

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 d 2w

EDWARD DUNAN, Has REMOVED his Compting-house, to Mr. Samuel Mechlin's in Germantown, AND HAS FOR SALE, Of the ship Camilla's Cargo from Canton, viz.

- 400 Chests of Bohem Tea, 200 do of Hyson, 250 do Southong, 20 do Imperial, Black Satins of 1st & 2d quality, in boxes of 50 p. Black and coloured Sewings, in do. Black Ties and Lutefrings, in do. Hair Ribband, Umbrellas in boxes, of 100, 50 & 25 each, 15,000 Pieces of Neckties, Boxes of Paints, &c.

ALSO, 87 Tierces prime Rice, Spermaceti Candles, Patna Chintz, India Prullians, Barbas and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Copper in sheets—1-2 inch and 3 8 Copper and Brat. Bolts. August 26th, 1866.

SEABORN, TAYLOR, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers in general, that he has removed from his house No. 76, Mcherry Street, for the present season, a little above Riter's tavern, Germantown, where he continues his business until the return of the healthy season, all orders attended to with the usual punctuality. September 2. d 2w.

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. 20, fourth third Street and taken up a temporary residence near the sign of Gen. M. Pheron (Witers Tavern) in Germantown, where he continues his business until the return of the healthy season, all orders attended to with the usual punctuality. August 29. cod 3w

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 cod 1/2

FOR SALE, AT DUCK-CREEK, 10,000 bushels Indian Corn, 3000 bushels good Wheat, 50 barrels Pork, AND 40,000 Hhd. Staves. Deliverable at any port in the Delaware below Gloucester point. JOHN CUMMINS & Co. Duck creek 29th Aug. d 2w.

JUST IMPORTED, Into Wilmington, state of Delaware, Sixty Hhds. SUGAR, Subject to drawback, and for sale (there) by Jebu Hollingsworth & Co. Wilmington, August 26 d 2w

NOTICE. The subscribers being duly authorized to receive all the debts and effects of James Wilkins, of Philadelphia, all those indebted to him are cautioned against making payment to any other persons. DANIEL SMITH, GIDEON H. WELLS, August 26th, '99, cod 1m.

TO BE LET. Until the 15th of November next, A safe Retreat from Philadelphia, In a pleasant situation, about three miles from town. Application left at the Printer's addressed to A. B. will be attended to. August 22. tf.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esq. Chief Justice of the supreme court of New-Jersey. Notice is hereby given, THAT upon application to me by Joseph P. Minnick, and John W. Bloomfield for themselves, by John W. Bloomfield in right of Ann his wife, William Bullus, John Moore, in the right of his wife Mary, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, who claim an undivided sixth part of all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Springfield, Burlington county, containing eleven hundred and eighty-eight acres and a half of an acre or thereabouts, formerly devised by Mary Ludlum to Francis Bullus, who by his last will and testament devised the same tract to William Bowler, and John Turner in trust for Samuel Bullus his son in fee, which said Samuel Bullus by his deed bearing date on or about the 5th day of March 1796, conveyed the same to his children Francis Bullus, and the same Ann Bloomfield, formerly Ann Bullus, William Bullus, Mary Bullus, now Mary Moore, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, I have nominated and appointed Job Lippencott, Esq. of Springfield aforesaid, Abraham Stockton and Chas. Ellis, both of the city of Burlington, commissioners, to divide the said tract into six equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me on the 21st day of Nov. next, at my office in the city of Burlington at ten o'clock in the morning of that day, the said Job Lippencott, Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, will then be appointed the Commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for the more easy partition of lands held by Co-partners, joint tenants, and tenants in common" passed the eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord 1789.—Given under my hand the 30th day of August A. D. 1799. JAMES KINSEY. Sep. 2. d 6w.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARMIES IN ITALY. INSBRUCK June 20. From Castelluccio, of the 14th or 15th of June, we learn, that Macdonald, with 25000 men approached the Po, and endeavored, by Rovere, opposite Ostiglia, in, and by Stella, to pass it; but the river was so rapid it could not be done. Parma, Regio, Modena, are occupied by the French again. The Ducal Family have fled towards Mantua. Macdonald seems to be directing his course towards Piacenza, where he must come to a decisive engagement, for Gen. Bellegarde is marching directly thither with 14,000 men; and has on his right flank, by Ferrara, Gen. Kleman; and on his left, Gen. Otto and Hohenzollern. It is not known whether Macdonald means to succour Mantua, or unite with Moreau. His whole army is 30,000.

VIENNA, June 22. The troops of the Italian army (says Gen. Melas) are in full march through Alessandria, to join Suwarrow, who, with a great part of the Russians, will pursue his further operations, at the same time to continue the siege of Turin. It is said Moreau has not been joined by Macdonald's troops, but that 15,000 men were left at Savona, which added a very great superiority to the French. Besides their position is very advantageous. Field-Marshal Kray has already joined Suwarrow. The siege of Tortona, Alessandria and Turin, will go on with all speed. A stop will be made in the siege of Mantua for a while, and it will be only blockaded. As soon as Tortona, and Alessandria fall or reinforcements arrive, an attack is to be made on Moreau's army. The French have attacked Gen. Otto, near Parma, to drive him from his position, but were repulsed with great loss. The Russian auxiliaries came to Laivach, on the 19th; they go (not as was said to Gortz) but by Triest, and thence over the Po, to the army. The Prince Pankratoff came with r from Italy, on the 18th, to lead the Russian troops passing this way into Italy.

ARMIES IN SWITZERLAND. BERN, June 15. Massena has received some reinforcements. He proposes to unite the French and Helvetic troops. The Helvetic Government which removed from Lucerne to Bern, is now gone to Lausanne. Austrian Head-Quarters. The Archduke will soon make a grand attack. The enemy keeps its position behind Zurich. They were twice repulsed in attempting to draw our troops from before the city. The Archduke is in very good health. VIENNA, June 20. The enemy has quitted both the cantons of Glaris and Uri. BRESENTZ, June 20. The whole French army lies between the Reufs and the Aar. Their advanced guard is on this side the Reufs, and reaches to the Lianat. The Imperialists, however, have good hold in Switzerland.

OPERATIONS OF BUONAPARTE. LONDON, June 29. [OFFICIAL] Extract of a letter from Capt. Sir S. Smith to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Nepean, dated on board the Tiger, off the heights of Tripoli, in Syria, April 2, 1799. "SIR, "I have the honour to inform you, that as soon as I heard from the Governor of Syria Gezar Pacha, that Gen. Buonaparte had invaded that province with an army, and advanced towards Acre, the capital, I hastened with a part of the force under my command to succour it, and to my satisfaction arrived there two days before the enemy. In the mean time dispatched Capt. Muller and Col. Philpauz, to put the place in the best condition to withstand the attack of an European army; and by the presence of a British naval force endeavour to animate the Pacha and his troops, to make a brave stand. On the night of the 17th, the guard-boats of the Tiger discovered the enemy's advanced guard on Mount Carmel. These troops not expecting such a force in Syria, posted themselves strongly on the neighbourhood, and were exposed to the musketry and grape-shot from the boats, so that they soon retreated to the side of the Mount. As they found the roads between the sea and Mount Carmel very unsafe, they chose the way from Nazarette, and invested Acre in the morning although much harassed by the Samaritan Arabs, who were more obnoxious to the French than the Egyptians, and have better arms; there the enemy answered our fire with a slight discharge of musketry. It was clear they brought no heavy guns with them, but waited till we began from the sea. Preparations were made accordingly. The Thebes was stationed already off the height of Joppa. The flotilla of the Enemy, which appeared at some distance at sea, was steering for Mount Carmel, when the Tiger saw it. It consisted of a corvette and nine gun boats. As soon as they saw us, they stood off again. The eagerness my crew discovered to pursue the flotilla, was great. Our reinforcements soon appeared, and seven ships advanced. The Corvette, on board of which Buonaparte's effects were laden, came in, together with two small vessels. We secured these, but could not pursue the rest.

[He adds, that with the encouragement which his example will give the Turks, he hopes to defeat Buonaparte's object.] I have the honor to be &c. W. S. SMITH.

[By an arrival at Boston the 27th ult. from Liverpool.]

ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 4. This river is full of shipping, and the town crowded with the successful arrivals of the 25th, 69th, and 9th regiments from Cowes, the 35th and 79th from Lymington, and the 55th from Guernsey direct to this place. These regiments are to encamp immediately on Shirley Common. The Quarter-Master General, Capt. Rutherford, arrived in camp this morning, and every thing is now going on to complete the fame. The 5th having no camp equipage with them, are we hear to be quartered in town. None of the General Officers, except Gen. Burrard, have joined, but are hourly expected, except Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who comes down on Sunday next. The 23d, 27th and the Queen's are also to compose part of the Camp. They are all to be completed immediately to their war establishment. Coote Burrard, and Knox, are to be the three Major-Generals. No cavalry are to be here at present; they are to be stationary near Windford till the infantry have made good their landing. Lieutenant-Colonel Whitworth is to command the Brigade, composed of 300 men, which is to accompany this army; but we do not hear whether they are expected this way. Lt. Col. Terrot's company at Portsmouth is one which is to compose part of the Brigade. We do not yet hear what Engineers are appointed. The Hospital bedding is arrived this morning from town. This encampment it is understood, will not exceed 10,000 men. It is supposed it will consist of seven regiments besides the guards. The Queen's regiment is expected from Ireland with the remainder of the guards 540, with the 960 landing here last Saturday, make the 1500 men. The medical chests which are come down, are small and square, made to answer for horse conveyance.

LONDON, June 2. The British fleet now cruising in the Mediterranean, is the most formidable which England can produce any where. Under the command of Lord St. Vincent's are 52 sail of the line, besides 5 Portuguese, 8 Russian, 4 Turkish, and a Neapolitan ship of the line. PARIS, June 25. A petition of the section of Luxembourg, denounce, Scherer, Merliu, La Reveillere, and Francis Neufchateau. The Directory have done nothing yet relative to the resignation of the Ministers. As soon as the Directory are established, they will consider the change. Scherer was voluntarily gone to the Temple, a prisoner, charged with misconduct in his Department (of War). Rewbell will probably do the same (say the journals). "Journal de Hommes Libres" says, the Minister of the Interior commanded him to give up the porcelain, vases, chandeliers, &c. which he took from the Directorial palace.—Rewbell, in the "Ami des Lois" answers "sooner will I break, than give them up to the Republic. Our armies will be strengthened considerably.

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

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. BONSALE, of Kingsessing, Executor. August 17

NOTICE. Just arrived from St Croix in the brig Sally, captain Cognean, and now lying at Fox Mifflin, 150 Boxes Havanna white Sugars 10 Hhds. Mufcovado do. 10 do. Rum. For sale by the subscriber at No. 56, North Fourth Street. FRANCIS MARKOE. August 31

FOR CAPE FRANCOIS, The fast sailing Polacre ship DEY, Having 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

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Evening, September 3.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock types and prices. Includes entries for Philadelphia, August 24, and various interest rates and exchange rates for London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, 51 at 30 days, 50 at 60 to 90 days, Amsterdam, 35 37 2-100 per florin, Hamburg 30 23 2-100 per Mark Banco.

COMMUNICATION.

WHETHER the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, the present Chief Justice, should be the Governor of Pennsylvania? is a question which has been mooted by the distinguished Orator of causes, Reporter of adjudications, and Secretary of the Commonwealth, Alexander James Dallas, Esquire, and others his associates. On this question, which is pending before the public, some remarks are now proposed to be made. Some, it seems, have mentioned, for electioneering purposes, a report of the Irish descent of the Chief Justice. Be the report true or false, how far is its truth or falshood important to the main question? If he is a good man and has firm American attachments, of what moment is it whether he or any one of his progenitors was born in Ireland or on the banks of the Seine? Another report, it seems, has gone abroad, of his being attached to the Catholic faith. Shall Americans be so illiberal as to say that there are not good men of that persuasion? Look at the Catholic Chapels in Philadelphia! Do they not exhibit their fair proportion of what is amiable and respectable in the community, persons of moral principle and refined honor, friends to American liberty and to public order? Among the meritorious men holding civil or naval offices under the general government, could not Philadelphians name more than one distinguished character of the Catholic faith? A way then with the illiberality of sectarian contention!—Besides, who will undertake to maintain, that the Chief Justice is religiously overmuch? Instead of being compared to a frail waistcoat, should not his religion be rather compared to a sailor's watchcoat, convenient sometimes in stormy weather, hanging loosely about him, and put on or thrown off as may suit the convenience of the moment? Let this objection, then, be struck from the account! There has also been sent abroad, if I do not mistake, a suggestion or assertion about his curling and threatening to hang Quakers. But what does this amount to? If he must curl and threaten to hang some persons, might not he select the Quakers more safely than any other equally numerous description of people? There was no danger, that the benevolent members of the society of Friends would curl and threaten to hang him in return. This then shows what prudence he has with all the passion which is objected against him. Instead of charging him any thing, therefore, for curling and threatening to hang Quakers, let the item be placed to his credit in account as so much for his prudence. If there is any question about the value, let it be referred to the distinguished Secretary, and to Sir William Howe's Pilot, to be determined upon their honor!

It is alleged, that he is of a violent temper. If he has said some hard things to lawyers and jurors and witnesses and parties, who are they? Must every body go to court in Pennsylvania? And have not hard things been said to the Chief Justice in return? How then does the balance stand? Is he overpaid, or is there something yet for him to receive, or is the account even? This complicated question of electioneering financial arithmetic, I beg leave to refer, with all possible deference, to the Pilot, otherwise known as the Ex-Commissioner of Revenue, who wished to Congress to make a noise because he had lost the confidence of the President. Besides, does not the Chief Justice feel himself to be a big man? And would not you have him speak and act as he feels? Give the man, therefore, due credit for his frankness! As to the value, let that be settled by the sole judgment of the piloting Ex-Commissioner and Congress-addresser aforesaid!

It is alleged, that the man is intemperate. He may perhaps at times take one convivial glass or more. But would you have such a Chief Justice drink nothing but water? Suppose that he is sometimes mellow! Is not he as well disposed then as he is usually? To be engaged in drunken frolics, it is true, does not generally qualify men for public business. But who is the person that will say, intemperance is a decisive objection to any man's being governor of Pennsylvania? Let this item be struck off!

It is also further alleged, that the Honorable Thomas M'Kean Esquire, the before-named chief justice of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is unfit to be the governor of one of the most important States in the American Union, for that he is father-in-law of the Chevalier Carlos Martinez Yrujo the envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, near the government of the United States of America, from his most Catholic Majesty called the king of Spain and known as the humbled satellite of the French directory who are hostile to the interests and liberties and sovereignty of the Union aforesaid. If the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania has a daughter whose personal attractions commanded the notice of the corps diplomatique and secured her the honorable felicity of receiving at the altar the hand of a foreign minister, I ask, with equal seriousness and sincerity, what mortal can find in this statement any thing personally against the parent or the child? The honor of personal acquaintance with the late Miss M'Kean, is an honor of which truth does not permit the present writer to boast. As seen by him at some distance, perhaps at the Chapel, in her ostensible charms of youth and beauty and elegant ornament, she has been far from appearing unlovely or unaccomplished. In the present examination of an interesting public question, it is as remote from my wishes as it is from my ideas of propriety, to utter a sentence which would attach the slightest reproach or wantonly cause a moment's pain to a lady of refined sensibility. And I now make my protest against every misconstruction which would pervert any of the present remarks to the prejudice of the lady who has been mentioned. The more amiable and the more accomplished she is, the greater must be the influence of such a connexion. If you will suppose, that the Chief Justice is, as is natural in such case, dotingly fond of such a daughter; and that the daughter is, as she should be, passionately attached to her husband; and that the husband is, as he should be, devoted to his Royal Master; and that the Royal Master is, as he should not be, the devoted instrument of the French enemies of this country;—but stop! Is it not apparent, that the efficacy of the argument results from its being drawn over a lady? and may not this mode of managing an argument disagree with the delicate respect due to the sex? Instantly, therefore, let it be at an end! It is also further and moreover alleged, that the before named Honorable Thomas M'Kean Esquire, was aiding and assisting to the self-elected missionary who was received to the bosom of French Directors and who talked with Talleyrand about farming.—But did not the same Doctor Logan, who is so clever for the juice of the grape, did not that medicinal vineyard-monger, want help? Could he answer the purpose without begging something from his friends to bring him up to the remarkable standard of Jacobinical cunning? Has he done any thing more in this case than aid with some friendly assistance one of his intimates who wanted sense for exportation? Let this item, therefore be struck off! It is also further and moreover objected and alleged, that the before named chief justice, being the candidate mooted by the secretary and associates aforesaid for the high office of governor of Pennsylvania, is friendly to the French enemies of America. Suppose that he is so, and that the French should invade this country! would any man wish him to march against them at the head of the forces of Pennsylvania? Suppose that in such event he would neither march himself nor order any body of men to march, there are brave men who could and would march, without him or his orders, to chastise the audacity of invasion. On viewing the general spirit and military preparations of the country, it may be affirmed, that even the honorable Thomas M'Kean Esq. with his title raised to that of his excellency of Pennsylvania would not have influence enough to make America bow to the yoke of an horde of French marauders. Let this item be struck off! It is also further and moreover propounded and objected and alleged, that the before named Thomas M'Kean Esq. who hath been charged as before written, is notoriously a man variable and inconsistent in politics. What! has not he been for a long time the chief justice? Holding this office, was he not in a situation eminently conspicuous? And, in that situation, did his official character require him to decide on politics or to be politically consistent with himself? His duty being to expound and maintain the law, how could he, in such his legal elevation, be of more political use than by varying with every puff and thus shewing, to those who wanted information, which way the political wind was blowing? Was it not an admirable plan to send through the commonwealth, to be shown at all the court-houses, such a grand political weathercock? It is true, the case is rather different as to a governor; for it is evident enough to all of us, that a Governor is an officer that the helm of state may be properly managed. Perhaps it might be thought rather hazardous, in navigating a public ship, to vary the course with every puff of wind. But has such a project ever been thoroughly tried? Your proud old seamen, I suppose, would not like it; it is what they have not been used to. They are apt some of the proudest of them, to value themselves on keeping a steady helm and pushing the ship forward in her true course, with prudent resolution, let the wind blow high or blow low. Such kinds of men will sometimes have a sort of ambition in their own way. They will have the position of the sails varied so as to take advantage of the varying currents of wind, and, let it change as it may and come from whatever point it may, they are ambitious, such beings there are in the world, not to change their course with every change of wind, but to make the wind, however changeable, always subservient to pushing the ship forward to the port of safety. Whether a political navigator, who is to govern the vessel of state, should be a good helmsman or a good weathercock? is therefore proposed as a question of some consequence in this case. Such proud old seamen as have just been mentioned, were they allowed to put in their oar, might treat this as a strange kind of question. Perhaps some of them might be disposed to say, "If the ship is to be turned