

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Office of "The Gazette of the United States" is removed to the first three-story brick house in Eleventh, above Arch street, where this paper will continue to be published during the prevailing sickness.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 24.	
Six per Cent.	15 1/2 to 3d
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14 3/4
Three per Cent.	9 3/4
BANK United States,	
North America,	45 to 47
Pennsylvania,	14
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	17 1/2
Pennsylvania, shares,	27 1/2
3 per Cent Stock—(funded—) 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. adv.	
Do. Scrip with the six Instalments	1 do. do.
Do. the 5th and 6th Instalments	1 do. do.
East-India Company of N. A., par.	
Land Warrants, 30 dolls. per 100 acres.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	31 at 30 days
Amsterdam,	35 3/4 to 36 1/2 per florin
Hamburg 30	23 to 24 per Mark Banco.

COMMUNICATION.

WHEN ALEXANDER J. DALLAS assumed to himself the office of directing the freemen of this commonwealth whom they ought to elect for their governor, I must confess my feelings were wounded while I reflected on the state of degradation to which we had arrived in submitting to be thus insolently dictated to by a man who has arrived here long since our revolution, under "circumstances" and having previously "acted parts" unknown to me, but has lately appeared here as "a bird of ill omen," at the head of a faction avowedly inimical to the government of our country. An address, signed by Dallas and published some weeks since in the fervid gazettes of this city, and containing the most bale and false-spirited on the political views of the first men of our State, by no means completed the measure of insolence of this man; but a publication addressed to Robert Wharton, Esq. has since appeared in Claypole's impartial paper, with the signature of this Exotic, and exhibits to my mind an influence of impudence unparalleled in any country, and indeed abuse equalled only to that which flows daily from the same factious source of vile slander and defamation. In this publication, signed by Dallas, Cox, Leib and co. the most Dallas says, he "would as soon have expected to have found the worthy Mayor of our city at the head of a band for the purposes of ASSASSINATION AND PILLAGE," as chairman of the meeting of respectable citizens at Dunwoody's. In thus having acted as *abal-man* of a meeting of many of the most valuable citizens of Philadelphia, a fortune-hunting sycophant has the audacity to charge ROBERT WHARTON with "a prostitution of personal character," and with being "President of an association for the purposes of defamation and scandal." For my part I have thought that Faubet's intercepted letter and the general conduct of Dallas that certain certificates which ascertain the value of Leib's character and Cox's entrance into Philadelphia in the retinue of Cornwallis, all had placed the reputation of these men in such lights that it became impossible they could be defamed. But the address to Mr. Wharton, though worthy of Dallas and his co-adjutors, I fear is yet insufficient to rouse into action the indignation of a respectable committee, who appears to be tied to a mill-stone, hanging ponderously about their necks. But will the respectable citizens of Philadelphia who met at Dunwoody's, feel no resentment at the virulent abuse on them and their chairman? If the committee do not think proper immediately to reply to these publications, will the citizens calmly and silently acquiesce in opinion with Dallas and Leib, that they are the villainous band they are proclaimed to be in citizen Claypole's paper of Tuesday? They should recollect and must remember, that Mr. Wharton merely acted as their chairman and signed their acts, therefore this insolent attack is made on them and not on him alone.

A Citizen of Philadelphia.

We are requested to caution the Electors of the State of Pennsylvania against an imposition which, it is likely, will be attempted at the ensuing election for Governor. Instead of James Roofs of Pittsburgh, the Jacobins will attempt to pawn on his friends James Roofs, of Lancaster. Unless the deception is guarded against, a division of the federal votes may be effected, and thereby insure to the Jacobin candidate a fraudulent majority.

The question upon the subject of Removal of the Banks is further postponed until Wednesday next; when, it is presumed, from the favorable aspect of the prevailing malady, the committees will resolve in the negative.

The number of persons admitted in the CITY HOSPITAL, ought not to be considered as a criterion by which a judgment may be formed of the progress of the salamaty which at present afflicts this city. And we trust the alarm which it has excited, will in some measure subside, when it is known, that, fearful of introducing contagion, the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Alms House, do not admit paupers during the existence of the disease; and consequently all persons who were formerly sent to those places are now included in the admissions of the City Hospital.

A late Baltimore paper says, the lovers of the wonderful of nature, may have an opportunity of viewing a CUCUMBER, that measures five feet four inches long, and thick in proportion.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

On the authority of private letters received in town, dated the 13th of August, we mention for the information of our merchants, that on that day there were 34 American vessels in Port Republican, St. Domingo, and 5 while the letter was writing in the Office—there were 54 also in Port-au-Prince; and the markets extremely dull in consequence of the civil war between Toussaint and Rigaud. We further learn, that a conspiracy had been formed to deliver up Port Republican to Rigaud, but was discovered, and 15 concerned in it put to death. The black government is not relished by the white inhabitants—one respectable planter lately shot himself, rather than be subjected to the command of those who were formerly his slaves. In the island of St. Thomas American produce is "literally kicked about the island, and Americans treated with the greatest contumely."

In the Council of Five Hundred, on the 14th of June, Jourdan, in the name of the Committee of Eleven, stated, that a strict execution of the existing laws would augment the armies to 500,000 men: proposed an amnesty to deserters returning to their corps, and death as the penalty of future desertion;—and on the 26th, from the same committee, proposed a loan of 100 millions to be raised on the richer classes, who are to be reimbursed by the sale of national domains. The plan was adopted, and the committee dissolved.

It is a fact well established, that it was principally through the medium, and by the assistance of many of the twenty thousand thieves and miscreants, whose names were registered previous to the anarchy of France on the books of the Lieutenant of Police, that the contending factions in that distracted country, were enabled to perpetrate those horrid massacres and acts of atrocity, which have been viewed with detestation, abhorrence and astonishment by every civilized nation in the world.

The Commerce of England is said to have amounted in 1753, to only one Third its present extent.

In consequence of some unguarded language used by John B. Church, Esq. of this city, respecting col. Burr, at a private table in town, and reported to col. Burr, the latter sent Mr. Church a challenge, which being accepted, the gentlemen met on Monday evening about sun-set on Jersey shore, at Hoebeck ferry. Mr. Hammond was the second of Mr. Church, and Judge Burke, of South Carolina, the second of Mr. Burr.

The gentlemen, placed at ten yards distance, delivered their fire very steadily, without any other effect than the ball from Mr. Church's pistol passing through Mr. Burr's coat. The pistols being about to be re-loaded for the second shot, Mr. Church, with great frankness and candour, made concessions, which col. Burr's second and himself deemed satisfactory, and the parties amicably shook hands.

Capt. Hodge, who carried out our Commissioners to Cape Francois, yesterday arrived from thence in 15 days, and informs that 50 American vessels had entered that port between the 1st and 15th of August.

Price of American Produce, at Cape Francois, when Capt. Hodge sailed.

Flour 8 dollars per bbl.—Pork, 12 do. do.
Beef 8 do. do.—Dry Goods, less than first cost.

Price of Produce of the Cape.
Coffee 32 sols—Sugar 10 dollars per cwt.
2 1/2 sols, duty on the exports—8 1/2 per cent. on imports, Flour, Beef and Pork, &c. excepted.

We learn, says the Providence (R. I.) Gazette, that the lucrative business of Adjudication goes on swimmingly at New Providence, where about 29 fall of detained, American vessels have been recently condemned, stock and snuke.

ALEXANDRIA, September 3.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

The brig Catherine, capt. John Lawrence, of Hartford, arrived here yesterday in 18 days from Barbadoes. On the 21st of August spoke the ship Sympathy, capt. Wm. Hancock, from Newbern to Cape Francois; out 14 days, lat. 26, 20 N. long. 61, 0 W. Captain Lawrence favored the Editor with several Barbadoes papers, from which the following intelligence is extracted:

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) August 3.

By letters from Martinique we have advices of an expedition preparing there, but our communication does not particularize any place as the object of it, and it is in vain for conjecture to make its comments.

Having exhausted our English papers of all their important and interesting paragraphs, we are compelled to substitute in their stead miscellaneous articles, having recourse to the hackneyed promise of making sufficient amends upon the arrival of the packet, at whose stay it is difficult to account.

August 6.—By the Mail Boat that arrived on Sunday last, we are enabled to state the sailing of the Expedition (spoken of in our last) from Martinico on the Wednesday evening preceding, in consequence of which a general Embargo had been laid there. The destination of this expedition still remains a supposition, but that suppo-

sition strongly inclines to Surinam as its object. We hope in a little time to unfold the mysterious consequences of it.

August 13.—By an arrival yesterday we learn that a French corvette had captured and carried into Surinam an English ship of 22 guns, whose name and destination were unknown—and that there were in that port 50 fail of Americans ready laden, waiting for a convoy. The Portsmouth American Frigate, it is added, was cruising off the coast.

The Cyane, from Martinico, yesterday brings accounts of the last fleet having left Tortola on the 18th ultimo, in which Admiral Hervey failed for England in his majesty's ship the Concord.

Yesterday noon the ordnance at Pilgrim and Charles Fort fired a royal salute in commemoration of the birth day of his royal highness George Prince of Wales who attained his 37th year.

From the New-York Gazette.

A respectable merchant of this city, yesterday handed us a Charleston paper of the 16th ultimo, which contains the following:

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Extract from the log-book of the brig Maria.

"On the 24th of July, sailed from Sandy Hook. Nothing happened till the 3d of August, when at 3 P. M. we saw a sloop coming before the wind all full set for us; on coming nearer, we saw that she was a privateer; and tacked for her; at 4 P. M. gave her a shot: she directly hauled her wind, hoisted English colours, and fired a gun to the leeward, the signal for a friend. We put about and stood on our course, then in the lat. 30. 15. long. 67.

"We kept on our course till the 7th; at half-past 7 A. M. saw a large ship off the leeward quarter, and a schooner ahead, steering the same course with us. At the same time saw the Hole in the Wall, off the leeward, and a ship to the windward, standing to the northward. At half-past 8, she bore down, was in a squall, and fired a shot at us under Spanish colours. At the same time we carried away our top-mast steering-boom, which gave the ship the advantage of coming up. She hoisted English colours, and sent her boat on board, which took me and all my papers out. After taking me on board she sent back the boat and searched all the trunks and the hold. After that pressed four men, with regular protections.

"At 5 P. M. sent me on board with my papers, with a lieutenant and 12 men, and made sail for Providence, where we arrived next day, at one o'clock. At two, the captain came on board the Maria, with the Purser, a midshipman, and boat's crew; took me, the supercargo and a passenger on shore with him; left both vessels lying off. About three quarters of an hour after being on shore I found that I was to be condemned.

"The midshipman had orders to go off, with a letter to the lieutenant, to bring the Maria to Forbes's wharf, and there to moor her, which I took to be a true signal for condemnation. I therefore took this opportunity to go off with the boat. On my going on board I met her close to the bar: I told the pilot to run no risk, for if he should touch I would have his head off that moment; which frightened the fellow, and made him keep her off.

"At half past seven, a cloud being over the moon, I gave my officers the signal that I meant to take her, and the word was Maria: which was soon done, and all sail made for this port, where I arrived, all in safety, with the first lieutenant of the Arab, 12 seamen, and the pilot.

"My greatest thanks are due to Doctor Cuyler, for his attention, and supporting me during the passage from Nassau to this port."

SALEM, Aug. 30.

We hear that a partial action has taken place in India between the British and Tipoo Saib's army, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of several thousand men.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.

WEST-INDIA EXPEDITION.

It has been mentioned, that an expedition from the British Windward Islands, was in contemplation.—A gentleman yesterday favoured us with the following:

Extract of a letter, dated Grenada, July 23.
"This moment three frigates have sailed from this island; they have on board six hundred German soldiers, taken from Richmond-Hill here, and bound for Barbadoes. They have taken an equal number from all the Windward islands. Their destination is unknown; but Guadaloupe and Surinam are spoken of."

Some have conjectured that if the information relative to the intended departure of the envoys for France has truth for its basis, the President has received advices from Europe which give a colouring to an expectation of a general peace; and that he thinks it necessary that America should have agents at hand on such an occasion. Not any event however, within the sphere of public knowledge, warrants a belief that pacification is an object very suddenly contemplated by the contending powers.

It can hardly be credited that any profers on the part of the present ruling powers in France, will be considered as sufficient "assurances" to establish the confidence of this country in the honor, justice or good faith of Baras, Sieyes, Talleyrand & Co.

Who can doubt, should America stop at this period to lick the blood embued hand which for years has defoliated Europe, and

flew its fairest portions with outrage and ruin, that the door would not be speedily opened for the admission into this country of thousands of agents from that accursed hot-bed of anarchy, atheism and intrigues, who-of cultivators bear resemblance only to the great Jacobin of old, beneath whose sway undoubtedly repose their former equals in infamy and crimes, Danton, Robespierre, Condorcet, Marat, &c. &c. *Ibid.*

Our Jacobins recently refounded their bedlamite roarings at the idea of any connection with Great Britain; pure love of country perhaps was their stimulus; they alleged that Great Britain was on the brink of ruin, and that it would be mad to have any concern in the interests of a "tottering monarchy." At no period of the present war has so dark a cloud enveloped Britain as that which now appears to hang over France; victory crowns her enemies without, and civil feuds strengthen and expand within: the Legislative power, which has so long been the passive tool of Directorial tyranny, according to the latest accounts, has shaken off the manacles with which it has been bound, and a language is now spoken, which must make the quatuorpletiara of despotism tremble upon the head of the Monster, and produce an enervation, the precursor, it is hoped, of its complete ruin. *Ibid.*

Citizen Sieyes, lately chosen a member of the French Directory, declared himself, after the commencement of the revolution, and not long after the assassination of Louis XVI, a decided friend to monarchy. Notwithstanding Sieyes might have imbibed the idea that the king would be murdered, he probably entertained the opinion that prevailed with many of his countrymen, that the Dauphin would be placed upon the throne; but after that unfortunate youth had been poisoned by the agents of the French Convention, and that the brothers of Louis had left the kingdom, Sieyes probably thought it best to change his notes: The encomium contained in his infallible speech upon the purity and integrity of his brother Directors, was rather ill-timed; as three of that immaculate band were shortly after obliged to divest themselves of the Diadem of purple, and quit the seat of power—and in addition to this, they were accused by the Councils, one of them particularly, as being guilty of the most horrible outrages. *Ibid.*

HARRISBURG, August 28.—On Saturday morning last Wm. Nichols, Esq. Marshal of Pennsylvania arrested Benjamin Moyer and Conrad Fabnestock, printers and proprietors of a Dutch Aurora of this borough, for publishing a "false, scandalous and malicious" libel against the laws and government of the United States. They have given bail for their appearance at the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Philadelphia on the 11th of October next, themselves in 2000 Dollars each, and four sureties of 1000 each.

Vivat Republica.

CHARLESTON, August 24.—Capt. Parker, from Norfolk, informs, that the frigates United States and Insurgente sailed from the Chesapeake on the 13th inst. On the 15th, he saw two large vessels stand in and anchor under Hatteras, which he supposed to be these two ships.

August 23.—A letter from a gentleman in the island of St. Kitt's, to his friend in this city, dated July 21, has the following paragraph:

"The latter end of this week a small expedition will sail from hence, and you may expect to hear that we have taken possession of Surinam, for the use of the Stadtholder."

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED,	DAYS
Schr. Ann, Platt, Charleston, (with the mail)	9
AT THE PORT.	
Schr. Favorite, Woodman, Trinidad,	21
The General Washington, Latimer, from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, is taken and carried into Bermuda.	
The Statira, Seward, and Thomas, Folger, from Charleston to London, are captured and carried into Pampelune.	
Brig Sally, McGill, from hence, has arrived at Hamburg.	

New-York, September 4.

Brig Dilia, Lockwood, Liverpool 75
Twins, Scott, Jamaica 27
Sloop Harlequin, Taylor, Baltimore
Ship Lydia, Smith, has arrived at Dover.
The ship Diana, Captain White, bound from this port to La Vera Cruz, was sent into Jamaica, and labelled—has been acquitted by the British Court of Admiralty; but the owners of the vessel and Cargo, made liable for all the charges.
Capt. Bell, from Oporto, informs, that a fleet of English merchant ships, of 100 sail left there 4 days before for Europe under convoy of an English frigate.

Captain Crook, from St. Petersburg, informs, that a Russian fleet of 10 sail of the line lay in Cronstadt Mo'e having their lower deck guns taken out, to make room for a large body of troops. The destination unknown.

Baltimore, Sept. 2.
Arrived—Sloop Delight, Captain Swain, 14 days from the Havana.

Schooner Citizen, Captain Stockett, 15 days from Havana. Left there the brig Betsey and schooner John, of Baltimore.

Spoke the ship Diana, Captain Bunker, five days ago, all well.
Brig Polly, Captain Feuner, fifteen days from Havana.

Boston, August 29.
Arrived—Ship Christian, Captain Landel, St. Thomas; brig Three Friends, Norton, Martinico, via Hospital Island.

August 31. Arrived—Schooner Sphynx, Gorham, Havannah, 25 days, left from quarantine; ship Ariadne, Le Boquet, 34 days from Jamaica, left from quarantine.

September 1. Arrived—Schr. Industry, Roundy, St. Petersburg, 40 days from Philadelphia. Sailed in company with Captain Clements, who acted as Commodore, for Salem; Capt. Bryen, Hodges and Bethune, for do. Hayes, for Gloucester; Dockay, for Newport; Schr. Trio, Sibey, for Boston; Schr. Rebecca, Higgins, 23 days from Surinam; Left there ship Maria and Eliza, Downs, for Boston; brig Orlando, Caffel, for do. brig George, for do. Fame, for do. Schr. Jenny, Miller, for do. In lat. 29, 14, N. long. 63, 22, W. was boarded by the U.S. ship Montezuma, Captain Malona, 9 days from Philadelphia, (all well) for St. Kitts. Lat. 40, 51, long. 67, spoke brig Zephyr, from Boston, for Cape Francois, three days out.

Sept. 1. Arrived—Schooner Flora and Betsey, 10 days from St. John's; and sloop Industry, Ferrald, 5 days from do.

Sept. 2. Arrived—Schr. Dove, Captain Gilman, 17 days from Turks Island, to Rainsford Island; also, the schr. Friedrich-ship, capt. Crocker, 17 days from St. Vincent. Sailed under convoy, brig Nancy, Captain Smith for New-york; and in company with brig Friendship, Buckley, for Hartford; and schooner Washington, Parson, for Virginia; August, 16, lat. 48, 30, long. 70, fell in with the following vessels under convoy of the ship Ocean, Captain Remalds for Cape Francois: viz. The Alexander Hamilton, brings Eliza, Yard; Polly, Jones; Francis, Cox; Clarissa, Thomas; and schooner Ann, for Philadelphia. Captain C. informs that about the 5th of August, Captain Stone, in a schooner of and from Kennebunk, laden with lumber, was captured by a French privateer, off Trinity Point, Martinique, and was retaken by the brig Nymph, Captain Prier, in 5 hours after and sent for St. Peires.

The schr. Nancy, capt. Seth Dagget, arrived at Rainsford's Island on Saturday night in 9 days passage from Philadelphia—no passenger has been sick on board during the voyage.

REPORT

For the last 24 hours, ending this day at twelve o'clock.

INTERRED.	
In the city burying grounds	6
Hospital ground	8
Total	14

Three of whom were children.
ADMITTED—THIRTEEN.
DIED—THREE.
Remaining in the Hospital 71
Forty of whom are Convalescents.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

5 Deaths and 20 new Cases of Fever were reported at the Health-Office for the 24 hours ending last night at 8 o'clock.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, FOR EUROPE, THE BRIG ENTERPRISE,

A staunch good Vessel, well fitted, about three years old, and will carry about 1,500 Barrels—can be sent to sea immediately.
For terms apply to Wharton and Lewis in Germantown, near the Market house.
Sept. 5, 1799.

SPECULATION.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on Monday the 23d of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of the Subscriber, living in the town of New-Castle, State of Delaware, a number of valuable

LOTS,

suitable for building on, being the South square of the flourishing town of New-Castle aforesaid, distant from Philadelphia thirty-three miles.

This valuable property is highly capable of improvement, being immediately on the river Delaware, having a number of wharf lots on it; and from the depth of the water (earth and materials for wharfing being easily procured) there is no doubt but wharves would bring a handsome interest.

This property consists of five acres more or less, in one body; lays high, and is divided into lots to suit every description of persons.—New-Castle is one of the most healthy and flourishing towns on the continent; and from the increase of trade it has raised property to four times the value it was seven years past.—The number of vessels bound out and in, which stop for supplies of stock, &c. &c. and the whole carriage of goods between Philadelphia and Baltimore, is now through this place. The packets and flages from the aforesaid cities, &c. &c. make it very lively: there is not, at this time, one house to be rented in the place; and the number of applications for houses make it an object for persons to improve. There are a number of elegant and useful buildings now going on, a Public Academy and several private Schools. The malignant Fever has never made any progress, and the Agus scarcely known; the number of children in this place is a convincing proof of the healthfulness of it. The profusion of the river Delaware, up and down is delightful; as far as the eye can distinguish you may view the vessels in different attitudes. There is reason to suppose that public piers for the Navy will be built here, as vessels can fall from this place when the river is fast at Philadelphia.

The conditions of sale will be early and made known on the day of sale. Places of public worship, market and mills are very contiguous.

JOHN DARRAGH.

N. B.—A plat of the above will be exhibited any time previous, as well as on the day of sale August 26.