

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY, EVENING, AUGUST 24.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

8th mo. 22d, 1799.

THE Board of Health, desirous of giving to their fellow citizens, all the information they are possessed of, relative to the prevailing disease in our city, think it their duty to state, that after the most diligent enquiry, they have been able to make on the subject, they find that during the last 6 days there have been a number of persons taken ill, principally in the lower part of the City and Southwark, many of whom have died after a few days sickness, and that at present there are still a considerable number sick; though they are happy to state, from accurate information, a great part of them are apparently on the recovery, and hopes are entertained, from the late change in the weather, which still continues cool, that a check may be given to the progress of the disease: they are therefore of opinion (from the mortality, as appears by the list of interments) that at present there is not sufficient ground for the great alarm which pervades the city; but should it so happen that the disease progresses further, they will, without hesitation, state whatever comes to their knowledge, for the information of their fellow citizens, so as to enable them to judge on the propriety of removing.

By order of the Board, EDWARD GARRIGUES, Prof. P. HOLLINGSWORTH, Sec'y.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Health, 8th mo. 22d, 1799, Resolved, In consequence of the alarm occasioned by the sickness in the southern part of the City, that no person or family remove from a sickly into a more healthy part of the City, declaring, that in every such instance, the Board will exercise the authority vested in them by law, to prevent the injury which may arise from so improper and inconsiderate a conduct.

Extract from the minutes, Paschall Hollingsworth, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

8th month 6, 1799.

The fitting Managers are for this month, SAMUEL COATES No. 82, South Front-street JOHN DORSEY, No. 22, north Third-street The attending Physicians are for this month Dr. Shippen, No. 10, Duane-street, D. Barton, No. 44, north Fifth-street. Applications for admission of patients must be in the first instance to one of those Physicians, and then to either of the Managers; the Managers and Physicians always attend at the Hospital, on 4th and 7th days in every week, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Accidents of fractured limbs, happening to strangers or others in the streets, and brought in at the time, are immediately admitted as poor, at the gate. And poor persons attending on the aforesaid days will receive medicine and advice gratis. Published by request of the fitting Managers and Physicians, SAMUEL COATES.

LANCASTER, August 17.

We the subscribers composing the Grand Jury of the county of Cumberland do, (one dissenting, voice only) Resolve, that we will support with our best exertion JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, at that next general Election as Governor, and do most earnestly recommend it to our fellow citizens, to unite with us in the choice of a man so eminently qualified to discharge the duties of this most important office.

SAMUEL POSLETHWAIT foreman.

- Wm. Alexander, Alex. Leckey, Sam. A. McCosky, Michael Ege, Jacob Rabra, Jacob Miller, John Walker, Andrew Emminger, Masbaw Miller, George Coover, James Power, Andrew Matzer, Frederick Usher, John McMeer, Jacob Hindel, John Morrison, Jacob Oltz, Dissident.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in York to his friend in Lancaster, dated Aug. 13.

As for news we have none, the Democrats are decreasing daily, their party have sent a number of letters to their Republican friends throughout the County, and they expressly mention therein, "If the Aristocrats gain a majority they will call out victory." They have established a Directory, last Saturday they had a meeting in York Township, at Geo. Spanglers; they collected all their friends even as far as M'Allister's town to make the meeting large; it is supposed not more than 20 inhabitants of the township met.

Last Saturday at Cline's tavern a meeting was held; Baltzer Fitz, Chairman, upwards of 40 met, unanimous for ROSS; at Maffets, upwards of 40 met, unanimous for ROSS; at the Broge tavern upwards of 100 met, unanimous for ROSS; the Borough met, 160 unanimous for ROSS; their was also a meeting held Saturday 8 days

109 unanimous for ROSS, except (M'Intire) this last meeting was at George Spanglers.

To Messrs. Wm. and Robert Dickson, GENTLEMEN,

You offered on Wednesday last that Mr. M'Kean would have a Majority of 4000 votes at the ensuing election, and that 2000 dollars had been offered as a bet on it, and refused. I am indeed very sorry I did not know it sooner, or I should have condescended to oblige the Gentleman who offered it. I hope however, I am not yet too late, and therefore, now take the liberty of offering you, for your own pride and emolument the sum of two hundred dollars, provided you will insure the bet to be made. If you concede to the proposition my name is left with the printer. If you do not, I must conclude that the person who offered, has been cunning enough to decline, or that you are liars.

STUMP.

NORFOLK, August 15.

To the proprietors of stages, and others who keep road horses.

Travelling lately to Richmond, in the stage, I observed one of the horses to limp, and upon examination found the joints above the fore hoofs excoriated, about the size of a dollar, by the striking of his hoofs in trotting. This is a defect to which horses are very subject, but the remedy is I believe, known to few, for otherwise it will be difficult to account for the matter of fact, that so many of that valuable class of animals, in every part of the country, are at this day suffering under this torture. I presume it will only be necessary to mention the remedy, to induce every horse master to give it a fair trial. Some time ago having occasion to drive a horse a few days journey in a single chair. I found he cut himself so much that I was obliged to take off his shoes. Shortly after, I fell in with a smith who undertook to shoe him in such a manner as to prevent it, and the method he took was, to make that half of the shoe which lies under the inside of the hoof considerably thicker than the other half; the effect of which is, that the inside half of the shoes being the heaviest, the horse will throw his legs wider apart in trotting. This experiment fully answered the intent, for in driving the distance of two hundred miles afterwards, my horse did not, to my knowledge, strike himself once. I had often before heard of this method of shoeing, but had not paid much attention to it, for in fact, I much doubted its efficacy. It is to be observed, the experiment I made was with the hind feet, but have no doubt it would prove equally effectual with the fore feet, which latter are more frequently cut in trotting than the former. I cannot conclude without requesting all such printers as may think humanity to the brute creation, or the public benefit, a matter worthy of attention, to give this a place in their papers.

August 15, 1799. A. B.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Delaware & Schuylkill Canal, WILL please to take notice, the whole of the Subscription money on their respective shares has been called for by the President and Managers; the three last calls are payable as follows: One for 15 dollars, on the 15th August, instant One for 20 do. on the 15th September next One for 20 do. on the 15th October next And if not paid on those days, are subject to a penalty of five per cent per month.

Wm. GOVETT, treasurer, August 16 at 1st & 6th

TO BE LET,

TWO ROOMS, conveniently situated for PUBLIC OFFICES. Enquire of the Subscriber on the Northwest side of the Public Square, Philadelphia. M. MCCONNELL. August 23 } d6t

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Joseph Alexander, LATE of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania; who was a partner of the firm of Johnson & Alexander, I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, for the benefit of the laws of the said commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the second Tuesday of September next, for a hearing of me and my creditors at Lewistown, in said county, of which, please to take notice. JOSEPH ALEXANDER. August 23 }

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY SEAT, CONTAINING about Ten acres of Land, situated at the 5 mile stone, on the Ridge Road, being near the Falls of Schuylkill. The Dwelling-House has lately received a thorough repair, and consists of a Dining Room, nearly 30 feet long, a Breakfast Parlour, a Housekeeper's Room and a Kitchen, with 3 Bed rooms, and Garret's over the whole. Adjoining the house is a good Garden, Ice-House, Spring-House, Eight stall Stables, and Coach-House, with a large Orchard. Apply to the Printer. August 21 dtm

35 casks of 6d. and 8d. NAILS, and 4, 4 1-2 and 5 inch SPIKES, entitled to drawback, for sale by PETER BARKER, & Co. No. 149, High-street. 8 mo. 2 eodtf.

FOR SALE,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, IN FRANKFORD, TWO good new, strong Two Story Stone HOUSES, each with a pleasant yard in front, paved in, and a garden back, they are handsomely situated on Adam's Road, a small distance from the Main-Street: are very cool and airy houses, and out of the way of dust, there are two rooms on a floor to each, besides chambers and garrets, all well finished, and will suit very well to be sold separate, for the accommodation of small families or together and turned into one large house. Any person inclined to treat for the whole together, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Alexandre Martin, in Frankford. August 22 eodtf.

Late Foreign Articles

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23.

The ship Andromache, capt. Price arrived last evening in 59 days from Glasgow. By her we have received a file of Glasgow papers to the Twenty-second of June inclusive, and London papers to the 19th.—The following comprize nearly the whole of whatever interesting intelligence they contain.

LONDON, June 17.

The next advices from the East-Indies will bring decisive intelligence respecting the sentiments and conduct of Tipoo. It was demanded of him that he should follow the example of the Nizam, and dismiss the French officers in his service. His reply was evasive and unsatisfactory: a positive answer was desired in twenty days. When the last express left India, that answer had not been received; but very active measures were taking by Lord Mornington to act with vigour and promptitude, in case that reply should be unsatisfactory. The first offensive operation will be to seize the port of Mangalore on the Malabar coast, and thus cut off the principal means by which the French could correspond with Tipoo by sea.

The most active preparations are making for the intended expedition, supposed to be destined for the Low Countries. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie has been recalled from Scotland, for the purpose, it is asserted, of being appointed to this command, and Gen. Stewart, it is expected, will likewise be employed. Sixteen ships, chiefly of 50 and 44 guns, are preparing to carry troops, and a considerable number of the guards are to be sent. Before this expedition takes effect, it is supposed the French will be attacked in great force by the Russians and Austrians on the Lower Rhine.

June 19.

Sun Office, 3 o'clock.—We stop the press to state, that an account has reached town from Holland, within these two hours, that the King of Prussia had entered Guelderland, at the head of an army, and that the patriots were flying in every direction before him.

We are still without any further advices from Lord St. Vincent.

The following is a correct list of the British naval force in the Mediterranean.

Table with 2 columns: Name of ship, Number of guns. Includes Rear Admiral Whitshed (5), Rear Admiral Lord Nelson (15), Admiral Sir Alan Gardner (16), Total 57.

Besides frigates and smaller vessels, and a number of Russian, Turkish and Portuguese ships of war, the whole of which are no doubt by this time united, Lord St. Vincent having sent orders to Malta, Palermo, and Alexandria for that purpose.

Lord Duncan, in the Kent, will sail on Wednesday next from Yarmouth, to resume the command of the fleet off the Texel.

Marshal Suwarrow has apprized Gen. Moreau, that if he should dare to put any French emigrants in the Russian service to death, who may change by the fortune of war to fall into his hands, he will instantly order one hundred republican prisoners to be shot for every man Moreau kills.

The Constitution cutter arrived at Plymouth on Saturday: she looked into Brest on the 12th inst. and saw two line of battle ships in the Outer Road and three frigates. The latter got under sail, wind N. E. and by E. and ran out at half past two about 4 miles to Matthias Point, and here to. As the Anson and Unicorn were in sight, they lay there till night, when they hauled their wind for Brest. The Unicorn and Constitution took a brig with Brandy and Wine, one of 16 sail from Bourdeaux to Brest, and drove the greater part on shore. The Constitution sustained the fire of two gun brigs for a considerable time, and received shots in her hull from the shore.

The hon. Mr. North, governor of Ceylon and its dependencies, represents the spice to be so productive, that, including what is already in store, and the produce of the year 1799, more spice will remain in hand than is sufficient to supply all Europe for five years.

A national military college is about to be established, under the patronage of the Duke of York, at High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. Thirty young gentlemen are to be admitted in the first instance. The Prussian general Jarry is to superintend the institution.

Linens, which used to be sold at 1s. 7d. per yard, were sold at the markets of Belfast on the 7th inst. at 3s. 1d.

GLASGOW, June 22.

This day's mail has not brought us any thing worth recording, if we except a report, which the Sun stops the press to announce, of the King of Prussia having entered Guelderland with his army. Our readers will observe, in an article copied from the last Paris papers, in the first page, that his Majesty of Prussia, on the 5th instant, reviewed his troops at Wesel, on the confines of Guelderland; circumstance which, combined with the astonishing successes of the Allies, may induce them to believe, that his Majesty has at length been prevailed upon to join the Coalition for the deliverance of Europe.

There are now two Hamburg mails due.

PARIS, June 12.

The Batavian Republic has begun to adopt efficacious measures for its defence against all attacks. Fortifications are erect-

ing at Zurich and Duesbourg. The Ysel will be fortified between those two points.

The communication with Piedmont is cut off, particularly with Turin; but, from report, we have reason to believe, that city, after having admitted the Austrians, into its bosom, has received the reward of its fidelity, having been partly burned by the fire of the batteries from the citadel in which the French hope to hold out for a long time. June 16.

Buonaparte after being beat by the Pachas of Jerusalem and Damascus, returned suddenly to the wall of St. Jean D'Acre, gave the Pacha a signal defeat and took possession of the city.

STUTGARD, June 3.

It is said that Gen. Vucaulovich has intercepted in Piedmont a courier of Gen. Moreau to Gen. Massena; and that Gen. Moreau in his dispatches had complained of not receiving reinforcements from France and made rather an unfavourable statement of his position. In his rear, in the province of Mondovi, there was an insurrection of 10,000 peasants, who had carried off his small flocks and convoys, whilst the enemy's army in front formed a demi-circle round him towards Verne, Cassel, Tortona and Novi. In this critical situation he had no other alternative than that of marching against the peasants of Mondovi, in order to secure his rear before the enemy joined the insurgents, and cut off his retreat to Coni. One thing not less extraordinary is, that the army of Naples, the first column of which had proceeded towards Rome since the 3d Floreal (April 23) had not effected its junction with Gen. Moreau on the 27th. It appears that its progress has been retarded by two causes, the one that Gen. Scherer had directed it to proceed by Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara, by which it could only enter Tuscany, by going considerably out of the way; and the other that the columns of this army have been much harassed on their road, not only by the insurgents, but by the Anglo Neapolitans, who made a descent upon his rear, in order to oblige him to turn and give battle.

LONDON, June 15.

Lord Bridport, in the Royal Sovereign, with one 74 gun ship and three frigates, arrived off Plymouth on Thursday afternoon, and it was supposed that the rest of his fleet were on the coast, having left the Irish station, where their services are no longer necessary.

We this morning received Paris papers to the 9th instant, which contain more important intelligence than any that have reached this country for a long time past. By the proceedings of the Council of Five Hundred of the 6th inst. it will be seen that a violent rupture has actually taken place between the Legislative body and the Executive Directory. The address of the former to the Directory, is full of complaints and reproaches, and undignifiedly states that a fermentation very generally exists, and that they are surrounded by dangers.

The Council of Five Hundred, besides their address to the Directory, which so fully unveils the desperate condition of their country, have published a Proclamation to the French people, which we regret that we cannot, from the late hour at which these Journals arrived, give at length. In this they censure the conduct of the Agents of the Directory, and call on the people to support themselves in the difficult situation in which they stand.—The Address is couched in very strong language.

June 18.

We this day present our readers with some further interesting intelligence which the last French papers contain.

The Paris papers acknowledge, what we have already learned by Col. Crawford, that General Bellegarde had driven General Lacroix from St. Gothard. The latter was behind the valley of Durferem, and was endeavoring to cover the approaches to Altorf. This intelligence shews us, that including the Grisons country, more than half of Switzerland is already delivered from the Usurpers, who in vain shed their blood to maintain their cruel dominion in that country.

This morning arrived a mail from Dublin, which brought letters and papers of the 13th inst. They contradict the report of a speedy dissolution of the Parliament of that Kingdom.

June 19.

No further information has been received, either from Earl St. Vincent, or respecting the Toulon Fleet. It is now generally understood that no advices have been received from his Lordship since he was off Carthage. The statements therfore, of his having blockaded up the Brest Fleet in Toulon, are founded rather upon what might be expected, than upon intelligence that had been received.

Unofficial and unconfirmed as was the assertion in the Paris Papers of the 11th. of the disembarking of 16,000 men at Leghorn, well informed men begin to attach some belief to it.—The policy of reinforcing General Macdonald, in order to enable him to effect his retreat, is obvious.

Great exertions are making at Brest to fit out the remaining ships of war in that harbour when they are ready, which it appears by the last Paris Papers they were expected to be in a few days. The Farrol Squadron, it is supposed, will make an attempt to sail.

Sieyes, in his speech on his Installation, carefully avoids any mention of the sentiments and principles of the Prussian Cabinet. In his reply to Sieyes, Merlin of Douai merely says, that the new Director

is come from a friendly Power; words too general to enable us to form any opinion of the politics by which Prussia is actuated, or the part she means to take.

Mr Pitt is indisposed with a Cough, and is attended by Dr. Farquar. A relaxation from study, asses milk, and abstinence from wine, are prescriptions advised.

STOCKS.

Prices this day at 12 o'clock. Three per cent. Cons. sh. 60 3/8 1/8 op. Omnium 4 1/2 5/4 5/4 prem.

Extract of letter from Bernes, of the 30th of June.

"The Helvetic Directory have arrived here since the 1st of this month, and in a few days all the Constituted Authorities will be assembled.

"Although the French Army fight like heroes, and the Swiss are equal to them, yet the Enemies Army is far superior in number that the brave General Massena is forced to concentrate his force, and act upon the defensive. He, however, disputes every foot of ground with the Austrians, and at this moment Zurich is in our possession.

"It is pretended here that the French Government has given orders to evacuate Switzerland, nothing can be more false; Massena has declared, that so far from abandoning Switzerland, he will defend it to the last drop of his blood."

The Turco Russian Squadron has begun to bombard Ancona, and has already set fire to part of the buildings of that City.

There is preferred in the Office of Foreign Affairs, the original of a letter written by Suwarrow to the Municipality of Grenoble, in which he threatens them with all his fury, if they do not send back the Pope to Milan.

PARIS, June 8.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of June 6.

After the General Committee of yesterday, the Council formed in a public Sitting, adopted on the proposition of Baulay, the following order.

"The Council of Five Hundred, on the report of several United Committees, orders that a Message shall be sent to the Executive Directory to the following effect:

"Citizen Directors, the French Government is instituted for securing the preservation and well being of the People.

"The Legislative Body and the Executive Directory from the two principal parts of this Government. These two authorities should understand one another, and ought to proceed in concert to attain the common object of their institution. Their means of correspondence are regulated by the Constitution, as well as the respective duties of the two authorities.

"That the Legislature Body makes Laws and the Directory execute them: thus the Directory is specially commissioned to provide according to these Laws, for the interior and exterior safety of the Republic.

"As to the external safety, the Directory is specially placed by the Constitution as a sort of advanced Guard, as the first Sentinel to observe the designs and the movements of other people, and when they perceive that they endanger the existence, or the just rights of the Nation, they may alone act provisionally for its security; but they ought in this case to advise the Legislative Body without delay, who will thereupon adopt the measures which it may think most agreeable for the preservation and dignity of the people whom they represent.

"Citizen Directors, every thing announces that the safety of the Nation from without is threatened, and that the interior tranquility may be involved in it.

"From without we have to sustain a violent war; six months ago we were every where victorious; it appears now that the Enemy has obtained some advantages over us.

"The public voice announces that some powers who have hitherto taken no part, at least apparently, in the war, are against us in arms, and in a state of hostility, not only imminent but real.

"In these circumstances the council of Five Hundred has reason to expect that the communications required by the Constitution would be made to them.

"Citizen Directors, you are no doubt sensible that it does not consist with the dignity of the French people to assume a humiliating appearance towards other nations. They must therefore resume the attitude which nature, strength, courage and industry decline for it.

"It is publicly notorious, that in several parts of the interior of the Republic, uncausings, and even fermentation exists; and the causes are equally notorious. But before we adopt any measures on this head, the Council think it their duty to require from you information as far as you know, what are the causes, and what the means which you think most proper to put an end to the troubles that may arise from such cause.

"In this situation of affairs, a longer silence on your part would give uneasiness to the people and the Legislative body.

"We invite you, therefore, to give us, without delay, information as to this double object of our anxiety."

FLORENCE, May 28.

Gen. Macdonald has been here since the 5th inst. We consider him as the Saviour of the French in Italy and our confidence in him will not be disappointed. His army which has advanced by forced marches assembled here yesterday; it is filled with ardour, and its zeal, which a few reverses has only animated, is a happy presage in our favour. To-morrow is the day we march to free the Apennines, and take possession of the plain. There will only remain a divi-