BOTZEN, May 7.**  
The small fortresses of Orzi Nuovi (between Crema and Brescia) has surrendered to the Austrians. The garrison consisting of 300 men are made prisoners of war. General Hohenhollern has given battle to the French near Piacenza and took from them 8 pieces of cannon. Some artillery of siege is on its way from Venice against Ferrara.

**STOCKACH, May 11.**  
The Arch-duke's head-quarters still remain here; the army has encamped in our environs and is ready to break up every hour. The result of the war in Italy and the Grison country will guide the measures of the Archduke. This prince is entirely recovered; he only abstains from going on horseback, but takes the air in a small open carriage.

**INSBRUCK, May 7.**  
The French made a most precipitate retreat from the Valteulne, and Bormio or Worm is already evacuated by them. But Como having been occupied by the Austrians their retreat through Italy is cut off.

**CADIZ, April 19.**  
A French officer with an adjutant arrived here from Paris via Madrid and has had already several conferences with our Governor and Admiral Mazarado. Our fleet, which is abundantly supplied with provision is ready to sail, and will it is thought join the Brest fleet. The English fleet has suddenly left the coast.

**UPPER RHINE, May 10.**  
Skirmishes daily take place between the Austrians and French, on the right bank of the Rhine, from the side of Kebl. General Le Grand commands the latter; his headquarters are at Cork. The Austrian troops extend themselves more and more into the Brigaw. Several detachments of the light troops gradually pass to Fribourg. The French still continue at old Brissach, which they are fortifying.

**HAMBURG, May 22.**  
Some Continental papers insinuate, the murder of Bonnier, &c. had been contrived by personal enemies, high in office of the Great Republic. By others it is stated that the French ex-general Danican, author of the Cassandra, was the chief of this conspiracy.

**BREST FLEET.**  
By accounts from Paris we learn that the Brest fleet, under Admiral Bruix, had entered the Mediterranean, and on the 7th of May was in sight of Carthage. Great expectations were formed from this event at Paris: they already saw Malta and Egypt relieved, and expected that their fleet would soon be at Constantinople. The fleet did not stop at Carthage, but the admiral sent a packet into Malaga, and the French consul of that place sent the dispatches to Paris, informing the minister that the fleet had passed Carthage. Five Spanish ships of the line with troops were ordered to join them at Carthage. The Spanish troops were to be landed at Minorca, and the Island to be recovered for Spain. Malta was to be relieved, the Turkish fleet in the Mediterranean was then to be engaged, and then by Leghorn, Naples, Italy and Turkey, they were to sail for Egypt. After the junction of the fleet from Cadiz, and of the Ferrol Squadron, which is to come from Rochefort, they expect to have fifty ships of the line in the Mediterranean. Admiral La Crosse on the 27th April, had 17 Spanish ships of the line at Cadiz, ready for sea, and expected that ten more would be manned. Admiral La Crosse, the French Admiral, writes to Greban, the commander at Havre, telling him, "I am at Cadiz, not knowing when I shall leave it, but impatient for the event, which is to give us France my friend."

By letters from Larrey, in Egypt, of the 28th Jan. there was an expedition into Syria, and the troops had no doubts of visiting Constantinople.

The Dutch fleet, of 15 sail of the line, was at the Texel ready for sea.

**MILAN, April 14.**  
The French army has entirely abandoned the banks of the Mincio, as well as the environs of Mantua, and concentrated their position behind the Oglio. The head-quarters of Scherer are still at Lodi. This retreat has caused some fermentation here.—It is reported that the army under General Macdonald has received orders to evacuate the states of Naples and Rome, and join the army of Scherer, of which it will form the right wing. This disposition, it is said, appears the more necessary, because, added to the fears of a debarkation of part of the Russians and English, the insurrection makes a most alarming progress in those states.

**LONDON, May 21.**  
The Directory has sent another message to the Council of Five Hundred on the inequality of the revenue to meet the public expenses.—The message concludes with observing, nothing can be more urgent than to raise the receipts to the current expenses of the year by filling up the deficit, which is a subject of the most serious alarm. Annexed to this message is a further report of the Minister of Finance, in which he justifies, by official statements, the financial report which he made on the 25th of April.

**SALEM, July 16.**  
We bear that a vessel lately arrived at Newburyport from St. Thomas on board of which several people died of the Yellow Fever; and that after her arrival a number of labourers lost their lives by the same disorder from working on board of her.

It is with the most painful regret we mention the death of Captain JOSEPH MOELLER, of this town. Capt. MOELLER sailed from Philadelphia in the ship Enterprise of this port, bound for Copenhagen, and on her passage fell in with a privateer of 16 guns, which, without showing any colours, fired upon his vessel and killed him.—The particulars have not yet come to hand: we only learn that the commander of the privateer after boarding the ship, expressed his regret at the misfortune, and passed off his own vessel as a Dutch privateer.—Capt. MOELLER has always supported an excellent character, and his loss is universally regretted.

**BOSTON, July 17.**  
Yesterday the United States frigate, Constitution, of 44 guns, Capt. Talbot, got under weigh for sea;—but the wind getting round she was necessitated to anchor again. Lieutenants Hull, Hamilton, Collins and Bass, are on board the Constitution.

**NEW-YORK, July 20.**  
The riotous proceedings in Murray street, which lately called forth the vigilance of the magistracy, have, to all appearances, subsided. Much credit is due to the company of riflemen, under the command of Lieutenant Armstrong, the artillery under command of Major Curtenius, and Col. Giles's troop of horse, who turned out with alacrity on the occasion for the last two or three evenings; and have prevented, by their spirited conduct, a flagrant violation of the laws of our country and of the tranquillity of the city.

**BALTIMORE, July 19.**  
The commissioners of the City of Washington, we understand are about commencing another range of executive offices, west of the president's house. The exterior work of the capital is entirely finished, and a number of the rooms completed. The whole building, it is expected, can be ready for the accommodation of Congress, if necessary by the winter.

A number of elegant buildings for General Washington, Mr. Law, Mr. Carroll, &c. are progressing in its neighbourhood.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.

Six per Cent.	17 3/4 to 41
Deferred 6 per Cent.	17 1/4
Three per Cent.	9 1/2
BANK United States,	15
North America,	45
Pennsylvania,	14
Insurance comp N. A. shares,	10 to 12
Pennsylvania, shares,	27 to 28
8 per Cent Stock—funded—par	
Do Scrip with the five instalments	6 1/2 below par.
Do the 5th Instalment only	6 1/2
East-India Company of N. A. par.	
Land Warrants, 30 dolls. per 100 acres.	

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 do 78
Amsterdam,	33 at 37-100 per florin
Hamburg	30 at 23-100 per Mark Banco.

It appears by the last dispatches from Field-marshal Suwarow, published in our papers, that "he was resolved continually to follow up the enemy, till he forced them to a battle." Kouli Zban used to say, that the victorious by slow marches, come up to the enemy at last, fly as fast as the ven. How is it, that the Jacobins have ceased their eulogiums, all at once, on French impetuosity and courage, and making their enemies bite the dust?

Joshua conquered the greatest part of Palestine. The Aurora of Saturday last, puts Buonaparte in possession of St. John D'Acre, and employs him in organizing Palestine; at the same time, it appears by the Court Gazette of Vienna, that Buonaparte had been repulsed at St. John De Acre, and obliged to retire.—Which of these authorities are we to credit? Are we to believe that Buonaparte is not a Joshua? Or that the Aurora has better intelligence than the Court of Vienna?

### No. 1.

Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam Vexatus toties ruci Theodas codri.

MR. PENNO,

A WRITER without a signature, in a series of numbers published in your paper, has endeavored to cast an odium upon the management of the Alms House and House of Employment. Whether the attack has arisen from disappointment and chagrin at the miscarriage of a favorite project, from enmity to an individual, from weakness of head, or maliciousness of heart, are not at present necessary enquiries. The first and principal object is satisfactorily to refute the calumny; to satisfy the public mind that their funds have neither been ignorantly mismanaged, or wickedly misapplied; and that the additional burthen imposed for the support and maintenance of the poor, has arisen from an increased population and a repetition of calamities, occasioned by the awful visitation of providence, which no human means could prevent, no human wisdom foresee—but which in their fatal consequences have greatly multiplied the objects claiming public assistance, both within and without the walls; composed of the aged, decrepid, infirm and diseased, besides a number of smiling infants, many of whom I fondly hope will by future usefulness, amply reimburse society for their present expense, and live to contribute towards the support of that highly honorable and beneficial institution, long very long after the writer of this paper, and the invidious calumniator of the Alms House shall have been received in that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

In order therefore to effect the objects that have brought the present essay before the public tribunal, it may perhaps be necessary to trace the institution to its origin, that we may understand the nature and reason of its foundation.—Mark the uses contemplated by the first founders, pursue it through all the various changes it has undergone, and if in the investigation we should discover any material deviations from first principles, to satisfy every candid enquirer after truth, that they have been dictated by the most imperious necessity, and that if in the result they have produced some increase of public expense, they have also greatly added to the public good.

Upon the 8th of February 1766 the law authorizing the erection of the present Alms House was enacted. The contributors incorporated by the name of "Contributors to the relief and employment of the poor in the city of Philadelphia" and the districts of Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk and the Northern Liberties, were included in the corporation. Moyamensing and Passyunk have since been separated. This law expressly directs, that a part of the building should be appropriated as "the Alms House" for poor who cannot work; and another part for such poor as can work." The same law authorizes a commitment to the same house of citizens who are disorderly and likely to become chargeable, as well as of rogues, vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons coming from neighboring provinces, having no visible means of support, following no trade, occupation or business. And what perhaps may strike an accurate observer as remarkable, it makes no provision for keeping the idle, the vicious and the disorderly separate and apart from those of the reputable and

worthy poor, who might be deemed capable of contributing by their labor towards their support. Another circumstance perhaps not less extraordinary is, that no provision appears to have been contemplated, for the particular and comfortable accommodation of those who should be visited by the afflictive hand of disease. The maniac had no solitary cell provided for his reception, and although the vagabond and the sabbote (the subjects for a goal or a penitentiary) by a small contribution of labor, found shelter, food and raiment, the poor houseless unprovided female wanderer in her hour of travail, overwhelmed with pain and anxiety, had no invitation to these walls. At this part of the investigation it may perhaps be proper to ask, whether these cases required a positive legislative provision, or whether they were to be considered as incidental to an institution of the kind, and left to the humanity, discretion and prudence of the Managers for the time being to provide for. In order to solve the question, I will ask, if a poor man may not, by any possibility, become a maniac? Or whether a man may not happen to be sick and poor at the same time? And if an indulgent public will excuse another ridiculous question, I will ask, if a poor woman may not be so far advanced in pregnancy, as to be rendered incapable of providing for her own support? I will presume these questions answered in the affirmative—that they actually exist, and that a guardian of the poor is applied to for relief. Independent of the suggestions of humanity, what becomes his positive and indispensable duty? I answer—to provide in the most comfortable manner possible, for the respective cases, with the least possible inconvenience and expense to the public. And experience has led us to a long succession of worthy and intelligent Managers, that this can best be done in the Alms House. Fellow citizens, had a different construction prevailed in the summer and autumn of 1797 and 1798, the fatherless infant, and the disconsolate unprotected widow would have perished in your streets. Did a different construction prevail at this moment, more than seventy children, most of them under five years of age, whose parents have paid the last great debt of nature, and many of whose names are now unknown, must be dismissed that asylum. Humanity stands aghast, and the eye of religion recoils with horror at the idea. I will not disgrace my species by supposing that a man exists barbarian enough to wish it.

I think that I may now without arrogance conclude, that I have proved the Alms House and House of employment, partakes in its nature of an infirmary or hospital, and that from necessity.

(To be continued.)

At a stated meeting of the American Philological Society, held at their Hall, July 19, the following gentlemen were elected members:

- William Boys, M. D.
- John Redman Coxe, M. D. of Philadelphia.
- Thomas Peters Smith, do.
- Joseph Clay,
- Samuel Elam, of Newport, R. Island.
- Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Engineer.
- William Maclure, of Philadelphia.

At a meeting held at the house of Mrs. Landel, in the Northern Liberties, on the evening of the 17th inst. for the purpose of nominating a proper person to fill the office of Governor at the ensuing election,

SAMUEL WHEELER, in the chair.  
JOHN F. WATSON, Secretary.  
The meeting taking into consideration the flock which the equal rights of men have received from the overwhelming ambition of France; the danger with which every republic on earth has been threatened; and many of them destroyed by her open violence or secret intrigues; and the importance of filling our offices of public trust with men who have ever manifested an exclusive attachment to our own country; who have had no connection with foreign factions, no bias from foreign influence, who are truly republican in their manners and principles, and truly American in their affections and patriotism; it was unanimously resolved to support JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of a corresponding committee, whereupon the following persons were chosen, viz.

- Samuel Wheeler,
- Joseph Coperthwait,
- John Keen,
- Basil Wood,
- Abraham Coates,
- James Swaine,
- Abraham Duffield,
- James Hart,
- Abiah Brown,
- Matthew Vandusen,
- Thomas Hambleton,
- Lewis Bender.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the papers of this city, and that the Chairman and Secretary sign the same.

SAMUEL WHEELER, Chairman.

JOHN F. WATSON, Secretary.

N. B. The Members of the above Committee are requested to meet at Robert Mel-drum's tavern in Second-street, Northern Liberties, on Wednesday evening the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock.

Married on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Robert Kid, Merchant, to Miss Sarah Ann Charlton, both of this city.

Died on Saturday morning, after a short but severe illness, at his farm in Chester county, CHARLES WILLING, Esq. a gentleman remarkable for his benevolence of disposition and domestic virtues. He has left a respectable widow and a promising family of children to lament his loss.

A letter received in town this day, dated Bordeaux, May 22th via Marseilles, mentions, that in consequence of the late appointments of Envoys to treat with the French Republic, it was generally supposed that the negotiation would soon be opened at the Hague, and that the American plenipotentiary, Mr. Leffort, had remained unimpeded by the French when the last accounts from thence reached there.

An Express arrived in town this morning, from Baltimore announcing the arrival of 2 brigs in the Chesapeake, from the Havana, it is therefore supposed the late embargo has been raised.

A duel was fought yesterday by two Frenchmen. One of the parties was wounded, and the other killed.

A carpenter at work upon a new house at the corner of Fifth and Minor Streets, fell from the scaffolding to the ground, on Saturday last, and expired on the spot.

## Gazette Marine List.

### Port of Philadelphia,

No arrivals at the Port.

The following vessels of this port were at Hamburg 63 days since—  
Big D. 1. atch. Rose for Hull, in 3 days.  
Grace Edwards, Russia 6 days  
Sally, Dawson, Batavia  
Two Sisters, Watkin Philadelphia

New-York, July 20.

Yesterday arrived ship Star, Brimmore, 61 days from Copenhagen

June 1, spoke ship Union, Daniels, from Baltimore bound to Hamburg—lat. 59, 39, long. 10, 39.

June 21, on the Banks of Newfoundland, spoke the ship America, Capt. Sand's, belonging to Messrs. Renwick & Gray, of and from New-York, bound to Liverpool, out 33 days. Capt. Sand's informed Capt. Brimmore, that he never experienced so tedious a passage.

The brig Black Joke, Capt. Cable, of 14 guns, arrived on Thursday last by prize, the ship Columbus laden with 300 bbls. rum sugar, and molasses besides a quantity of coffee, in the Sound, on Thursday last.

From the 2d day of April, 1798, to the 31st day of December, one hundred and fourteen American vessels passed Ellsener, of which number,

- 12 are from New-York,
- 28 Boston,
- 45 Salem,
- 6 Philadelphia,
- 6 Providence, R. Island,
- 4 New Port, do.
- 4 Charleston S. C.
- 2 Newburyport, (M. J.)
- 1 Gloucester,
- 3 Baltimore, Maryland,
- 2 Savannah Georgia, and
- 1 Frederickburgh, Virginia.

The brig Friends, Hughes; and schooner Bergey, M'Herroe, from New York, arrived at Hallifax; also, the schooner Jane Young, from New-York.

Same day, schooner Ciram, Lewis, from Charleston, 12 days, belonging to Brown, 1, 1, boats, and Co. cargo, Rice, Indigo, and cotton. Capt. Lewis on Tuesday of the Cape of Delaware, spoke the United States brig Steam-mell of 16 guns, just out, on a cruise.

### A Piece of Serge found.

On Saturday morning the 21st inst. was found a piece red serge, supposed to be stolen, from a retail store.

The owner by enquiring at 130, Market-street, and proving property, may have it 2-8 in July 22.

At a meeting of the writers and governors of St. John's college in the State of Maryland, on the 17th day of July 1799,

Resolved, That on the 1st day of October next, this board will proceed to elect a Professor of English and Grammar, who shall receive, for his services, at the rate of £200 per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that public notice thereof be given, &c. &c.

A. C. HANSON

N. B. The office aforesaid hath just become vacant, by the resignation of a gentleman, whose affairs require, the immediate undertaking of a voyage by sea.

It is the duty of the said Professor (to whom is allowed an assistant) to teach the English language grammatically, and to prepare students for a superior school, by teaching them the Latin grammar, the Vocabulary, and Corderly Writing; it is to be taught to all his scholars at stated hours; and to those students who are not destined for the superior school, are to be taught, at the discretion of their parents, or guardians, Arithmetic, and other branches of science usually taught in English schools.—A complete knowledge then of Latin, Arithmetic, &c. is considered indispensable in the professor; and it is expected, that candidates who are not known to the Board, will submit to an examination, as well as produce satisfactory testimonials of their good morals, and fair characters.

The Printers within the United States are requested to insert in their papers the foregoing resolution and remarks, and to repeat the publication, as often as convenience will admit, until the 20th day of September next.

July 22 1799

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED,

FROM the Marine Barracks, corner of Fifth and Thirteenth-streets, in the City of Philadelphia, the 23rd day of this instant Two Marines, by trade Tailors, one John Crawford (the second time of his desertion) five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, hair cut close, dark eyes, slim built.—The other, Hilary Bishop five feet six inches high, ruddy complexion, sandy hair, a remarkable ringworm on the left of his lip.—(Went off in uniform.)

N. B. They took with them one brown cloth Coat, one blue cloth Coat, and many other articles not known at present.

W. W. BURROWS,  
Major Commandant of Marine Corps.

July 29