POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1799.

THE Public are requested to take notice that the Post-Office will be removed to Market Street the fourth house above Eleventh Street, on the north side of the way, this afternoon at half past Six o'clock, where merchants and others are requested to send for their letters, &c. as the Letter Carriers will not during the present calamity carry letters out after that time.

WANTED,

A COACHMAN,

WHO can take care of 4 or 5 Horses and drive a Carriage. He must bring good recommendations of his honesty, civility and sobriety.

Apply to S. WALKER, Pine near Fifth Street.

August 23. §

Wanted to Employ,

A PERSON of *Judgment* and *Integrity* to occasionally attend Vendues to purchase Wet and Dry Goods for an extensive Country Store. Proposals sealed directed to *A. B.* with the name of some other person mentioned, to whom reference may be had, if necessary, for information relating to the qualifications of the agent, and left with the printer, will be duly attended to. The applicant will mention the No of the house where he or she resides, that a letter directed by post may be regularly received.

aug. 20 e94w

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT,

Coffee, Cotton, Logwood & Hides.

APPLY TO

PRATT & KINTZING.

WHO HAVE ON HAND

A very extensive assortment of

GERMAN LINENS, &c.

Suitable for the West-India market, which they offer for sale, at moderate prices, or will barter them for West-India produce.

august 10. ft&th2w

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 3tawtf

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.

Has for Sale.

Cossacs,
Bastas,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Culicoes,
Petna
Romal and } Handkerchiefs.
Mulmul

The foregoing goods are now to be sold at

REDUCED PRICES,

N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this country

may 16 3awtf

A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale

SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Sipler and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 miles from Bristol.

The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a Pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly shore at the river, the water stages for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land stages for New-York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock-street, or No. 161, South Second-street.

june 1.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN WARNER, *Ivory Turner*, late of this City, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective obligations, or they will be put in suit—and those having demands against said estate, are desired to furnish them, legally attested, for settlement, to

Robert Dawson, *executor.*

No. 161, North Second-Street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A PARCEL OF

ELEPHANTS TEETH;

And for approved notes at 6 & 9 months,

A quantity of SLAB & CUT WHALEBONE

7 & 12 feet long—Enquire as above.

august 9 ¶1aw8w

WANTS A PLACE,

AS WET NURSE,

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, enquire at No. 104, Chesnut-street.

aug. 10 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Aaron Thompson, Hatter, formerly of Woodbury, New Jersey, and late of Darby, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—And all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to render their accounts duly attested for settlement to

JAMES B. BONSALL,
of Kingsessing, Executor.

august 17 eod3t

THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Delaware & Schuylkill Canal,

WILL please 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.

BEN. GOWETT, treasurer.

august 16 4t f&l w&th

TO BE LET,

TWO ROOMS, conveniently situated for PUBLIC OFFICES. Enquire of the Subscriber on the Northwest side of the Public Square, Philadelphia

M. M'CONNELL.

august 23 }d6t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *AUGUST 26.*

ELECTION.

At a respectable meeting of a number of the Citizens in the southern part of the County of Philadelphia, agreeable to public notice at the house of Cadwallader Evans in Southwark, for the purpose of promoting the election of JAMES ROSS, esq. of Pittsburg, Joseph Bird, Esq. was unanimously chosen Chairman.

This meeting taking into consideration the critical situation of our country, assailed with implacable animosity by a vindictive and savage enemy, whom neither the laws of God nor the ordinances of man have been found to influence, and who has not only practised upon these United States every species of insult, fraud and violence, but committed unexampled acts of cruelty and murder upon our inoffensive and defenceless fellow citizens—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the choice of a Chief Magistrate of this state being intimately connected with the future happiness of the nation, we are convinced that he should be a man possessing a just regard for the honor, dignity and prosperity of his country, perfectly free from the influence of those perfidious and sacrilegious principles of Jacobinism which have already extinguished every republic on earth but our own—a man totally exempt from foreign influence, interests or connections, to whose integrity and patriotism the Federal government can look with implicit confidence for support in time of danger.

Resolved, That this meeting are of opinion that JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburg possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications and virtues that are indispensably requisite in the executive of a good government—that his conduct heretofore in the State Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution and in the Senate of the United States has been such as to merit our entire confidence and approbation. Therefore we are determined individually to use all honorable means in our power to promote the election of said James Ross to the office of Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, that the following persons be a committee to exert themselves in their respective wards and furnish tickets for the election.

FOR SOUTHWARK.

Joshua Humphreys,	*John Turner,*
Wm. Clifton, jun.	*Henry Moliere,*
W. Robinson, jr. esq.	*Capt. John Fleming,*
Peter Miercken,	*Wm. Taylor,*
John Hood,	*George Randle,*
Thomas Shortall,	*James Moleneaux,*
Nathaniel Hutton,	*Wm. Oakford,*
Isaac Phipps,	*Thomas Wilson,*
Martin Casper,	*Henry Weaver,*
Neil M'Ginnis,	*John Clifton, junr.*
Thomas Wilkey,	*Dr. B. Duffield,*
James Hays,	*John Thum,*
John Batten,	*David Flickwier,*
Robert Allen,	*John Konkey,*
David Ellis,	*John Phipps,*
Joel Wilson,	*John Thompson,*
Dr. Wm. Wallace,	*Geraldus Stockdale,*
John Everhart,	*Adam Keyser,*
Isaac Jackson,	*Wm. Alexander,*
Richard Tittermary,	*Joseph H. Fleming,*
Joseph Huddel, jun.	*Nicholas Pickle,*
George Reese,	*Joseph Johnson,*
Joseph Williamson,	*Aaron Musgrave,*
George Burke,	*Charles Bastian,*
John Delevaux,	*Joseph Ogelbie,*
John Kelsey,	

FOR MOYAMENSING.

Joseph Bird, Esq.	*David Shoemaker,*
Alexander Read,	*Samuel Dixcy,*
Samuel Stephens,	

PASYUNK.

Wm. Corbet,	*Major Buckhait.*

Resolved, That this meeting will support JOSEPH BALL at the ensuing election, as Senator, to represent the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware, in the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different newspapers in this city, signed by the Chairman, countersigned by the Secretary.

JOSEPH BIRD, *Chairman.*

Attest,

JOSEPH HUDDELL, Jun. *Secretary.*

Philadelphia Theatre.

THE Agents for the Proprietors of the New Theatre having agreed to lease to the subscribers the said Theatre, for a term of five years; they wish to reinforce their present company with the most respectable abilities, free from other engagements, on the continent.

Letters (post paid) addressed to "Post office, Baltimore," will be immediately forwarded, and receive early and liberal attention.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

N. B. Musicians of talents and character are included in the above invitation.

august 22 ¶2t

Wants a Situation, as Cook,

IN a gentleman's family, a middle aged white person, who understands her business, and can have an undeniable character from her last situation. Enquire at No. 12, north Second street near Market street.

aug. 20 ¶2t

BOSTON, August 21

Foreign Intelligence.

The latest by seventeen days—received by Captain Waldbridge from Hamburgh.

Operations in Switzerland.

LOWER ELBE, June 29.

By the Vienna Court Gazette, of June 19th, we learn "That the archduke Charles was as Klattern, the 9th June. He took at Zurich, from which the French had precipitately retreated, 94 cannons.

"On the 8th, Prince Rosenberg attacked the enemy near Albersried, and took it.

"The enemy having been reinforced after their defeat on the 29th ult. on Mount St. Gothard, near "the Devil's Bridge," dislodged Gen. St. Julien of some of his advantages, gained the 31st. However, Prince Victor Rohan advancing to Briegen, in the Walloon country, and Gen. Herbert from the Grisons, the enemy were forced to abandon the advantages, they had so recently gained."

FRONTIERS OF SWABIA, June 16.

The Archduke's head-quarters were at Kloten the 13th. He intends giving a few days rest to his brave army, which has been fighting with admirable perseverence for the ten days previous to the 4th inst.

On the 13th Massena's head quarters were at Waldenburg, on the road from Soleure to Basle.

VIENNA, June 12.

On the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. the Archduke attacked the French in front of their strong entrenched camp in the van of Zurich. The combat was long, obstinate and bloody; and the particulars are given at length by his royal highness. On the night of the 5th, the archduke intended making an assault on all their lines; but the French retreated in such haste as to leave in their intrenchments 25 pieces cannon, three howitz, and 18 waggons. In the morning the entrenchments and Zurich were taken possession of. In the latter 94 cannon were found. In the attacks Gens. Hotze, Wallis and Haddic, were were wounded. Our loss is very considerable; and our troops combatted with such fury, that after storming the redoubts they seized the French that defended them, by the hair, and dispatched them with the but-end of their firelocks. In the height of the battle, none of the enemy's officers obtained quarter.

STRASBURGH, June 12.

On the 7th inst. General Massena's head quarters were at Arau, and the army returned behind the Reuss.

June 14.

General Xaintrailles, who commands in the Walloon country, has informed the Helvetic Directory, that he defeated the insurgents a third time on the 1st inst. and drove them over the Lax, in consequence of a brisk engagement, in which 226 Austrians were taken prisoners and sent to Lausanne. The insurgents had lost upwards of 1200 men. The inhabitants of several valleys surrendered at discretion, and General Xaintrailles was in hopes of being soon able to inform Gen. Massena, that the chief end of his mission was accomplished.

MILAN, June 12.

Gen. Bellegarde has gone to Piedmont, from whence he will march against Acqui, with 12,000, and penetrate the Genoese country on that side.

We have just now learned, that the van of Gen. Macdonald's army has been defeated near Lucca, by Gen. Otto, who has made many prisoners.

The fortress of Urbino has capitulated. On the 7th, 600 French prisoners arrived from Lugano.

General Moreau has stretched his right wing towards Genoa, to sustain Gen. Victor, who covers the Ligurian territory, on the side of the Imperial hers.

June 11. Gen Macdonald's army is stationed part on the mountains of Tuscany, and part towards Lucca.—A good position.

June 12. After Moreau had detached Generals Victor and Grenier to Genoa, Gen. V. marched to the valley of Tora, to co-operate with Macdonald. They then dislodged General Otto, near Pontremoli, and beat him back as far as Parma.

VERONA, June 14.

In order to cover Macdonald's march by Sarzana to Genoa, Gen. Montrichard was obliged to make a movement with 8000 men against Modena; but Gen. Hohenzollern has repulsed him. General Otto is now collecting his whole force to encounter the enemy; and General Suwarrow is hastening with the main army towards Genoa, to support him.

The city of Ferrara is raising a corps of 4000 guards to co-operate with the imperial army.

We expect here an army of 12,000 Russians, in all June.

The French troops in Tuscany are joining Moreau. Every where they impose contributions. Even at Bologna they demanded two millions, but were offered only 130,000.

June 15. The 11th, Gen. Hohenzollern succeeded in repulsing a corps of 8000 French, who approached Modena, and took 800 prisoners. But Gen. Macdonald's army of 30,000 appearing, the Austrian general retired to the Po he French extend towards Ferrara and Parma. General Otto is near Piacenza, receiving reinforcements. Gen. Kray is gone in haste to General Suwarrow's head quarters, to concert the plan of operations against Macdonald. The Duke of Parma, and family have fled across the Po, where they are in safety,

Roveredo, (*in the Tyrol country*) June 14.

Gen. Macdonald has marched from Pontremoli and Sarzana towards Genoa, to join Moreau.

Gen. Suwarrow will break out in forced marches from Savona to Alessandria, and another battle will be decisive of the fate of Italy. His army will consist of 50,000 men.

The siege of Mantua is suspended for a short time.

VIENNA, June 19.

Count Melas writes that Gen. Moreau had retreated, and taken a position near Savona, in the guif of Genoa, which enabled him to wait his reinforcement, from Gen. Macdonald's army, and Generals Montrichard and Grenier's divisions, from Naples, Tuscany and Bologna.

In order to oppose this junction, and to prosecute the sieges of the citadels of Turin, Tortona and Alessandria, the troops under Generals Bellegarde and Otto, the divisions of General Frochlich and Hohenzollern, and the brigades of General Seckendorf and Albaini, are to form an Army of Observation, to act as exigences may require. Besides those, 11,000 Russians, who have marched thro' Kaschau and Pest, will join Suwarrow, which will make his reinforcements 25,000 The proportion will therefore be kept up.

Gen. Suwarrow, and army, have marched from hence, leaving a strong force to besiege the citadel. The commander Gen Fiorella, is expected to make a vigorous defence, to escape the fate of the Commanders of Chiera, Pizzighetone, Milan, Ceva, and Ferrara.

After the battle of Ceva, Gen. Moreau left the environs of Alessandria, and retreated toward Asti; on the 10th he continued his retreat to Carmagnole and Coni; and on the 26th fell back towards Coni, Tenda, and Nice.

The insurrections in Piedmont have greatly contributed to its evacuation by the French. They have had several bloody battles with the French and frequently have been obliged to yield to the tactics and efforts of the French. All is quiet now—as the French retire the insurrection ceases, and the peasants return to their work. All the King's Officers are reinstated.

Junction of Macdonald with Moreau.

Vienna, June 19.

Gen. Macdonald having entered the defile of the mountains on the sea coast, his march through upper Italy the accounts of his junction with Moreau are no longer doubted; but the junction of the corps of Generals Gauthier and Montrichard will be vigorously impeded.

"Gen. Macdonald has effected a junction with Moreau's army."

Gen. Moreau left a considerable garrison at Coni.

Another Explosion in France!

Paris June 18.

In the Council of 500 and Ancients, Briot and Savery expressed their astonishment at the neglect of the Directory to reply to the Message of the Legislative assemblies of the 5th, on the interior and exterior state of the Republic. A new request was made, with the addition, that the Councils remain permanent until an answer should be received. Three hours after the Directory promised an answer the next day. The Council of 500 nevertheless continued permanent.

After a violent discussion the Council suspended the dictatorial power of the Directory over the Journals and Pamphlets, and provisionally decreed six articles on the liberty of the Press.

The Council was informed that the Directory had declared itself permanent.

The Councils decreed, at 11 o'clock at night, the election of Treilhard to be unconstitutional.—Treilhard immediately ceased his functions, as Director.

Yesterday the ex-minister Gohier was elected, and proclaimed the new Director.

The Revolution of the Executive Power is nearly complete, and of all the Directors from whom Sieyes so lately received the fraternal embrace, on his installation there is none now remaining but Barras.

Boulay de la Meurthe, in pursuance of his plan to annihilate the Dictatorial power of the Directory, proposed in the sitting of the 30th of Prairial, to refer the answer of the Directory to a special commission. He expressed himself very strong on this occasion on the Dictatorship which a triumvirate wished to assume. I revealed to you, he said, three days ago, the secret of the circumstances in which we are now involved. Since the 18th of Fructidor, the Executive Power has assumed the dictatorship, and neglected nothing to villify the national representation. You have remained silent; you thought they would use this immense power for the salvation of the Republic but they have only employed it to bring on its ruin. They have rendered us the objects of the detestation of all nations. We will resume our place in Europe, and we shall be beloved and respected. I accuse, above all, Merlin and La Reveillere as the authors of these evils. These men can never remain in the Executive power.

Arena informed the Council of several facts, tending to inculpate the Directors and the Minister of the police, in whose office he said they had been continually employed during four and twenty hours, in burning papers; these papers, he added, would without doubt have discovered the arbitrary and illegal measures of the Directory and have thrown a new light on the conspiracy.

Francois, of Nantes, caused a decree to be passed in the name of the commission of eleven members, to whom the message of the Directors had been referred importing that [illegible] should make an attempt [illegible] the liberty and security of the Legislative Assembly, either in giving orders or in executing them, should be outlawed—This decree was sanctioned on the same day by the Council of Elders.—At five in the afternoon, the Council of Five Hundred received a letter from each of the Directors La Reveillere and Merlin, by which they gave in their resignation in order to avoid all dissension.

A list of ten candidates was immediately drawn up, out of which the Council of Elders elected Roger Ducos and General Moulin, Directors.

The Council then suspended the sitting till eight.

Very heavy accusations are brought forward against Ramel, Minister of the Finances, and Francois Neufchateau. General Joubert is appointed to the command of the military force of the capital, in the place of Gillot.—The three cashiered Directors had attempted to cause 70 members of the Council of Five Hundred, to be arrested, which Barras opposed.—They afterwards ordered General Femeres, the Commandant of Paris to arrest 20 Deputies, but he refused to obey the orders. Merlin, who has been called in the Council of Five Hundred, a second Duke of Alba, is said to have committed the greatest enormities.—The numerous arbitrary arrests are now to cease, in consequence of a decree of the Council of Five Hundred—Paris has remained perfectly quiet amidst all these events. The playhouses, coffee-houses, publick gardens and walks are crouded with company.

The Director Gohier has accepted, and has already been installed.

NAPLES RETAKEN.

FIUME, (*at the head of the Adriatic*) June 5.

An advice boat has arrived here from Naples, with the intelligence, that the Russians, Turks and English had landed near the city, into which Cardinal Ruffo had penetrated, at the same time, with an army of 40,000 men. A bloody action is said to have ensued, in which several thousand patriots and Frenchmen were either killed or taken prisoners.

HAMBURG SUMMARIES.

LOWER ELBE, June 22.

The Vienna Court Gazettes of the 11th and 12th of June, received on the 20th, confirm the chief events detailed of late.

Gen. Melas, under the 3d of June, advices no material occurrence in the army at and around Turin. Field Marshal Frolich pushed on beyond Pignerol, Banculiere and Carignano, occupied Fossano, with a division, took post near Savigniano, and his patroles invested already the environs of Cunio, a strong city on the conflux of the Shira and Gesso.

General Vukassovich's advanced guard had entered Carmagnola, Alba, and Cheraccoa in the latter he found several metal and heavy iron guns, with various ammunition.

The siege of the strong citadel of Turin, is continued most vigorously with the guns of the city.

General Lusignan was sent against the French division at Penestrelle, on the river Cluson; and Gen. Alibani has began to bombard the citadel of Tortona. The fortification of Ceva, taken by the armed peasants almost surrounded with French troops, was victualled for thirty days, when the French collecting their force closer, began to bombard it, and re-occupied Mondovi; but the advanced guard of Vukassovich forced them to quit both places a second time.

Field Marshal Kray, at Castellucio, on the 4th, writes of having reinforced Gen. Otto, who had taken such positions near Fernova, (famous for the severe battle between Charles VIII. of France, and the duke of Milan, with his allies) as completely to cover Parma, and Piacenza. The siege of Mantua is continued with the most vigorous perseverance.

Gen. Count Bellegarde, after taking, with unexampled bravery, the famous St. Gothard's Mount, embarked, with his own division, on the Lago di Como, to proceed by Milan and Pavia, against Tortona, to join the Italian army—leaving behind him Gen. Haddick to maintain the communication between Field Marshal Suwarrow, and the Archduke Charles, which is now facilitated by St. Gothard and Turin.

The Archduke's troops passed in haste through Zurich, to pursue the French, and leave them no time to take post again,—Hence the whole eastern parts of Switzerland are evacuated.

Private letters from Vienna state, that Cardinal Ruffo had re entered Naples, and was pursuing Macdonald very closely; others say he was approaching Rome.

From Venice, on the 6th of June they write, that the Imperialists had entered Cesena, on the river Savio, and Rimini, on the river Marrechina, where they took 5 cannon, 60 prisoners, and the French Consul of Sinegaglia.

JUNE 29.

By the Vienna Court Gazette Extraordinary, of 16th June, the junction of Generals Moreau and Macdonald's armies is officially announced. From the above official as well as private accounts, it appears that General Macdonald's march was effected through the mountain defiles in upper Italy, and along the sea-coast, which enabled him to join General Moreau on his retreat to the valley on the river Tanaro, and near Savona, on the Genoese coast. Here they expected also to be joined by Generals Montrichard and Gaultier from Tuscany and Bologna.

To oppose the combined forces of the French, without hindrance to the close siege of the citadels of Turin, Tortona, and Alessandria, the corps under F. M. Lt. Generals Bellegarde and Otto; the divisions