

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM, July 30. The schooner Dolphin, captain Benjamin Russell, arrived here on Saturday last from Dublin, which place he left the 7th of June. Captain R. has politely favoured us with a number of Dublin papers, from which we extract the following articles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20. The orders issued by the Grand Signior to the Grand Vizer, before the late favorable intelligence from Syria, is to the following tenor:

"It is not unknown to you, my First Vizer, my General Representative, and Victorious Chief of my armies, that it is the purpose of the French to extirpate from the race of the Ottomans, which God preserve, and to seize on the Holy Land of Mecca and Medina, the country of our prophet, and the place where the faithful offer up their prayers.

"I have, therefore, chosen you, to frustrate this intention; you, who are my most distinguished minister and especial favorite, and have before dispersed and destroyed the rebellious and malignant heresies at Erzerum, Izmid, and on the Persian frontiers. It is therefore my will, that you, with all dispatch, and with as little baggage as possible, proceed to Damascus as General in Chief, where I invest you with full power to take with you the Janizary Aga, and as many regiments of Janizaries as you shall find necessary, which shall be enforced on their march by others.

"I present you on this occasion with a pellice, and a keen sword set with diamonds, in order that you may use the former to give new warmth to your zeal, and the latter to prove your bravery; may the Almighty grant that you, and all those who go forth with you to battle, for the maintenance of Religion, may return in safety; for these are the times in which men should with one accord, and with their whole hearts, exert themselves in defence of Religion and their Sovereign. Viziers and other Ministers and public officers must not imagine that the present times resemble other times. I call upon you to exert all your zeal for the maintenance of Religion and the State; employ the unlimited power which I have entrusted to you to reward and heap benefits on those who shall distinguish themselves with courage and fidelity in these important services; and severely to punish those who shall act in a contrary manner. May the Almighty let victory shine on your forehead—Veneration be to our Holy Prophet."

LONDON, May 31.

The communication made by the Telegraph from Paris to Strasbourg, appears to have been an invention for the purpose of deceiving the Army of the Rhine respecting the affairs of Italy, as accounts from Italy of a later date than the time assigned for this action, (the 2d or 4th) make no mention of it, and the Paris papers to the 25th instant, are wholly silent respecting it.

The Abbe Syeyes, the Jesuitical mover of all the intrigues in France for the last ten years, has been nominated to the seat in the Directory vacant by the exclusion of Reubel.

We could not, without positive proof of the fact, have conceived it possible for any set of men, however depraved, nor of any assistance, however unblushing, to have asserted in the face of day, that the French Republicans have never, in any one instance, violated the Law of Nations: If the French Directory intend their Proclamation to have any effect on the people of France, no greater proof of their gross ignorance of public affairs can be adduced.—Do the French usurpers recollect the sacredness of the persons of the Sardinian and Portuguese ambassadors, the taunts and insults offered them, followed by the imprisonment of their persons? Their treatment of the friendly ambassadors of America is yet fresh in the recollection of every one. We acknowledge the persons of ambassadors should be perfectly secure: we know of no European government, but the usurped one of France, which has ever violated this law. The misconduct of a heated soldiery is not always to be prevented; and the punishment of the parties is the only reparation which can be expected or enforced.

The Count d'Artois arrived on Friday in London, from Holyrood House, and had a private interview, accompanied by Lord Grenville, with his Majesty, at Buckingham house.

This gentleman, who it is said is going to the Continent, travels incog. assuming the title of Baron Rolle.

Two new ships of the line, of 74 guns each, and a frigate, are fitting for sea at Brest with great expedition.

DUBLIN, May 25.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REBELLION.

With the dreadful recollection of the last summer fresh in our minds; with our present miraculous and unshaken security full in our view, we need hardly call upon our readers to observe with solemn gratitude this awful Anniversary of the horrid Rebellion of 1798. Who amongst us have not felt the calamities of the times! Who of us does not deplore a friend, a relation, a brother or a parent? Add who, amidst these agonizing recollections, does not acknowledge the hand of Providence which arrested the progress of horror, and struck down rebellion even in the moment of its triumph? With such motives for humanity and thankfulness, let us hope that the twenty-third of May will not pass without the most salutary impressions and the most serious observance.

Public confidence will ever be proportioned to the wisdom and energy of government.—The vigorous measures adopted against the execrable assassins who have so long disgraced

the name of Irishmen, and whom no extension of mercy has been able to reclaim; has enabled loyal men to look forward with some assurance of hope—accordingly we see in various parts of the metropolis new houses erecting, and other visible marks of confidence; some of the many loyal persons who have been forced to abandon their houses and possessions in the country, have lately ventured to return to them; near the metropolis, people without much apprehension again repair to their country houses and to the villages where they have been used to spend the summer months, especially where they have the advantage of yeoman corps in the neighborhood.

The debates of the French assembly, and pages of the Paris Journals, are filled with cries of vengeance for their innocent ambassadors. The Star, The Morning Chronicle, and The Courier have "yelled forth their syllables of delirium;" and the whole Jacobinism of Europe seems to have been roused into sympathy. But we must observe that all this outcry has terminated in the bestowing new powers on the Directory; the consequence is certainly following all their former devices for exciting the languid spirit of the French nation, that we cannot avoid supposing this to be a new trick of the republican rulers, and (until we shall be convinced to the contrary) attributing the killing of the French Ministers to the dark and intricate policy of their masters.

Jean de Brie, who alone escaped the fate of his fellows, is the same ruffian who in '93 proposed to organize a corp of 1500 assassins to destroy all the Sovereigns of Europe—he does not seem to relish the practice of assassination quite so well as the theory.

May 25. The last week of April appears to have made the Cantons of Switzerland the theatre of the most bloody and alternate carnage. A general attack has been made upon the French under Massena by the Austrian armies, which has succeeded so far as to drive the French from their positions, but not until after a desperate conflict, in the beginning of which the French were successful, and the Prince de Ligne and two thousand Austrians killed or taken prisoners; but at length Massena, weakened by the loss of nearly five thousand killed in various actions, was obliged to retire.

This retreat seems to have been the signal for a general rising; the gallant and intrepid Swiss immediately took up arms against their oppressors, and have fallen with fury upon the French troops; but we are sorry to relate, that this effort of honest vengeance cost the lives of three thousand brave men. The French, hemmed in on every side, but possessing the towns, and advantageously posted, are as yet an over-match for these undisciplined troops.

In the cantons of Schwitz and Uri, the French were driven from the open country into the towns by the peasantry; every straggling Frenchman and every small party are seized and treated as they deserve—as robbers and murderers. The whole Canton of Berne is said to have declared against the French, and expelled their troops.

May 31. With pleasure we have it in our power to declare, that internal peace, order and submission to the laws, is so far re-established among us, that permanent duty will on this day, by order of Government, cease with the yeomanry corps throughout the kingdom.

June 1. This day, his Excellency went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to a number of bills.

After which his Excellency delivered a Speech from the Throne, and prorogued both Houses to the 16th of July next.

The Speech, after congratulating the Parliament on the suppression of rebellion, &c. continues to observe on the improved state of affairs on the Continent—the success of the Austrian arms; thanks the Commons for the large and extraordinary supply voted for the exigency of the state, &c. &c.—His Excellency signifies, that agreeable to his Majesty's commands he has to say, that a joint Address of both Houses of the British Parliament has been laid before his Majesty, accompanied by Resolutions proposing and recommending a UNION between Great Britain and Ireland—and looks forward with anxious hope to the final completion of that measure.

CORK, May 18.

Copy of the dying declaration of WALTER BAKER, Master of the Rooms at Mallow:

"Dear Fellow Christians, "At this awful moment, when I am going to appear at the tribunal of my injured God, the only consolation or hope my poor soul can find is in confessing my errors, and in exhorting you all to return to your allegiance.

"It was drunkenness and idleness that have brought me to this sad end, and have disgraced my respectable family, by this ignominious death. Avoid those who would lead you into drinking and company keeping, the same means of seduction, and return to your allegiance.

"I die an unworthy member of the Church of England.

"WALTER BAKER." (Signed) "ROBERT ATKINS, "RICHARD WOODWARD, Witnesses.

KINGSTON, June 22.

The Spanish schooner Felicite, of 16 guns and 80 men, commanded by Don Bocco, one of the Spanish commanders on the late expedition against Honduras; and a Spanish Schooner with hides and dry goods, called the Minerva, that was under his protection, have been captured by the Hannibal.

We believe it is generally known, that in the late fleet from London, arrived the famous Mr. Bowles, Chief of the Creek Na-

tion of Indians, who it will be recollected was, for a considerable time, detained by the Spanish Government at the Havannah, whence he at length made his escape. He has, we understand, visited Spain since that time, and afterwards repaired to London, where he was greatly caressed by the higher ranks, and held in much estimation by his Majesty's Ministers. He resides at Tatton's Hotel in this town, and it is said, is to be conveyed to the Continent by a vessel of war from this island.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

By arrivals yesterday. The ship Germania, Capt. P. D. Steen, left St. Mary's July 26, Ballast, to J. Juhl.

The ship Enterprize, capt. Aplin, sailed in company with the above ship, and has on board wine and brandy taken out of her—to J. Juhl.

Left at St. Mary's the ship Hope, capt. Hanmond, of New-Bedford.

The Enterprize belongs to Providence—she went from Charleston for the Germania's cargo.

The copper-bottomed ship Columbus, prize to the Janus, came up yesterday from the Quarantine Ground.

NEW-LONDON, July 31.

For the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

HAIL STORM.

On Monday July 15th, the inhabitants of the southerly part of Lebanon, and of the towns of Bozrah and Franklin adjoining, experienced the most awful and devastating storm of wind, attended with hail and rain, thunder and lightning, probably ever known in our country.—About 5 o'clock P. M. a dark angry cloud gradually arose from the south, it continued increasing and gathering blackness and rapidity of motion as it rose. In about half an hour after, a cloud of a brass or flame colour, seemed to roll up in front of it, like a column of smoke, which presently overspread it, growing brighter and appeared more wild and agitated. At this time an extensive black cloud, before unperceived, rose along from the N. W. to S. W. similar to the first, and in a little time formed a junction with it; when they directly shot their united summits high in the air, and the whole hemisphere by six o'clock, was covered with almost the darkness of night: emitting sharp forked lightning followed with heavy thunder. A calm of a few minutes succeeded, while the birds and beasts guided by instinct, fled for refuge as portending some great calamity. The wind with a distinct roar soon began to blow with great violence, and increased almost to a hurricane; when alighting to behold, hail stones of a prodigious size, two or three inches in diameter, were driven with almost the force of grape shot, upon every thing in its course; they were as first scattering, but in a moment came thicker and larger, until they fell in a complete shower of ice, so great as to prevent an object from being distinguished at the distance of two or three rods. Directly scarce an inch of glass was left in the windows next the storm, and in some instances the sashes were broken; shingles were split and blown off the roofs of houses and barns; and vegetation almost wholly laid waste by the fury of the hail; while the wind overturned trees, unroofed, removed, or destroyed barns and fences.—Every think seemed in confusion and uproar, and men and beasts were silent with astonishment.

This scene lasted according to different judgements, ten, fifteen and twenty minutes though most agree that the greatest discharge of hail fell in shorter time. When the hail ceased, a shower of rain more abundant if possible, immediately followed and collecting ran with violence, swept the hail into waves and the rains into heaps, and bore them away promiscuously to the torrents and low grounds, presenting a most singular and melancholy sight. After an hour from its commencement the storm abated, and the sun just rising, broke through the clouds and afforded a prospect dreary and gloomy beyond description. The earth seemed almost desolate and waste. The poor beasts were the objects of the first attention; the cattle were found alive though sadly bruised and wounded, the backs of cows were bloody, legs of horses cut and swollen! when the smaller animals suffered much more: Some pigs of four months old, with sheep were killed, numbers of geese, turkeys, &c. exposed, were beat to death; Birds are daily found in large numbers, in the fields and gardens, dead and maimed: Buildings and fences are seen bruised to such a degree, that they will long remain standing proofs of the violence and size of the hail.

In the field and among the fruits, the destruction is terrible and truly distressing: Corn fields the most flourishing are destroyed, in some not a stalk is left standing; fields of rye, oats, flax, &c. are nearly ruined in many nothing could be saved, and are still plowed up, and in others perhaps a sixth part of the crop may be obtained, but with much more labour than all the produce will neat. The largest grass in mowing grounds is not only levelled with the earth, but cut up and swept away or driven into the earth with a force that almost exceeds calculation.

Vast numbers of apple-trees were blown up and the fruits of all, with good part of the leaves and twigs are broken and stripped off. Many of the fruit-trees in the gardens, such as peach, plum, &c. are so bruised and barked that they will not survive. All the trees even the hardest, are more or less marked in their bodies, and so wounded in the tender parts of the boughs, and deprived of their leaves as to appear at the distance of two and

three miles to have suffered from a blight or a fire. With the most painful sensations do the husbandmen view themselves stripped in an hour of all their plentiful but hard earned prospects; almost the whole of the support of their families and stock. The horrors of the scene and the ravages of the storm are truly indescribable. Many of the sufferers saw only comfort shewn with their ideas of the day of judgment. The hailstones were so large as to be taken for the falling of bricks from the chimney upon the roofs of the houses. After the rain, which must have washed them, they were carefully examined in different places, and found to measure some 4 1/2 inches, by 3 1/2 in circumference, others six inches, some six inches by nearly seven; they are generally compared by spectators to the full size of hens and geese eggs. Banks of hail five and six inches deep, remained on the Saturday and Sunday following and measured then three and an half inches round.—They were generally more flat than round, with ragged edges. The course of the storm was chiefly from the S. W. to the N. E. though some-times the hail came from the south and then again nearly from the west; windows were broken on three sides of houses. It ran much in veins, damaging only some fields and totally destroying others adjoining. The hail extended nearly four miles in width, where it was most dreadful; it grew wider in Franklin, which is to the east, and seemed to spend itself there, ending in rain beyond that place. It was doubtless the same cloud which passed over Litchfield county, &c. scattering its hail through the State, even to the mouth of Connecticut River, which united with the other in the south, took this direction and here spread its most distinguished horrors.

'Tis considered almost miraculous by the people, that amidst all this distress, the lives of men and beasts have been so wonderfully preserved; only two or three men have been knocked down, and one or two children, one of which 14 years old, was so beaten as to be deprived of reason for two days.

However astonishing this description may appear, the public may be assured the writer is impartial in the relation, and no ways interested personally by the scene, but from motives of humanity and curiosity has taken much pains to ascertain the facts; and they are now so particularly related only with a view to preserve, at least during the period of a News-Paper, the memory of so awful and almost an immediate display of the hand of heaven; that the careless and profane may review their conduct and reform: That piety among the serious and reflecting may be promoted, and science by the attention and researches of the diligent and curious improved; the sufferers have great reason to say "In the midst of judgment the Lord has remembered mercy," and be thankful that their lives, houses and cattle have so escaped; what reason have we all to rejoice that it has not been more extensive. Happy will it be if they learn to know him, who has a right to take what he lends; and more happy will it be if we as a nation, are brought by this and the storms upon our country, to a sense of our duty, before worse things come upon us.

P. S. A particular estimate of the damages by the storm is making, when obtained it shall be forwarded.

A letter from Earl Haddam to the editor mentions that much damage was done to the grain, gardens and window glass, in that town. Hail stones were picked up which weighed three ounces, and measured from four inches to 4 and 1/2 in length.

A considerable number of panes of glass were broken in this city by the hail, in the same storm. The storm was violent, at Wicohchee (Litchfield county,) Torrington, Torrington, Harwington, Bristol, New-Hartford and Colchen.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Ship Stockport, Williams, from hence to Liverpool, was spoke on the 27th ult. in lat. 40, 14, long. 69, all well.

An inward bound sh. from Lisbon, supposed to be the Lisbon, Cox, of this port, is below.

The Montezuma sloop of War, captain Mallowney, left New-Castle, at 5 P. M. yesterday; remained, the United States' brig Eagle, Campbell, and brig Florida, Long, for Teneriffe.

The sh. from Lisbon, is said to have had a short passage.

Ship Maria, Thompson, for La Guira and sloop Friendship, Brown, for Cape Francois, went to sea on Thursday, and ship Adriana, Fletcher, for London on Thursday.

A Danish ship is below—name not yet ascertained.

Salem, July 30.

Sunday arrived the ship Essex, Captain Benjamin Henderford, 76 days from Copenhagen Lat. 53, 50, N. long 35, 40, W. Spoke the brig Neptune, Capt. R. Barr, of Salem. Capt. Henderford reports a number of instances of American vessels being brought to by French privateers in the North Sea, and permitted to pass without molestation. Let Americans beware—"the tyger crouches, before he leaps upon his prey."

New York August 3.

ARRIVED. Ship Enterprize, Aplin, St Mary's Germania, Steen, do.

William, do. Charlesston Brig Ann, Lacy, Vera Cruz

Schr. do. Capt. Allen, has arrived at Baltimore from New-Orleans. Left in the river the Dispatch, Clark, the Bellona Capt. Do., and a Swedish ship.

Ship Sally, M'Carthy has arrived at New London.

Big Sally, Hobbins, has arrived at New London from Havana.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 3.

Table with columns for stock prices: Six per Cent. 15 3/4 to 16, Defered 6 per Cent. 14 1/2 to 15, Three per Cent. 9, BANK United States, 15 to 16, North America, 45 to 47, Pennsylvania, 7 1/2, Insurance comp. N. A. shares, 15, Pennsylvania, shares, 27 to 28, 8 per Cent Stock—funded—par Do Scrip with five installments a } below par Do. the 5th installment only } 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 & 90 days, Amsterdam, 35 & 37-100 per florin, Hamburgh 30 & 34-100 per Mark Banco.

Upwards of 300 Recruits from the Western and Middle parts of the State have arrived at Bristol for the 10th United States regiment, commanded by Colonel Moore, all in fine health and spirits, and recruited in a short time. This is sufficient evidence that the service is not so disgusting as has been indifferently represented.

Whatever declension has been witnessed by the Aurora, Darby the conductor, or Editor if you will, is certainly in better case. It is said of him that he gets his daily allowance of gin, "which was not so before," as will also be seen by an old folioquy handed us by one of his co-devant associates:

Darby Dwight's Soliloquy over a Gin Cask. Is this a gin-cask that I see before me, The bung-hole toward my mouth? Come let me suck thee thro'— I taste thee not, and yet I smell thee still. Art thou not wayward Barrel sensible To palate as to nose? Or art thou but A texture of dry staves; a riddled cask Where nothing but the ghost of liquor dwells? I smell thee yet so pungent, and as strong, As that I PLEAD'D MY WATCH FOR.

Thou mindest me of cousin Larry's grog-shop For such an instrument he then did use, My nose is made to quiz my other senses, Or else a pint remains: I smell it still And on the hoops I see are drops of gin Which was not so before. [Dwight makes a second attempt to squeeze a little comfort out of this exhortation and unprofitable counsel, but, afraid for poor Darby's without success.]

There's no such thing! Not one poor gill of gin, in all this round, To wet my whitte. [Exit in a rage.] How did Darby come by this watch? for certain a watch was pledged for gin, and that by Darby.

ELECTION.

Those Citizens of Delaware County, who are desirous that JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, should succeed the present Governor, are requested to meet at the Black Horse, in the township of Middletown, on the 17th day of Aug. next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in order to confide on measures to promote his election.

HUGH LLOYD, Chairman, of the Corresponding Committee of Delaware county. July 30, 1799.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the Township of Germantown, held at Ritter's Tavern on Thursday the 1st of August, it was Resolved, That the inhabitants of Germantown, Bristol, and Roxborough, concur in the election of JAMES ROSS, Esq. as Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to meet on Thursday the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the sign of Genl. M'Pherson in Germantown.

THOMAS DUNGAN, Chairman, August 1, 1799.

A few Hogheads of WHITING, For Sale at E. SAVAGE, No. 70, South Fourth Street, August 3.

To be Let, in Germantown, To a small family, Handsome Lodgings, In part furnished, CONSISTING of a parlor and two chambers, with the use of a kitchen and cellar. Enquire at Mr. Charles Engles, in Germantown. August 3.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the Rendezvous at Easton, JOHN FRANTOM, a Soldier in the 9th U. States regiment, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, swarthy complexion and brown hair, which he wears long and curled; he floops much in walking, and has a considerable impediment in his speech. At the same time SOLOMON KINNAMONT, a soldier in the same regiment; he is a handsome young man, 19 years old, 5 feet 10 and a quarter inches high, black eyes, short brown hair, fair complexion. They were enticed to desert by two men who said they had served as marines on board the Baltimore sloop of war, and went off with an intention to enlist in that service; both were in full uniform, though they will probably change their dress.

The above reward will be given for delivering the two, or ten dollars for either of them, to any officer of the ninth regiment; by Do. TILGHMAN, Lt. Lieutenant 9th U. S. Regiment. Easton (M.) Aug. 3. (5) 499