

At the mouth of the Enis, near what is called the Wats, a small flotilla of English armed vessels is arrived.

LINDAU, May 16.

This morning 4 companies of French troops have again been taken prisoners. A corps, consisting of some battalions, has been surrounded in such a manner by the Austrians and the peasants, that it cannot escape. In the upper Grison country all the people are in insurrection, in short, the whole Grison country is consumed.

LEMBURG, April 17.

According to letters from Russia, the Emperor has resolved to collect another numerous army, on his frontiers, to employ them wherever it may be necessary.

LONDON, May 21.

BUONAPARTE'S idea of tranquillizing Egypt reminds us of the speech of GALGACUS, where he describes the enormities of the ROMANS—ubi SOLITUDINE faciant, PACEM copulant. If Egypt, ravaged and unpeopled, be capable of disturbing the peace of the French, it is an extraordinary phenomenon.

By private letters from Portugal it seems to be evident that the sailing of the Breil fleet was combined with a very considerable movement in Spain, which justifies the supposition that they are going thither in the first instance to facilitate their junction with the Cadiz fleet. The ships that sailed from Ferrol, having missed the French, have put into the road of Aix, where the troops are landed, and are to be employed in the interior of the country, probably to serve in the French garrisons, in order to enable them to dispatch their own troops to the reinforcement of their armies in Switzerland and Italy. These are not the only troops that seem destined for this purpose. Numbers of Spanish regiments are marching down to the ports of the Bay of Biscay, and particular towards St. Sebastian, and other places near the French frontier, from whence it is understood they are to be sent into France. The Spanish militia are also marching down to the coast, and a considerable body of troops are assembled at Corunna, of which an Irish officer, Gen. O'Farrel, has the command. This circumstance seems to counteract the idea that the armament is still finally declined against Ireland; and it is upon these appearances that those who still suppose the expedition to be directed against that kingdom chiefly rely. We rejoice to find that the movements in Spain did not escape the unremitting vigilance of Earl St. Vincent, who, it seems collected all his ships, and had actually with him 21 sail of the line. Those who know the noble Admiral will not readily believe that the French will be able to pass him unobserved.

Accounts from the fleet off the Texel state, that the most busy preparations were on Wednesday making for the sailing of the Dutch Squadron, which then consisted of 15 sail of the line. There were two other vessels of like denomination in a state of considerable forwardness. Admiral Dickson's fleet comprised the Monarch, and Ganges, of 74 guns, the Monmouth, Ardent, Agamemnon, America, Belleisle, Nassau, Director, Veteran, and Prince Frederic, of 64, and Madras, of 54.

Whatever may be the grand and definitive object of the fleet which has sailed from Brest a co-operation is easily perceptible in the various ports of Holland and Spain. In the Texel, a fleet of 12 sail of the line and frigates is ready for sea, apparently expecting the arrival of an external force to deliver it from the blockade in which it has been long held by our Squadron in the North Sea; at Cadiz, private accounts have already informed us that the French force was expected there; and it is now added, that it is to bring with it officers to take the command of the Spanish ships. It is not easy to believe the Spanish character can have so rapidly declined, and sunk into the gulph of cowardice and treachery, that they should wantonly deliver up the fleet and arsenal of their country to their oppressors. It must be considered as proceeding from the proud and unblemished character of their nation, and their horror of the very name and surface of treachery, that they did not dispose of their fleet in a very different manner, and join with the British colors to revenge the injuries and the insults they reluctantly submit to from the intrigues of their court, and the want of energy in their Sovereign.

Extract of a letter from Elsinour, May 29.

By a letter from Bergen of the 20th ult. we learn, that Le Tonnier, French lugger privateer, of Dunkirk, capt. Norton, of 28 guns and 50 men, had arrived there, and reports that 36 other privateers were ready to sail from Dunkirk, and 14 to be equipped in a short time. Letters from Gottenburg also mention the arrival there of several French privateers, for provisions, &c.

The massacre of the French deputies at Rastadt must be deplored as one of the heaviest and most unlooked for misfortunes which could, at this time, have happened to Europe; a crime not only unprofitable to the cause of those who appear to have committed it, but profitable in the highest degree to the tottering government and trembling usurpers of France. The Directory will not fail to issue manifestos upon manifestos, and call upon that violated code of public law which they have never hitherto respected, and upon the corrupted and annihilated of which they have marched from usurpation to usurpation, and from massacre to massacre. That law, which they have trampled on at Paris by the expulsion and imprisonment of foreign ministers, they will invoke to avenge the murder of their own. To that law, which

they have blotted out in the gore of the Swiss at Unterwald, and which they have swept off in torrents of human blood carried over their arms and their crimes have carried them, they will now appeal, and in its name, perhaps, arouse and animate anew the jaded enthusiasm of their wretched countrymen.

A single act of barbarity committed against those who have driven civilization from the world, who have rendered their own nation ferocious and bloody, who have, by the subtlety of their perfidious sophisms, and the grossness of sensual seductions, corrupted and depraved the human character itself, and degraded man and the dignity of his nature, one single deed of retaliation, though from private hands, and the avarice or fury of banditti—one act of vengeance for a series of oppressions—one example of their own contagion,—one unhappy comment upon their own doctrines and practice, may turn the tide of opinion; and dressed up in the exaggerated colours of an eloquent perversion, may aim the reliques of their population against the deliverers of the world, who mourn and detest the crime, and are punishing the criminals.

MILAN, May 12.

Proclamation of Field-marshal Suwarow.

"NATIONS OF ITALY!
"Take up arms; unite under banners which are fighting for God and the Faith; and you shall triumph over perfidious enemies. The army of his Majesty our most exalted Emperor and King are fighting (provoked by the French) and shedding their blood in defence of our holy religion, for the recovery of your property, and the re-establishment of your former government. Do not the French demand every day immense sums of you! do they not command uncommon requisitions!—And all is under the chimerical name of liberty and equality, which are even so painful to the heads of families, deprive them of their dear children, and force them to take up arms and fight against your lawful Sovereign, your loving father and most zealous defender? Nations, be of comfort! There is a God who protects, and armies who defend you.—See the number of troops! See a new complete army sent by the allied Emperor of Russia; behold those prudent nations, every where full of enthusiasm, to terminate the bloody war in the most speedy manner.—That faithful, numerous army, consisting of brave warriors, comes to deliver Italy. Fear nothing; wherever the armies combating against the French Republic shall come, you shall see the laws restored, religion exalted, and private and public tranquility revived, which has been for this three years past under a heavy yoke. The faithful ministers of religion, too, shall be reinstated in their offices and property. But hear! should there ever be found among you one so perfidious, that shall either take arms against our Sovereign, or favor in any manner the enterprises of the French Republic—such a perfidious man shall immediately be shot, without regard to birth, rank, office or condition; and his family, houses and property shall be persecuted and destroyed. Your prudence, nations of Italy gives hopes that being now convinced of the justice of the cause, you will furnish no occasion of inflicting those rigorous measures and irremissible punishments, but that you manifest proofs of your fidelity and attachment towards to beneficent and loving a Sovereign.
(Signed) L. SUWARROW.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 24.

More late European News.

We received by an arrival yesterday, 44 days from Bristol:—in London papers to July 5.

The hostile fleets arrest the most prominent attention. By the Paris papers, it is certain the French fleet got safe into Toulon, the 13th May; lying half a day before Cartagena, and passing in sight of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca. The Spanish was part at Cartagena, and part on the African coast. The English are in search after them every where.

Naples is evacuated by the French.—Two columns from thence entered Rome the 29th April; and divisions of the Austro-Russian armies were marching towards Lucca, to cut them off from joining Moreau.

In Italy the confederates still command success, and deserve it.—It is said, however, Moreau has taken measures to check their progress. In Switzerland, the Austrians have been successful. So also in the Grison country.

Our readers may rely, that the French are not only harassed by the confederate armies; but suffer severe and daily loss from insurrections of the people in Switzerland and Italy, against them.

The French directory make but short prayers to the councils. They insist that three things are wanting to check the enemy; and they are, Money, Money, Money. The Abbe Sicys has been chosen a director, vice Rewbell; and Jean Debry, the scape-goat from Rastadt, President of the Council of Five Hundred.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

We are told, that the election of the hon. Mr. Bishop, in the third southern district will be contested. We recollect that Phaulcon Bishop was once chosen senator for Bristol county, by the name of Penuel Bishop; and that his election, on account of the misnomer was set aside. We were then, in a great degree, indebted to the venerable Mr. Adams, President of the senate, for the exclusion of a man from the councils of the commonwealth, who was then believed to be opposed to the existence of our government.

The same man is now chosen member of congress, by another misnomer—that of Phaulcon Bishop, instead of Phaulcon Bishop.—Why then should not the rule of 1787, operate in 1799? It is generally thought his friendship for our federal government is no greater than it was for the government of this state.

NAVY LIST.

Yesterday the Constitution frigate, of 44 guns, capt. Talbot, sailed on a cruise, with a leading wind. The Boston frigate, of 32 guns, capt. Little, will sail this day on a cruise, wind and weather permitting.

NEWBURYPORT, July 23.

The Report of the Health Committee.

The subscribers appointed a committee of Health having attended to the business assigned them—make the following report viz. since the 1st inst. 9 persons have died of a malignant Fever in this town—8 now remain sick—of whom 3 are dangerous, as reported by the several Physicians.

Jona. Boardman,
Joseph Whittemore,
Greenleaf Clark,
Benjamin Wyatt,
Robert Laird,
Phillip Coombs.
Monday Evening, July 22, '99.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.

The schooner Thomas, Capt. Joseph Sandford, of this port, arrived here yesterday from Surinam, after a passage of 19 days. To the friendly care of Capt. Sandford, and Mr. John Moore, the Supercargo. I am indebted for a list of American vessels lying at Paramaribo when he sailed. I have also received from the polite attention of Capt. James Crow Hill who came passenger in the Thomas a full account of the capture of the schooner Cornelia, of this port, by a French privateer sloop. The Cornelia was commanded, and partly owned, by Capt. Crowhill, and was taken as she was entering the river to go up to port.—The privateer which had taken the Cornelia had also captured the following vessels:—The Brig George, Higgins, Baltimore; the schooner John, Yard, Philadelphia; and the brig Industry, Verry, Boston.—The list of vessels, the particulars respecting the captures, and several other remarks shall appear in the next Mirror.

AUGUSTA, July 6.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at this place in a manner becoming the patriotic zeal of its inhabitants.—The Richmond county regiment under the command of lieutenant colonel Watkins, paraded at Campbell's green in the morning, and after performing a variety of military evolutions, marched in order to St. Paul's Church, where, at the request of the volunteer corps, an eloquent and patriotic oration was delivered by William J. Hobby, Esq. to a large and approving audience. From thence the military marched to the Federal Square, where a federal salute closed the evolutions of the day. The volunteer corps of Artillery and Light Infantry with their guests sat down to an elegant dinner which had been prepared for them at major Durkee's, where the following toasts were drunk accompanied by music and alternate firing of cannon and platoons.

The President of the United States.
Our illustrious commander in chief, Gen. George Washington.

Timothy Pickens—May we ever be mindful of his energy in uniting application with talents, to oppose the prostitution of American liberty to Gallic despotism.

The rising navy of the United States.
The people of the United States—May they never court a fraternal embrace from the bosom in which a dagger is concealed.

The American youth—May their soldierly vigilance convince the myriads of France, that they know how to defend their rights, against the encroachments of lawless conquest and ambition.

The Army of the United States—May American glory be their objects, and the affections of a grateful people their reward.
May American hemp be the reward of domestic traitors, and American bullets the portion of external foes.

Captain Truxton, may his excellent lessons of American bravery, be a prelude to an acknowledged superiority of American seamen.

The American Eagle, may the strength of its talons be displayed on the Gallic Cock.

CHAMBERSBURG July 11.

SOMERSET COUNTY,
June 18, 1799.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens, from the several townships, of said county, convened at the house of George Barcher in the town of Somerset, for the purpose of agreeing upon a proper character to be supported at the ensuing Election for a Governor of Pennsylvania, it was unanimously resolved.—That, considering the true interest of the state, and political happiness of the citizens, as far as the Chief Magistrate may effect it, the said citizens will, as well by their utmost endeavours as by their votes, support JAMES ROSS, Esq. of PITTSBURG, as their Governor at the said Election.

Signed by order of the Meeting.
ABRAHAM CABLE, Chairman.
ATTEST,
ABRAHAM MORRISON, Sec'y.

The Gazette,

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.

Six per Cent.	15 3/4 to 4d
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14 1/4 5d
Three per Cent.	9f
BANK United States.	15 to 16.
North America,	45 to 47
Pennsylvania,	14
Insurance comp N. A. shares	12
Pennsylvania, shares,	27 to 28
8 per Cent Stock—funded—par	
Do. Scrip with the five Installments	2 1/2 below par
Do. the 5th Installment only	6
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 to 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 at 17-100 per florin
Hamburg	30 at 23-100 per Mark Banco.

The best guarantees of the security and honor of the United States, as Prince Eugene said of the Pragmatic sanction, are a good army and navy, soldiers well disciplined, and appointed, fortresses well provided, and the finances in good order. This was the sentiment of a sagacious and highly experienced officer; how then does it happen, that an army and navy, soldiers well disciplined, fortresses well provided, and the finances in good order, to support and maintain these establishments, have been, and still are opposed by the different tribes of Democrats?

These partisans of France do not relax, although their object has become visible as the sun at noon-day, in every part of the Union. Some write common place Philippiques against the army and navy; a lesser fry, glean, distort and relate, in news-papers of their own kidney, little affairs between individual officers and citizens; others of still smaller capacity employ themselves to cut up drum heads by stealth, and impede the recruiting service, by malicious reports and insinuations; while Duane openly in his writings, and orations, encourages the brigands to prepare for a trial of strength, and embodies a corps of men, unformed a la Francois.

VICE VERSA,

ALIAS

W. versus, Semper Ego.

Semper Ego.

Fully to explain, I Now, Mr. Scribler, will take from March blush, it is really seventeen hundred and shameful for you to ninety-eight, to March undertake and execute seventeen hundred and so lamsly; you will ninety nine, during make a poor hand in that period the Record when you come cords show, that the to the Managers ac- institution upon an count of receipts and average maintained expenditures, where 606 persons; of these you may have octa- 226 were men, 227 tion to add, subtract, women, and 153 multiply and divide, children, tens of thousands, when your arithmetical knowledge does not admit of correctness in the addition of units.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED,

Ship	Days
Brig Delaware, Dumphy, St. Andero	58
Harriet, Brown, New-York,	9
Sloop Laura, Parker, Nantucket	9
Arrived at the Fort,	
Ship Fame, Jones, Havannah	17
Harry, Harper, do.	17
Brig Susannah, Hunt, do.	17
Two Sisters, Darnell, St. Croix	18
Came up from the Fort.	
Sloop Vanquier, Dubois, prize to the Ganges.	

CLEARED.

Ship Adriana, Fletcher,	London
Brig Angulus, Smith,	St. Jago de Cuba
Little John Bulter, Smith,	Havanna
Schr. Winfield Packet, M'Neary,	Norfolk
Sloop Friendship, Brown,	Cape Francois
A brig in sight of the Fort, name unknown.	

The Delaware sloop of war, capt. Baker, with six sail under convoy for the Windward Islands, went to sea on Tuesday last.

Arrived, brig Polly, Makins, 56 days from Hamburg. Sailed from thence the day before the Two Sisters, Watson, already arrived. On the 19th June, lat. 49 long. 22, was boarded by the British Frigate Zebra, who informed that he left Cork the 10th June, and that the British fleet under the command of Lord St. Vincent's had chased the French fleet into Toulon, and had afterwards been joined by 16 sail of the line. Capt. M. came into the Cape on Saturday morning; saw a number of inward bound vessels, names unknown.

A ship below, supposed to be the Camilla, from Canton.
Brig Liberty, —, from Surinam is below.

Capt. Dumphy, of the Delaware, 4th June, in lat. 43, 25, long. 48, spoke the ship Port Mary from New-York to Liverpool, out 14 days, all well.

Left at St. Andero.

Ship Adriatus, Gall gher, of Philadelphia.

Brig Peggy, Maxwell, of do. to sail for St. Sebastian's the 2d June.

Sloop Eliza, Parker, from hence, has arrived at St. Kitts.

Barque Triton, Spilker, sailed from Bremen 19th April. On the 13th May, lat. 49, 3, long. 9, 19 spoke the brig Black Eagle, from London bound to New-York. June 15, lat. 43, long. 56, spoke the ship John Bulkeley, Fletcher from Philadelphia to Lisbon. 4th July lat. 37, 50, long. 64, 4, was boarded by the Camilla British sloop of war, Larkins, bound to Jamaica, July 20, lat. 38, 9, spoke the ship Harriet, Martin, of and for Baltimore.

Brig Speculation Waring, from hence, has arrived at Bremen.

July 21.

Arrived at the Fort.

Ship Fame, Jones, Havanna.

Brig Neptune, Lake, Kingston.

Brig Sally and Betsey, Worth, Havanna.

Liberty, Duer, Surinam.

Schr. Bolton, Wilkinson, Havanna.

Regulator, Shockley, St. Bartholomew.

The following vessels are below.

Coppered armed ship from Canton, supposed to be the Cleopatra.

Ship Fabius, Corran, Havanna.

Brig Bever Elliot do.

Two brigs, two schooners, and a sloop, names unknown.

The ship reported below from Canton, proves to be the Camilla, Capt. Roberts.

Montezuma, sloop of war, capt. Malony, from hence has arrived at Kingston and was to sail from thence, with a fleet for the United States on the 8th inst.
Salem, July 23.
Arrived ship Martha, Prince, from Barcelona and Gibraltar; brigs Mars, Orne, Barcelona, —, St. John, Godhall, Tobago; Schr. Ranger, Attwick, Trinidad; Sally, Rea, do; Thomas, Thordike, do; Four Sisters, Shilbar, St. Thomas.—Capt. Prince sailed from Gibraltar, 6th June, in co. with the Herald, Skerry, of Boston. The day after they sailed the Herald was boarded by the Europa, English, 50 gun ship and was informed they had seen an engagement, a few days before, between an American ship and a French privateer, in sight of the Rock, in which the privateer was beaten off. The above ship, and another, both from Alicante, went into Gibraltar the night of the 6th.

JUST ARRIVED

In the barque Triton, Z. Spieker, master, from Bremen,

AND FOR SALE, BY

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, north Water Street.

The following GOODS—viz.

Tickenburgs, Oznabrigs, Hablaken

and Waverlinns of various qualities and prices.

Patterbomes, or 5-4 white flaxen roles

28 chests checks, and checks and stripes

20 packages blushed flaxins

25 chests Bielefeld and other fine linens

27 do creas and creas a la marais

23 do Platillas

21 do Britannias

4 do Bed-ticks

2 do Ginghamms

6 do Eltopailles

5 do Rouanes

1 do Wabrandropes

1 do Choilets

10 bales C- & E Bags

1 chest Table Linen

1 bail Oil-Cloth

4 packages Writing Paper, assorted

30 boxes and kegs Ironmongery and Nails

37 kegs Pearl Barley, &c. &c. all which are

now landing, entitled to foreign drawbacks, and

will be sold at reasonable prices and usual credit

—or will be bartered for coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, hides, log wood, mahogany, &c.

July 29 m&w 2w

Left some time since.

THROUGH mistake, at the Office of the Sub-

scriber, a bundle of YELLOW MOREEN.

The owner is desired to apply for it to

SAMUEL H. SMITH.

July 29 3160d

TO BE LET,

From the 1st of October next,

THE STORES & WHARF,

ADJOINING the Drawbridge, now occupied

by Mr. Joshua Gilpin.—The terms may

be known by applying at No. 258, Market-Street.

July 29 3160d

To be Let for the Summer Season,

Adjoining to, and on the north-west side of the

Centre Square,

Two very pleasant and convenient

ROOMS,

On the lower floor, suitable for offices.

Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

MATW. MCCONNELL.

July 20. 602w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

May 29th, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for sub-

scriptions to the Loan bearing interest at

eight per centum per annum are notified, that

at any time after payment shall have been made

of the 5th installment, which will become due

during the first ten days of the month of July

ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at

their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan

Office, respectively, for the amount of the four

first installments, or one moiety of the sums ex-

pressed in the subscription certificates:—No cer-

tificates of Funded Stock will however be issued

for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be pre-

ented at the Treasury or Loan Office in con-

sequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be

endorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote

that a moiety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury