

# By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 9.  
POSTSCRIPT.

## News! News! (TWELVE DAYS THE LATEST.)

Yesterday arrived the ship *Charleston*, in 46 days from Liverpool; by which we have received a file of London papers to the 20th July. They contain a variety of intelligence of the HIGHEST IMPORTANCE.

### IRELAND

begins to view the measure of Union with England in a more favorable light.

### ENGLAND

is at present principally occupied at home in preparing for an invasion of Holland with 25,000 men, in conjunction with 45,000 Russians, making in all the formidable force of 80,000 effective troops.

### HOLLAND

gives every where the strongest evidence of disaffection to the French and loyalty to the Prince of Orange. The Orange cockade begins to be openly affixed, and even a flag of truce with the Prince's colours, went out lately from the Texel to Lord Duncan's fleet. The patriots appear to be in terrible apprehension, and many of them are preparing for flight.

### FRANCE

has undergone another revolution, which has introduced another change of men and measures. A new system of government is established by the new Directory, and an entire re-organization of all the public departments of the state has been announced.

Among the various other objects exhibited by the picture of the interior of France, the most remarkable is the fresh insurrection of the Chouans in the western departments, and of the Royalists in the south. To these may be joined the New Conscripts, who refused to march to the frontiers—the plunder of the public treasures; the massacre of the republicans; the persecution of those who have acquired the national property; a plea to raise an army of 500,000 men, without a new requisition, and merely by putting in force the laws respecting the Conscriptors; a levy of one hundred millions of livres on the rich classes; and, lastly the murmurs excited by Boulay de La Meurthe when he attempted in the Council of Five Hundred to enforce toleration of religious worship.

### ITALY

gives promise of a speedy restoration to its ancient masters. By the capture of the citadel of Turin, equal in strength to that of Lisle, places the crown once more on the head of the king of Sardinia. Suwarrow's complete defeat of Macdonald infuses the certain destruction of French hopes and the entire evacuation of Italy. No troops it seems had been disembarked at Genoa by the Toulon fleet.

### MEDITERRANEAN.

Lord Keith has succeeded to the command of the fleets here in place of Lord St. Vincent, resigned through ill health. The French and Spanish fleets are completely blocked up by the combined fleets, who are far superior in numbers.

### SWITZERLAND.

Nothing of moment has happened here. Massena remains in a strong position, but the archduke is endeavouring to bring him to battle.

We shall to-morrow continue to give the most interesting details.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary,  
Downing Street, July 10.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the right hon. lord William Bentinck, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majesty's secretary of state for the foreign department.

Placenza, June 22.

My lord,

Before I begin to relate the different actions which have taken place, and which I am happy to say have terminated in the most complete success, it will be necessary previously to state to your lordship the situation of the allied army, by which you will be better able to understand the views of the enemy and the movements by which they have been defeated. The great and extensive plan of operations undertaken by field marshal Suwarrow have necessarily very much divided his force. Besides the siege of Turin, Mantua, Alexandria, and Tortona, were blockaded. The passes of the Susa, Pignerol, and the Col. D'Astiette, have been occupied. Major General Hohenzollern was posted at Modena with a considerable corps: Lieut. Gen. Ott, with ten thousand men, at Reggio, observed the movements of the enemy on that side, while field marshal Suwarrow remained at Turin with the rest of the army. This divided state of the army appears to have presented to Gen. Moreau the most favorable opportunity of retrieving the French affairs in Italy. He hoped, by strongly reinforcing the army of Naples, that Gen. Macdonald would be able to defeat the separate corps of Gens. Ott and Hohenzollern, and afterwards to effect a junction with the army under his own command; and he probably conceived that the field marshal was too distant to afford assistance.

With this view the army of Macdonald, which had advanced to the north of Italy, was joined by the division of Victor, and from the report of the French officers taken, must have amounted to near thirty thousand men, composed entirely of French, with the exception of one Polish legion. Field marshal Suwarrow having received information of the intentions of the enemy, immediately collected all the force at Alexandria, whence he marched on the 15th with seventeen battalions of Russians, twelve battalions of Austrian dragoons, and three regiments of Cossacks. In the mean time General Macdo-

nal had fallen upon Major General Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to cross the Po, with considerable loss. Lieut. Gen. Ott had also been obliged to retire from Reggio to Placenza. On the 17th the French attacked Gen. Ott, and compelled him to fall back upon Castle St. Giovanni, when the arrival of the army under the command of General Suwarrow, enabled Lieut. General Ott to repulse the French behind the Sidone river, with the loss of one piece of cannon and several prisoners. On the 18th the army marched in three columns to attack the enemy. The Russian General Rosenbergh commanded the right column, the Russian Gen. Foeffer the centre, and Gen. Melas the left. The Russian Major General Prince Prokration commanded the advanced guard, Prince Liechtenstem the reserve. The columns began to move at twelve o'clock. The country is very flat and much intersected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the enemy occupied any particular position. An advanced corps of two battalions and two guns at Casaleggio was attacked by the Russian grenadiers, and the whole made prisoners. The French line retired behind the Trebbia. It was too late, and the troops were too much fatigued to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning.

The Trebbia is the most rapid torrent in Italy. The distance from one bank to the other is near a mile. The intermediate space is an open plain, divided by several streams, which at this season are formidable any where. The French occupied the right bank, Allies the left. On the 19th, while the Allies were preparing to make the attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line. For a moment they succeeded in turning the right of the Russians at Casaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this instant Prince Prokration who had been detached with the same intent on the enemy's left, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon, and many prisoners. The French did not, however, give up their object. They renewed the attack repeatedly upon the village of Casaleggio, but they were always defeated by the obstinate valour of the Russians. The attack upon the center and left was equally violent. For some time the success was doubtful, but at night the whole French line was repulsed behind the Trebbia. It was the intention of the Field-Marshal Suwarrow to have followed up this success the next morning, but the French army retired in the night. On the 20th in the morning the army pursued the Enemy in two columns. The Russians in the night marched by Scattina, Montaruno, and Zena, where the rear-guard of the French, after an obstinate resistance, laid down their arms. The left column, composed of Austrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma, as far as Ponte Nura. On the 21st the army moved on to Fiorenzola. Lieutenant General Ott was detached with a corps of Austrians in pursuit of the enemy. Several prisoners have already been sent in. Gen. Ott has reported, that the French are retiring, in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Forte Nova. Prince Hohenzollern has again advanced to Parma. Seven pieces of Cannon, Four French Generals, and above Ten Thousand prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the Allies. General Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a slight advantage over the advanced posts of General Bellegrade. General Moreau's army, from all reports, does not exceed 12,000 men, among whom are a vast number of Genoese. Not having seen any return of the killed and wounded of the Austrians, it is impossible for me to say what their loss has been; it must have been considerable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.

PLACENZA, June 23.

My Lord,

Since I had the honour of writing to your Lordship yesterday, the very important news of the surrender of the Citadel of Turin has arrived. The garrison is to return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Austrian Prisoners. General Fiorella, the Commandant of the Citadel, and all the French Officers taken with him, are detained as hostages till the Articles of the Capitulation are executed. Field Marshal Suwarrow arrived here this morning with the main Army; he will march to-morrow towards Alexandria, in order to cover the Sieges of that Town and of Tortona. Generals Klenau and Hohenzollern at Parma. General Macdonald has retreated with his whole corps by Forte Nova towards Genoa.

I have the honour, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

LONDON, July 12.

The French Generals taken by Field Marshal Suwarrow at the battle of St. Giovanni, were Olivier, Ruffe, Salm, and Chaubray, all four generals of divisions. The first is since dead of his wounds. The killed amounted to about 3,800 men. On the part of the allies, the loss was not less than 2,500 killed and wounded.

From this statement they conclude that the army with which Macdonald was retreating upon Genoa, was reduced to about 15,000 men, including a great number of wounded; and that of Moreau is certainly not more than 12,000.

The army of the allies consists of about 67,000 Austrians and 18,000 Russians. Near 10,000 men are set at liberty by the surrender of the citadel of Turin. Their operations will probably be directed to cut off Moreau's retreat, whilst Suwarrow, in person, will advance upon Genoa by the side of Tortona, and Ott (by the junctions of Hohenzollern and Klenau at Parma, as stated in the Gazette) has near 20,000 men under his command, will push forward to the same point through the valley of Toro,

closely following the wreck of Macdonald's army, which has fled by this road; so that in a few days we may expect the most brilliant accounts from Italy.

The brilliant victory of Casaleggio, and the very important consequences which must be a natural result from the specimens Marshal Suwarrow has given of his judgment and activity, far from having silenced the calumniators of that great man seem on the contrary to have re-subjected the malignity and bitterness of those centuries. It is evident, that the London Journalists do not comprehend the characteristics of the great general, or at least affect it. Nevertheless, for the information of our contemporaries, we think it may not be improper to make here one observation, in order to counteract the impertinent remarks of his rash detractors. It is a principle too true to be possible to the Russian hero, that in ordinary wars it is imprudent to extend too far, or push too rapidly forward, and leave behind strong places filled with numerous garrisons: but Suwarrow found himself placed in circumstances that required him not to be confined to common and vulgar hypothesis. All the countries he reduced rose up in arms against the French; the loyal Piedmontese, in particular, loudly called for him; and the militia of the captured towns coalesced with his troops to blockade the citadels. It was of the greatest importance not to allow the zeal of his troops to relax—to shew the people desirous of throwing off the yoke of their oppressors that we were to be vigorously and promptly seconded in their insurrections. Hence his grounds for adopting the extraordinary measure which succeeded, not by chance, but in consequence of the most profound calculations. As to the charge made against him of having neglected to march against Macdonald, was it to be performed that Gen. Ott would have allowed the important post of Pontremoli to be taken, by placing there a picket of 60 men? Besides, it was by this route that Macdonald proceeded. And supposing the Marshal had taken the precaution to secure that post, was he ignorant that it was always in his power to arrest Macdonald's progress in the North of Italy, as he has done in a manner so honorable?

Fortunately we have received the details of this important affair directly by the simple and clear narrative of Lord William Bentinck, exactly as we foretold on Wednesday last, and they have not passed the corrections of the Official Gazette of Vienna, so well practised in mutilating the Official Accounts from the Armies. We have it in our power thence to judge with precision, of the manœuvres of the respective Generals.

Macdonald having arrived at Parma, could no doubt have effected without loss his junction with Moreau by the Valley de Toro, as in fact he did after the battle; but his proceeding by Placenza to join Victor, shews the magnitude of the plans of the two Republican Generals. It was meant to reach Pavia before Marshal Suwarrow, to secure the important pass of the Po; to cut off that part of his army which was in the Milanese, Mantua, and the Ferravese, and, in fine, to overthrow himself at the bottom of the Alps. They had judged of the resources of the allies in the same manner as the London-journalists.—The better to insure the success of this plan, Moreau had sent off his best troops to Victor.

Suwarrow at once saw the plan of the enemy, and in the promptness of his measures, the judgment of his disposition, the chain of his posts, and his officers, we recognize his vast talents. It is so recollected that almost all his infantry were Russians, and that most of his general Officers were also Russians, not that the Austrians yielded to them in bravery, but as the affair was to be decisive, he thought it best to employ the troops most accustomed to him and his particular tactics, and not to allow the enemy time to take a position for attacking him before he was prepared, and had time to collect himself, and place his artillery. We may observe, that from the authentic dispatches, the allies were much superior in number to the French; that the enemy's cavalry were attacked with the bayonet by the Russian Infantry, and was almost totally destroyed.

These remarks, joined to those which we made yesterday morning, are sufficient to enable our readers to judge of one of the most important events which has taken place since the commencement of the war, and to appreciate the merits of the respective Gens. This event, no doubt, augurs prejudicially to the new government established in France by the Revolution of the 28th Prairial. We fear much that it will not encourage the conscriptions to fly to the frontiers, and furnish the Great Nation the means of regenerating the world. If farther conjectures may be adventured, we have no doubt but we shall be enabled very soon to announce, as well more ample Details as fresh successes in Italy and Switzerland, such as will give ample scope for political speculation.

LONDON, July 19.

The Fanny, Braine, from New-York to Clyde, and the Lydia, Henderon, from ditto to Liverpool, are captured by a privateer of 22 guns, in the North Channel.

BREMEN, July 9.

Macdonald, by wheeling about to the right, had removed the theatre of the war from the frontiers of France to those of Venice, and from the Var to the Adriatic. The idea was certainly a great one; but he lost himself without resource, from not being able to carry it through. The Austrians entered Parma on the 22d ult. and were incessantly pursuing him. They are endeavouring to cut him off from Moreau, and to establish themselves in the rear of the lat-

ter in such a manner as to deprive him of the possibility of returning to France; in short, it is possible we may be on the point of seeing the wreck of the two French armies reduced, perhaps, to lay down their arms in Genoa, and in the territory of the Liguurian Republic. The surrender of the Citadel of Turin will afford us a reinforcement of 15,000 men, of which number, I suppose that 6000 will be sent to the Archduke, in order to supply the place of those which the Count de Bellegarde carried with him into Italy, and the nine others will be sent to General Vuckalovich, to be employed with success against Moreau.

The Austrians approach to nearly to Zug, and to Lucerne, in order to turn the Right of the army of Massena, that I am convinced that the latter will not be long before he quits his present situation, and retires behind the Aax.

General Otto is pursuing Macdonald with 20,000 men, while Marshal Suwarrow and General Melas are uniting with Count Bellegarde to crush Moreau. It is reported here, that Marshal Suwarrow has attacked and defeated Moreau. Macdonald is retiring towards the Mountains of the Bolognese.

PORTSMOUTH, July 10.

Yesterday afternoon thirty revenue cutters, which are at this port to attend the Secret Expedition, received orders to embark on board them 3000 troops.

YARMOUTH, July 10.

Sunday P. M. arrived the Russian fleet, under Admiral Tate, from a cruise off the Texel.

Arrived, the Dordrecht, of 64 guns; Wallenaer, of 64; and the Hebe of 38, armed en suite, to take on board troops.

John J. Parry,

WATCH-MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has removed for the season from his shop in Second-street to the next house to the post-office in Trenton, opposite the Market, where all orders in his line will be executed with particular care and attention.

An excellent assortment of Silver Ware and Jewellery, and Gold and Silver Watches, for Sale as above.

Trenton, Sept. 4, 1799. 3taw2w.

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Col. Edward Oldham (deceased) late of Cecil County, Maryland, are hereby warned to exhibit the same immediately, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Junr.  
Attorney for Mary Oldham, Ex'ca.  
Bhemia Manor, Cecil County,  
Maryland, Sept. 1, 1799. 3taw1m.

United States,  
District of Pennsylvania. } ff.

To the Marshal of the Pennsylvania District of the United States.

WHEREAS in my opinion a contagious sickness in the city of Philadelphia, renders it hazardous to hold the next stated Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the middle Circuit of the said city, the place appointed by law at which to hold the stated Session of the said Court—these are by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me, RICHARD PETERS, Judge of the Pennsylvania District of the United States, in the name and by authority of the United States, to order and direct you to adjourn the session of the said circuit court, directed to be held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to Norris Town, in the county of Montgomery in the same district, being a convenient place within the same for holding the said court; and you are to make publication hereof in one or more public papers printed at the said city, that the said court is adjourned as is hereby directed to be; and you are accordingly to adjourn the said court to the said place hereby appointed from the time you shall receive this order to the said eleventh day of October next, the time by law prescribed for commencing the said session.

(L.S.)

Given under my hand and seal at Belmont in the said district this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1799, and the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

RICHARD PETERS,

WHEREFORE I, the said Marshal, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above order and directions from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, judge of the Pennsylvania district of the United States, and in the name and by authority of the United States, do adjourn the session of the Circuit court of the said United States, which was to have been held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to the courthouse in NORRISTOWN in the county of Montgomery in the same district, there to meet on the said eleventh day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day of which all persons bound by Recognizance or have otherwise to do therat are desired and required to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.  
Marshal's office at Philadelphia,  
September 7, 1799 dt11thO.

Joseph H. Fleming, has removed his Agency and Commission Office, from No. 14, Chestnut street, to his house at the Rising Sun village, on the Germantown road, near the 4th mill race, where he still continues his business.—Several persons having already applied to him for the purpose of collecting debts, looking out lands, recording deeds, &c. in different parts of this and other States—he so icits the further patronage of the public before he proceeds on his journey.

N. B. He would have no objection against travelling to the British or Spanish territories, to transact business for Gentlemen.

august 18 1aw3w.

A two story Brick House,  
SITUATE on Duke, between Front and Second Streets, in the Northern Liberties; having a large garden and yard, extending to Green Street—on which there is a stable and small frame building suitable for a shop or counting house. The house is built in the best manner and in excellent order; two rooms on a floor, wash house, &c.—Enquire at No. 47 Arch street.

F. S. This house was lately occupied by Joseph Engle.  
august 10 2aw1m

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10.

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.

Subscribers in Germantown and its vicinity, will receive their papers from Mr. Kitchen.

Those at Frankford, from the Store of John McClellan, Esq.

Philadelphia, 7th Sept. 1799.

MR. FENNO,

Inclosed I send you a letter from the committee of correspondence for Washington county, covering a certificate from a number of the most respectable gentlemen in that county, proving Mr. JAMES ROSS of Pittsburgh's attachment to the Christian Religion, in contradistinction to a false and scandalous report propagated industriously circulated, by the friends to Mr. M. Keau's election, "that Mr. Ross is an Atheist, a Deist," &c. I have known Mr. Ross from his youth, and his father and friends of York county, where he was born, and a more religious and virtuous family is not to be produced. In my long acquaintance with him, I have never heard an irreligious or indelicate expression from him, and believe him to be a moral, wise and virtuous citizen, a good Christian, and well qualified to fill the important office of Governor.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH

Washington, August 28, 1799.

SIR,

THE committee in this county for promoting the election of Mr. Ross, have learnt where Mr. Ross is left known than here, currency is given by the enemies to his election, (the same conscientious men who supported the election of Mr. Jefferson,) to a report, that Mr. Ross is a Deist.

To prevent the effect of this report, one of the committee in this town, where Mr. Ross lived more than ten years, and until about five years ago, applied to such elders and other persons, noted for their piety and regard for religion, as have known Mr. Ross during the whole of this time, and as easily could be applied to, and they cheerfully signed the enclosed certificate. It was regretted that the absence of the Rev. John M. Millan, (who is the minister nearest to this place, is intimately and has been about twenty years well acquainted with Mr. Ross, and is zealous for his election,) and of the other Presbyterian ministers in this neighbourhood, who are now sitting in Presbytery, more than fifty miles from this town, prevented the obtaining of their contradiction to this false and malicious report. But it was not prudent for the sake of this, to suffer the report to gain force, by the delay of another week's post; especially as those who have signed, are distinguished characters, for good sense, honesty and piety, and respectable for their stations in society. Mr. Allison is judge of this county, Mr. Swearinger, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Riddle are justices of the peace, and the last has been a member of assembly. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Brice, are county commissioners, and the last has been a member of assembly. Mr. Cunningham is a substantial merchant and Mr. Mercer a substantial farmer. These gentlemen being all in town at the time, were readily applied to, and you may be assured, that the certificate of any one of them, is sufficient to outweigh the report. Many more names could have been obtained, but to seek numbers was thought to be giving too much respect to the slander, and a selection of a few unquestionable characters was thought best.

The presence of the Rev. Jan Smith, of Cannonburgh, a learned and respectable Seceder minister, who, about three years ago, removed to this country from Octorara, in Lancaster county, enabled us to procure his certificate also, and upon this we are content to rest the character of Mr. Ross and of ourselves.

We could wish as much ease had obtained as positive a denial of all the other malicious reports lately propagated against Mr. Ross, and we do pledge ourselves that they are false. But we thought it not of consequence to do so, as they are, we trust, generally known to be false; and as such reports from unprincipled and designing men are usually spread on such occasions. But there are so few means of ascertaining the credit due to a report of infidelity and a respect for religion is of such importance in public stations, that we thought it a duty to our fellow citizens to disprove the aspersions of Deism.

Least, therefore, this aspersion should mislead good people, unacquainted with Mr. Ross, the committee here request that you will publish, if you think proper, these documents in the newspapers or in hand bills, as you think best, and in such manner as you think most fit. The original of these certificates is in the hands of the committee of Franklin county.

ALEXANDER ADDISON,

Chairman of the committee of Washington co.

Washington, (P.) Aug. 26th 1799.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE the subscribers, regular members of sundry Presbyterian congregations in the county of Washington, have heard with surprise and regret, that among the many slanderous reports propagated against the