

In the night between the 8th and 9th, two Deputies arrived in the camp from Montoni with account that the armed peasants, to the number of 10,000, had, after a blockade of nine days, taken the Piedmontese fortresses of Ceva, the French garrison of which, of 325 men, they have made prisoners of war, and conveyed to Mondovi to be there confined in the citadel.

At the request of these deputies an adequate detachment was immediately marched to occupy the above important fortresses. One of the deputies proceeded with it as a guide, while the other offered to remain as a hostage with our troops. Indeed the inhabitants of every District in Italy have given proofs of the most favorable disposition towards the great cause in which we are engaged.

Gen. Kray, in a report of the 22d states, that Gen. Count Klenau had taken Ferrara by capitulation, and was proceeding to attack its citadel. Particulars of the capitulation will appear shortly.

Head Quarters, near Winterthur, 31st May, 1799.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 21st instant, the advanced guard of the Archduke's Army (commanded by Gen. Nauendorf) passed the Rhine without opposition, between Dillingen and Schillingen, and moved forward to Andelfingen on the Thur. The army passed on the following day, and encamped near Paradies.

On the 22d the main body of Gen. Hotze's corps also crossed the Rhine at different points between Balzers and the Lake of Constance and on the 23d the Gen. took his headquarters at St. Gallen. Lieut. Gen. Petrarich, who during the operations against the Grison Country had been posted with the right wing of Gen. Hotze's corps for the defence of the Rhine from Feldkirch to the Lake, marched in the night from the 24th to the 25th with six battalions of infantry and the regiment of Kinsky Chevaux Legers, from St. Gallen towards Frauenfeld, in order to form a junction with the Archduke's army, the advanced posts of which were already pushed forward to Nefelbach.

The rest of Lieut. Gen. Hotze's corps marched in the forenoon of the 25th to Schwarzenbach, where it encamped behind the Thur, and its advanced guard took post two leagues in front of that river on the road towards Elgg.

In the course of this day (25th) the enemy attacked all the corps that had passed the Thur. He drove back Lieut. Gen. Nauendorf's advanced posts from Hefelbach, and obliged them to re-pass the river at Audelfingen.

Lieut. Gen. Petrarich's corps was attacked just as it arrived at the heights behind Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this affair the enemy had pushed forward a column to the Bridge of Lin, with a view of covering the left flank of the corps that was engaged with Gen. Petrarich. The advanced guard of Gen. Hotze's left was also attacked, but it repulsed the enemy and drove him as far as the Elgg; in consequence however of the retreat of Gen. Petrarich's corps it was also ordered to fall back.

Early in the morning of the 26th, a column of the Archduke's army under Lieut. Gen. Prince Reufs, arrived at Pfing and in the course of the day encamped near Frauenfeld, where it was joined in the evening by Lieut. Gen. Petrarich's corps. In the night from the 26th to the 27th, Gen. Hotze's and Prince Reufs's columns advanced in connection with each other, to attack the enemy's position near Winterthur. The manoeuvre was executed with great precision, and the attack was soon made after day-light of the 17th with much regularity and in a very military manner. The enemy was driven from his position, but the ground being extremely favourable and much intersected with wood, he effected his retreat in tolerable order, and took post behind the Trefs, where he remained until the evening; the bridge over the Thur at Andelfingen had been destroyed on the 25th, and an unfortunate delay in the construction of the Pontoon bridges in the night from the 26th to the 27th prevented the Archduke's right wing (under Lieut. Gen. Nauendorf) arriving in time to take part in the affair of this day, which otherwise might have been more decisive.

The banks of the Trefs are so steep that it affords an excellent position; but Massena did not think proper to make any further attempt to defend it. He therefore retreated, and took post behind the Glat, to which he was induced not only by the affair of Winterthur, but perhaps also by the march of Nauendorf's column towards his left flank. The advanced posts of the two armies are now separated by the Glat, and the enemy has an entrenched camp, said to be advantageous, about a league on this side of Zurich; but I have no doubt of his soon being obliged to abandon it. He has retired from Rapperswil and destroyed the bridge.

Col. Rivoreto, with the Swiss corps, is at Notre Dame d'Elmsiden in the Canton of Schwytz; he has been joined by some of the inhabitants, and is supported by an Austrian corps under Col. Cavasini.

Official accounts have been this day received of part of Gen. Bellegarde's corps having passed the St. Gothard.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
ROBERT CRAUFURD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 3.

Four tartars have arrived here from Asia. Two of them announce, that the Pacha of Damascus has totally defeated the Arabs allied with Buonaparte, who wished to plunder Damascus. The other two, left Jean d'Acre May 10th, and confirm the defeat of the French;—and that the cannon taken from them have been brought into that fortress, and Gheza Pacha had advanced thirteen leagues from Acre.

PETERSBURG, (RUSSIA) JUNE 11.

The Court Gazette contains a report from Gheza Pacha, to the Porte, dated April 12.—In which he says—"On the 7th March Buonaparte advanced, with a numerous army before the city of Acre, surrounded his camp with intrenchments and began to attack the city, on the 8th, with cannon and mortars. We made, successfully, six different fortifications, at which the enemy left their intrenchments, fought desperately, and lost a great number of men. Notwithstanding all this, they attempted twice to take the city by storm, but they were each time repulsed with great loss. Hitherto, 6,000 of the enemy have been killed, and I sincerely hope, with the assistance of the Omnipotent, to be able to announce to you, soon, the total defeat of the infidels."

This report was perfectly confirmed by that of Commodore Sir Sydney Smith.

ARMIES IN SWITZERLAND.

At the date of June 10th, Massena, and the French army in Switzerland, had "advanced backwards" as far as the canton of Berne, at one point, and to that of Underwald, at another. The Archduke on one side, and Gen. Bellegarde, on the other, have trodden closely on their heels; and though Moreau has disputed every foot of ground, his assailants have become the "occupants of the soil"—and at the last accounts both armies were in such close neighbourhood as promised events of decisive magnitude. The success of the Austrians in Switzerland, &c. has hindered the reinforcement of Moreau's army.

ARMIES IN ITALY.

At the last dates from the hostile armies in Italy, (about June 12th) Suwarow's headquarters were at Asti, with the line of his army extending from thence to Toriona, Piacenza, and Parma; while Gen. Moreau's quarters were laid to be at near Genoa, and Macdonald's at Bologna. On both sides strong indications of active business were exhibited.

It should appear, that the Neapolitan army, under Cardinal Ruffo, consisting of 30,000 men, was in pursuit of Gen. Macdonald's retreating army, when the latter accounts left the Cardinal's Captia.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

THOSE Citizens who have removed with their families from the city, and those who are about removing, are earnestly requested to adopt immediate measures to have their Fire-Buckets deposited either at the City Hall, the old Court House corner of Market and Second streets, or in the new building at the South end of Second street market adjoining South street; and in case of fire, a person will be employed to collect and return them to the above places. It certainly is unnecessary to state the extreme danger the city will be exposed to, should a fire take place when the inhabitants are chiefly fled and their Buckets not to be obtained. Particular attention should be likewise paid that no domestic animals or putrefying substances of any kind be locked up in the houses or yards of those who have removed or are about to remove.

ROBERT WARTON, Mayor.

The printers will oblige the public by inserting the above recommendation in their papers, or few times.

To Thomas M'Keon, Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, *ci-devant* Colonel and would-be Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your honor,

Your honor has *most* published to the world, (unless Mr. M'Keon conducts your private correspondence, and has divulged the contents) a letter *alleged* to have been written to you by the late Lord Mansfield, in reply "to your most obliging and elegant letter" accompanied by Dallas' Reports.

Supposing this letter for one moment to be genuine, by your honor's permission, I'll say a word or two about the conduct which gave it birth. Dallas' reports contained facts decided generally by your honor, being inserted in his *very delicate* dedication to yourself, merely "as your own *po* trait."—Where your honor's *modestly* (in an amiable filling in your general character) could have been when you sent a book composed principally of your own decisions, made A. M. and P. M. before and after dinner; and with such a dedication too, to a Lord Mansfield, Heaven knows!! But certain it is that, by your honor's management, his Lordship could not do less than be even with the dedication. Your honor's letter too, "obliging and elegant" must have been a powerful stimulant to his lordship's civility, for he never would be outdone in civility by any man—Hence says he "laus laudari a te"—this was going pretty far too.

But your honor will excuse me, if I express some doubts as to the genuineness of this said letter, because it, on the 14th day of February, 1791, Lord Mansfield could read and write; and 2dly, because his Lordship was not on the 14th day of February 1791, (as I can prove) at Kenwood.

Your honor however will observe, with great attention, that I did not for the world, insinuate that Dr. Lib manufactured this letter for electioneering purposes (his character is too well certified to admit a suspicion of the kind); nor that Tenny Cox wrote it; his *pure honesty* is verified by the record in the case of the U. S. v. Worral; nor that Dallas wrote it, and much less that

your honor dictated it, altho' your honor has certainly published it. No, no, I hope the world will not be so ill natured, because, I think, your honor may be helped out another way. Lord Mansfield, as other great men, was often teased by the attentions and correspondence of characters, who were desirous of raising their little tenements upon his foundation, and his lordship, not willing to consume his precious time by attending to these gentry, had a secretary, whose duty it was, when civil letters were received, to write as civil answers, and in fact to act "the matter of the ceremonies." 'Twas this secretary who received your honor's letter, and knowing nothing of you himself, he daubed a copy of "your portrait" by citizen Dallas, and sent it on to your honor, and surely he was as civil as could be expected.

I shall take another opportunity of defending your honor from scandalous insinuations that have been made as to this letter, and of supporting the history I have given of it, and am in the mean while,  
Your honor's obliged  
and admiring servant,

B.  
Philadelphia, August 24, 1799.  
[It is remarkable that Archer in forging a letter to puff off his work, dates it at a place not in existence. Lord Mansfield would never have dated his letter from Kenwood—His country seat was Kenwood.]

The difficulties of re-inflating the ancient order of things in France, it is to be feared will prove insurmountable. To such a conjuncture, a genius sublime as that of Henry IV or of Wm. Pitt, could alone prove adequate. To concatenate once more the shattered fragments of the Empire; with a judicious and discriminating hand, to rescue, and avail the country of the aid of its little remaining wisdom and virtue; to pursue with extirpating perseverance the heretics and the heretics of the revolution, undeterred by the calculations of Philosophers and Philanthropists; all require an union of talents and qualities of mind, rarely to be met with in combination.

To preserve the French Empire independent, and to re-establish its ancient Monarchy, is however, an experiment worth attempting, and as there appears no evidence of a contrary intention on the part of the Allies, it will no doubt be attempted, as soon as the Directorial rattle are driven off. The capacities of all the present Royal family, appear to be extremely limited; but as, under an equally feeble Prince of the same family, a minister at the age of eighty (Cardinal Fleury) resuscitated the perishing vitals of his country, from the state into which the glory of Lewis Quatorze had brought them, so now, may be done by a judicious choice of Prime Minister. The aged Mawry, if he be alive, would here meet a task worthy all the energies of his great mind, and would find an all sufficient incitement in the reflection that success would ensure to him the immortal gratitude and reverence of the distressed Peasant, and the afflicted Gentleman, of the wretched relics of ancient Nobility, of the Royal family, and of mankind at large. In France, all would concur in assigning to administration, the glory of realizing the fabled "AUREA CETAS."

The Old Tory furnishes a daily column of "the Teator's morning Repost," headed "British influence." How great an ass must he be, who cannot keep his own count!

It is a curious fact, that those wretches who preach up the doctrine of popular sovereignty, continually fill the air with outcries against government for raising armies. If there be one situation in which men are more completely sovereign than another, it is surely in an army, where they are exempt from civil control, where they have leisure to form plans and means to execute them. Yet strange to tell, men under such circumstances are the most rarely found to aspire after the attainment of this panagathion, this pretended summit of philosophical happiness. If, then, where men possess the most means of being sovereign, they show the least disposition to become so, it would seem not to be so inherent a propensity in nature, and not so obvious a dictate of reason, as is pretended.

That scoundrel patriot, Grattan, (in one of his addresses to the mob, exciting them to infurrection and revolution,) has the following effort of sublime and poetic genius: "Reform is a principle of attraction about which the king and people would spin on quietly and insensibly in regular movements, and in a system common to them both." How happily are the ideas of the spindle, the distaff, and the school boy's top, here blended with that of the revolution of the planets round the sun, from the principle of attraction?

What would Lord Mansfield have thought of our "liberal" Doctor of Laws, had he heard him give an attorney the lie, swelling with the indignation of a rattlesnake, because he happened to differ from him in opinion? Or of his wisdom and dignity, who could descend to reprove the gentlemen of the bar because they appeared in "his presence" with Gingham coats?

Old Malfaisant procured an order to be sent to London, for a wig, with three bob-tails to it, to be made (by his express direction) after that worn by Lord Mansfield. The wig arrived and was sent home in a box, along with a bill, amounting only to the moderate sum of eight dollars. Malfaisant wore it at a public dinner,—but his *cara sposa*, not thinking the old blade so amiable in it, as in his old scalp, ordered him to re-

turn it, which he did, to the importer, who immediately commenced an action against him for the fraud. The wig was produced in court, before the face of Malfaisant, and after being dandled about from one lawyer's fist to another, till it went round the whole bar, finally passed to the constables, who, when their curiosity had been fully satisfied, flung it under one of the benches, whence some negro, or democratic citizen, conveyed it away to his own use and behoof. Of the trial it was maintained that the wig was a good wig and a proper, and such as judges used to wear—but some quip or quiddit stripped the claimant of his lawful demand; he wig meanwhile had been conveyed away; and thus Malfaisant succeeded in cheating him out of eight dollars!

VICE PERSONIFIED.

Is an ancient debauchee, with malicious grin, bushy eyebrows, and wig of formal cut—he is a drunkard, hen peck'd, tho' a tyrant, tho' a coward, cruel. To rescue villany from its fate he would do much, to join that villany in issue with his cause, he would do more. A moon-calf Caliban, hateful and hated in his person, hell lives in his mind. His *Cub* he employs in violating sanctuaries, sacred to Christians, and his minions in extending the Empire of the Devil.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Fontaine," and other lengthy Communications, have unavoidably been delayed, but will be duly attended to.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.	Graves Persons.	Children.
Names of the Burial Grounds.		
Christ Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	1	0
St. Pauls,	0	1
1st Presbyterian,	0	0
2d do.	0	0
3d do.	1	0
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	0	0
Trinity,	0	0
Friends,	0	1
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	1	1
German Lutheran,	0	0
German Presbyterian,	0	0
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	0	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Kennington,	0	0
Public Ground,	4	0
Total	7	5

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease.

By order of the Board of Health,  
WILLIAM ALLEN,  
Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

ADMITTED:  
Sally Kitts from Germantown,  
Thomas Crain, from the streets.  
Mary Miller, from the four gun battery.  
Mary and James Miller, 2 children from do.  
James Gallagher, from Galleit street.  
Mary Shaw, from an alley Vernon & fourth street.

Jacob Hazard, from No. 77, Swanston st.  
David Wills, from Water below Spruce st.  
Judah Lawrence from Front street below Almond st.

Elizabeth M'Clorkey, No. 32 North Water street

John Parish, from the streets.  
Died in the Hospital the last 24 hours none.  
Discharged,—James Barker.  
Remaining in the Hospital 59.

NEW YORK, August 28.

Postscript.  
About sunset, last evening, we went out to Potter's Field, with a view to ascertain the true state of the rumours as to the great number of Burials there. We obtained a view of the Keeper's Book, and found, that from the beginning of the present month, 72 interments had taken place, of which only 26 were cases of fever, and a considerable proportion of the remainder children. It is of importance to remark here, that no persons dead of Fever, are admitted into any other Cemetery, which was not the case heretofore.

We are happy to inform our fellow citizens, that late last evening, but ONE new case, and no deaths, for the last 24 hours, had been reported at the health office. We hope that the present cool weather will restore to our City, in a short time its wonted health.

## Gazette Marine List.

NEW-YORK, August 21.

Yesterday arrived barge Pallas, Bowden, 44 days from Liverpool left Tory Island on the 14th July: Co. Left there

Ship Charleston, Coffin, and ship Perseverance, Ozilvie, for New York.

Armed ship Sally, Holbrook, for Baltimore

Armed do. Hope, Callahan, for City Point Vir.

Armed do. Hercules, —, for do.

Armed do. Swanwick, Kirkbride, for Philadelphia.

Armed do. Clothier, Gardner, for Baltimore—to sail in a week, and under bonds to keep company.

Spoke an English lugger, 16 leagues N. W. of Tory Island, who informed that a French ship of 22 guns was cruising off, and had taken several Americans for New York.

The Mauret, Stidion, sailed 4 days before the Pallas for New York.

The ship Suffolk, Whipple, is arrived at Liverpool in 24 days.

No account of the America, Sands of New-York, at Liverpool when the Pallas sailed.

The ship Wilcasket, of and from Wilcasket, is arrived at Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nassau, to a merchant in this city, dated August 10.

I wrote you of the capture of the Paulina, captain Brook; and that it was generally supposed the vessel would be released; but she has since been libelled with her cargo, and as American vessels are so generally condemned think her situated desperate; Mr. Torton, I am very sorry to inform you, died a few days after his arrival here.

Since the 24th ult. the following vessels under American colours have been brought in here and libelled—viz:

July 25, Brig Bolton, Eldridge, Philadelphia, to Havana,

Aug. 2, Brig Courie, —, do do

Schr. Daphne, Ripley, do do

I am informed you under date of 22d ult. of a number of vessels being brought in here by H. M. S.—the following from among that number have since been condemned:—

Sloop Sally, Armstrong, vessel and cargo.

Cargo of Schr. Aurora, of New-York, caps. adventure excepted, vessel cleared.

Ship Rebecca, Dowler, of Providence, R. I. vessel and cargo.

Brig Felicity, M. Keuzie, of New-York, do do

do do Sally Brown, of Newport, do do Schr

Betty, Hand, of Charleston, do do

Hazard, Cormick, do do

BALTIMORE, August 27.

Arrived yesterday,

Brig Two Brothers, captain Cox, 23 days from Caracas. Left there the brig

—, captain Edinburgh, of Philadelphia, to sail in three days for this place; also, the

schooner Christopher, captain Knap, of this place to sail in 7 or 8 days. A brig

and a sloop followed her in the Capes.

The ship North Point is from New-York.

## SAMUEL REYNOLDS, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints those gentlemen, who please to favour him with their custom, and his friends generally, that he has removed from No. 49, fourth Third street and taken up a temporary residence near the sign of Gen. M'Pherson (Riters Tavern) 3d Germantown, where he will continue his business until the return of the healthy season, all orders attended to with the usual punctuality.

August 20. cod 3w.

## FOR CAPE FRANCOIS,

The fast sailing Polare ship

DEY,

Having a remarkably fine accommodations for passengers. She will sail in about 15 days, provided a sufficient number of passengers offer.

The Dey will also take a quantity of freight Apply at the office of the subscriber on Walnut street wharf.

JAMES YARD.

august 29 d12t

## TO BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Seventh day, 31 August,

A NUMBER of elegant Building Lots, situated partly on the Philadelphia and

Trenton road, and partly on the Bristol and Newtown road, in Attleborough town, or

Four-lane-end, in Middletown township, Bucks county; for which will be taken in payment,

either groceries, dry-goods, or ironmongery, at the lowest cash prices, as may best suit the purchaser.

August 29. 3t.

## Take Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Schlearhart has absented herself from my bed and board, I do hereby forwarn all persons from troubling her on my account, as if do not mean to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

CHRISTOPHER SCHLEARHART.

August 29. 43t

Oellers's Hotel in Germantown.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened his Hotel in Germantown, just above the Market House; he has provided the best of liquors of all kinds, he will prepare dinners at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms; refreshments of every kind to be had at all times, as well as soups every day from 12 to 3 o'clock. His ordinary will be as usual at half past three o'clock.

JAMES OELLERS.

august 26 d2w

## FOR SALE.

A House and Lot, Stables, Shop, &c. suitable for a Store or Tavern, with a well of excellent water before the door; situated healthy and pleasant on the Banks of Toms' River; Dover Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, within seven miles of the Sea, the River and Bay affording plenty of fish, oysters and clams—also plenty of wild fowl in the winter season; and a safe retreat from Pestilential diseases.

Also for Sale, situated as above mentioned on the Banks of said River, several small improved places with valuable Fisheries, together with timber and wood lands, adjacent fall mills &c. Likewise Lots upon said River, on which Houses may be built easy and cheap, lumber &c. Being plenty in the neighbourhood; a new Furnace is erected near by, and from every appearance the place is likely to become good for trade, and about every kind of business, the Navigation of the River being safe and easy, and the distance to the ocean not more than seven or eight miles, the boats for water works and manufacturing equal in extent any in the United States; being situated so near navigation that there is little or no land carriage—any person inclining to purchase will please apply to the subscriber on the premises or to

GEORGE WILLIAMS

No. 60 Duck Street.

WILLIAM E. IMLAT.

august 19 (26) d6c