

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12.

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.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock types (Six per Cent, Deferred 6 per Cent, etc.) and prices (13/6 to 82, 14/4, etc.).

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with columns for locations (On London, Amsterdam, Hamburg) and exchange rates (51 at 30 days, 50 at 60 to 90 days, etc.).

Letters for the barque Mais, Webb, for Cork, will be received at the bar of the Coffee House, all this week.

The hostile fleets in the Mediterranean in magnitude and number, far exceed any ever known in those seas:—The English fleet, 52 sail of the line, carrying 2,424 guns, and 36,000 men; the Portuguese, Russians and Turks, 19 sail of the line, 660 guns, and 14,200 men; total 71 ships, 3,084 guns, and 50,200 men. The Spaniards have 17 sail of the line, carrying 1,358 guns and 13,650 men; the French 25 sail of the line, 2,010 guns and 22,700 men; total 42 ships, 3,374 guns and 36,350 men. This great superiority of our fleet makes us hope that the enemy's fleets cannot effect any more escapes, but that we shall soon hear of their defeat.

The French General Macdonald's Father was engaged in the Rebellion of 1745; was the head of a great Highland Clan; and in the Defeat of Prince Charles Edward, Macdonald died to France.

Only Four Deaths and Five new Cases were reported at New-York for the 24 hours ending Tuesday evening.

ERRATUM.

The palpable error 'unnecessary', instead of NECESSARY, in the 5th line, 1st par. of "A TRUE AMERICAN", in yesterday's Gazette, was occasioned by the unavoidable hurry in which the paper was put to press.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED AT THE FORT. United States brig Augusta, Bird, sixteen days from Boston.

Schr. John, Harper, Newbern, (N. C.) left there the 1st of September; detained, the captain being sick.

Ship Delaware, Clay, from hence, arrived at London.

The report of a ship below, bound up, is premature.

New-York, September 11.

We are authorized to affirm, by the gentlemen who came passenger in the Two Friends, capt. Gardner, from London, that the ship Fanny, Braine, and ship Lydia, Henderson, are recaptured by the British, and have both arrived at Falmouth.

ARRIVED Days Ship Two Friends, Gardner, London 42 Albemarle, Brown, Liverpool 74 Pegasus, Conklin, Bermuda 10 Brig Integrity, Gillander, Hamburg 48

The Two Friends, from London, failed in company with the ship Diana of Boston, ship Eliza of Portland, ship Rebecca of Norfolk, and 15 or 20 other American vessels, names not recollected.

Aug. 25, lat. 44, 00, fell in with the British Jamaica fleet, and was boarded by the Serpent, sloop of war.

Sept. 5, spoke ship Pegasus, Conklin, 10 days from Bermuda. This ship was bound from New York to La Vera Cruz, and captured on her passage there, by one of his Britannic majesty's ships, carried into Bermuda, where her cargo was condemned, and the ship politely permitted to come back to N. York.

Baltimore, Sept. 9.

ARRIVED on Saturday. Schr. Rover, captain Foster, 21 days from St. Jago.

Schooner Olive, captain Arnold, 15 days from Barracoa.

Schooner Nymph, capt. Boyd, 15 days from St. Thomas.

The brig Fair Columbia, captain Malony, and schooner Nancy, of Baltimore, came out in company with the Nymph under convoy of the brig Pickering, and Merrimack, sloop of war.

Captain Boyd was bound to Surinam, but was stopped by the captain of the brig Pick-

ering, who informed him that the place was blockaded by the English, which information was received by the British commander. Same day arrived, sloop William Henry, capt. Maddox, 16 days from St. Croix. Arrived yesterday, schooner Sufanna, captain Smith, 12 days from Havana.

September 10.

ARRIVED THIS DAY. Sloop Hercules, captain Reynolds, 18 days from Cape Francois—Left there a great number of American vessels, but from the hurry of business, neglected getting a list. Spoke the Constellation in lat. 34, 40, long. 94, 40, W. The brig Dispatch, of Philadelphia, is in the river from Hull.

Schooner Don, captain Jervis, 18 days from St. Thomas—The brig Columbia, and schooner Little John, of Baltimore, came out with the Don, under convoy of the Gan- ges sloop of war—parted from the fleet on 26th August.

Schooner John, captain Mirack, fifteen days from the Matanzas—Spoke the sloop Regulator, of New York, from New-Orleans in lat. 25.

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.

Table with columns for church names (Christ Church, St. Peters, St. Pauls, etc.) and number of burials (0, 0, 1, etc.).

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

WILLIAM ALLEN, Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

ADMITTED. Catharine Fagan, Lombard, between 4th and 5th street. John Davis, from the street. Sally Jones, from do.

DIED

Henry Kerr, ill 4 days previous to admission Peter Mackprang, ill 6 do. do. Michael Luke, (Captain) ill 7 do. and admitted with the Black vomit Joseph Hett, ill 6 do. do. Barney Fuller, do. 3 and admitted delirious Sally Jones, admitted delirious.

Remaining in the Hospital 49, of whom 38 are convalescents.

Interred in the Public ground the last 24 hours.

Table with columns for location (City and suburbs, City Hospital) and number of burials (1, 6).

PETER HELM, Steward.

VINEGAR.

CYDER VINEGAR, one and two years old, fit for pickling. For sale by the Cash or Gallon, at No. 191, North Third Street.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

As usual, by—RICHARD B. JACKSON. Sept. 12. 9100

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. an apprentice lad, named Jsaiah Combs, paper maker by trade, about 18 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, wore his hair queued, had on a dark blue coat, spotted velvet waistcoat, brown overalls, with several other articles of wearing apparel; it is probable he will change his clothes as he took a number with him.

Any person that will bring said apprentice home shall have the above the reward and all reasonable charges paid.

At the same time ran away, an apprentice lad, named Joseph Barner, paper maker by trade, about 20 years of age five feet eight or ten inches high, light complexion, down look, wore his hair queued, remarkable for being a noted liar, had on when he went away a hat half worn, brown mixture cloth coat, striped velvet waistcoat, and many other clothes.

Any person that will take the said apprentice up and bring him home shall have one half cent reward and no charges paid.

PETER BECHTEL.

Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, September 10, 1799.

Wants a place as a Coachman,

OR as an Attendant to a travelling gentleman, a steady capable man, who can produce satisfactory recommendations. Enquire at Mr. Richard Hunt's, No. 28, south Fourth street. August 14.

By this Day's Mail.

Latest from Europe.

London dates to July 25.

By the arrival at New York, of the Two Friends, Gardner, 42 days from London.

We give to day from London Papers to the 25th of July, several additional articles of intelligence, of still higher moment than those we yesterday gave.

The Ex-Directory are publicly charged in Paris with the

ASSASSINATION

of the French Deputies at Raffady. The establishment of Louis the 18th on the Throne of his ancestors, and the restoration of

MONARCHY

in France, appear to be events now pretty generally expected.

The return of the Dutch to their allegiance to the

STADTHOLDER

is evinced by a variety of circumstances.

MACDONALD

is in disgrace, and deprived of his command; and

MOREAU

has also been defeated in a most murderous battle, in which he lost 20,000 men.

THE DUKE OF TUSCANY

is restored to his throne and dominions.

BUONAPARTE

is now despair'd of even by the French, and by official intelligence his army was reduced to a handful of men and no hope of escape left him.

THE FLEETS

of France and Spain have certainly eluded the vigilance of the English, and found their way into the Atlantic.

LONDON, July 24.

DOWNING STREET, July 23, 1799.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, were this day received from the right honorable Lord Henley by the right honorable Lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the Foreign department.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 6, 1799.

The Letters from Constantinople of the 18th inst. state, that Official Intelligence had been received by the Turkish government from Acre, that the garrison of that place had made, on the 21st of May, a general sally against the Army of General Buonaparte, had completely defeated it, and put a great part to the sword; that general Buonaparte, had, in consequence, found himself obliged to set fire to his camp and baggage, and to avail himself of the darkness of the night to retire towards Joppa; that Ghezer Pacha had immediately not only sent his cavalry in pursuit of him, but had dispatched orders to proper places in as far as might be possible to straighten or cut off their retreat; and that the heads of thirteen French generals and three hundred French officers, sent by different Tartars, had arrived at Constantinople, and had been exposed according to custom, on the gate of the palace, with a suitable inscription.

A second Messenger from Marshal Suwarow dispatched from Alexandria on the 1st inst. is arrived. I am informed that, besides a detail relation of the brilliant successes of the Imperial army on the 17th, 18th, and 19th past and by which it appears, that the loss of the French amounts in all to 20,000 men killed and taken prisoners, he brings an account of the Austrians having re-occupied the town of Tortona.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated July 9, '99.

An express arrived yesterday with dispatches from General Kray of the 1st inst. mentioning the surrender of Bologna, by capitulation, to General Klenau on the preceding day.

In addition to the intelligence which I lately conveyed to your lordship of the defeat of general Buonaparte, and his flight towards Joppa, I have now to state, that this government has received official accounts from Constantinople, dated the 22d past, that Joppa had been taken by the allied force, (meaning it is supposed, that under Sir Sydney Smith and a body of Turks;) that Buonaparte had reached El Arish, on the frontier of Soria, in his flight; and that it was scarcely to be believed that in its present circumstances of distress he would be able to gain safety the Egyptian side of the desert.

The Master of the Ville de Paris, Lord St. Vincent's flag ship, arrived at the admiralty this morning, with dispatches from his Lordship, and advices from General Cupler. These dispatches confirm the former accounts received of the junction of the French and Spanish fleets. There had been no action at the date of the dispatches.

We understand that ministers have received the resignation of admiral Lord St. Vincent's.—The continuance of the indisposition, which forced him some weeks ago to quit the command of the fleet, and repair to Gibraltar, has induced the gallant veteran to retire from the station which he has filled with so much glory to himself and to the British name. He will ever be revered as one of the most distinguished naval commanders of England, and his achievements will long be remembered with gratitude and admiration. Lord Keith now takes the chief command of the Mediterranean fleet, and after Lord St. Vincent's, it could not pass into abler hands.

The state of Paris, as it is now represented, seems something like that of London after Cromwell's death, as drawn by Butler.

The different parties are described as not knowing well what to do, and few agreeing in the same opinion.

Some are for setting up a King—Others again for no such thing!

VIENNA, July 6.

This morning Prince Solkowsky, and last night, Captain Nuchant of the staff, arrived express from Italy, and two Russian officers, with French standards and other trophies of war. By the first we learn, that Field Marshal Suwarow has defeated General Moreau, after a battle of three days; and the citadel of Alessandria is said to have surrendered to the allies. The latter brings the confirmation of the important intelligence of General Moreau having been completely defeated and put to flight by the allies, in the Gensole, after one of the bloodiest battles, Suwarow's dispatches are dated the 30th of June, in the evening. To-morrow the Court will publish the details.

The loss of the citadel of Turin was very painful to Moreau, as it covered in some measure, his rear and left flank.

From the London D. Advertiser, July 24.

FRANCE.

SOCIETY OF THE MANEGE. July 15.

Destrem opened the sitting by a speech in honour of the 14th of July, in which he assured the political societies that the Legislative Body, would maintain the constitution of the third year. He declared that the legislative body saw with gratitude the unflinching devotion of the real friends of liberty, and that it would not cease to make a common cause with the political societies so long as wisdom and energy were the basis of their labours.

This speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and the society ordered it to be printed.

The Reporter of the committee of presentation read a list of the citizens who had been admitted members, and of those who requested to be admitted. The committee declared that they were scarcely able to attend to all the applications for admittance, but that they would employ day and night in performing that duty.—Among the candidates were marked the names of deputies, generals, and citizen of every description who are the dearest to liberty.—The number of members admitted now exceeds 800.

F. Lepelletier opposed this. He said that the absurd calumnies which had for some days been circulated of the prospect of a convention, and of the overthrow of the Constitution, have fixed the attention of the legislative body; and that they had believed it necessary to take a new oath to the constitution of the 3d year. The society owed their existence to the courage of the legislative body, which had overthrown the tyranny of the Triumvirs. They owed it to their affection—"Let us imitate it and take an oath to the constitution of the 3d!" [All the hats were immediately thrown up, and the oath taken in the midst of the greatest applause.] "I move," said Lepelletier, "the formation of a committee, to present to you measures of public safety worthy of the sacred cause of being submitted to the legislative body." [Great applause.]

The Regulator put the question on the proposition of F. Lepelletier: It was adopted and referred to a committee of instruction.

July 16.—The Representative Arene mounted the tribune and spoke to the following effect:—"Citizens, brothers, and friends! The Council of Five Hundred have this day received official details of the treason which has put into the hands of the enemy the impregnable fortresses of Turin. It is discovered that cannon cartridges contained only one third of powder, the rest being made up of mere dust; that the musket cartridges were made in the same manner, and that the balls consisted only of wood thinly covered with lead—so that musket balls went only to the distance of 50 paces, and the large shot no further than 25. Such were the only means of defence which our brave army had under the command of the infamous Scherer, of execrable memory. (Murmurs of indignation.) Brothers and Friends; It is at a time when the legislative body in order to rescue the palpitating remnants of our unfortunate country from the hands of its butchers, and to reanimate the public spirit, has again opened the public societies; that Journals hired by d. lapidators, point you out to the pinnacles of Royalists. Among these is the Amides Loix, which represents you as a vile horde of assassins, thinking for blood and pillage. Friends and Brothers! can you entertain any concealed purpose in your breast! [No, No! exclaimed all the members, the constitution of the 3d year! nothing but the constitution.] Well, I protest to you that the Directory and the Councils have the same intentions. Let us zealously aid their efforts, and the crimes which the pretended Amides Loix imputes to you, will soon fall on his own guilty head."

A Member then ascended the rostrum, and called the attention of the Club to the necessity of addressing the Directory on the official aristocracy which infects all the ministerial departments but particularly those of the war, the interior, and foreign relations. It was time to give a movement to the revolution of the 30th Plairial, [June 18], and to cleanse the Augean stable.—This proposition was adopted.

A Member mentioned several facts in accusation of Ramel, whom, with Talleyrand, he denominated the most deadly enemy of the Republic.

PARIS, July 14.

Yesterday evening there was much agitation in this city. Crowds were collected at the Manège, and in the neighbourhood of the Thuilleries. Each party made the usual exclamations, but a strong armed force posted in the garden intimidated them all and prevented any disorders from taking place; besides it rained, and as Pethon once observed, there are never any disturbances in Paris during bad weather.

Meanwhile files of young men, and other persons, among whom were distinguished a number of tradesmen, were observed passing through some quarters of the town. They seemed to seek for each other as if they had hostile intentions, but all remained calm.

We know not what consequences these meetings may have; but prudence and duty require that the government should prevent wrong-headed persons from promoting divisions in Paris, which will but too soon find imitators, in the other parts of the republic.

July 15. Talleyrand Perigord's reply to his accusers, was published yesterday. He accompanied the copy which he sent to the Directory, with his resignation. We know not if it be accepted.

A manufactory of poignards has been discovered at Paris.

Championnet is gone to the army of the Alps, with the necessary funds for putting it in activity.

July 16. The conscripts of the Cote d'Or have taken the important post of Belvidere, from whence the Austrians threatened mount St. Bernard.

General Suchet is nominated chief of the staff of the army of Italy.

General Muller is charged with the organization of the army, and appointed provisionally to command it.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers is appointed chief of the staff.

The trial of generals Haypoult and Caen are suspended, and the generals are ordered to Paris.

Yesterday was tranquil. There were neither during the fore, nor in the evening, any disturbances.

It is said that Lucien Buonaparte, Marbot, Choudreau and Bordes belong to the society of the Manège. The president is called regulator, the secretaries, notators.

On the 22d Messidor, July 10, Scherer's house at Meudon, was surrounded by gens d'armes, but he was not found.

General Hatry, who commands our troops on the frontiers of Piedmont, has written that they have been in the most absolute privation since the evacuation of Italy, without cloaths and pay.—Measures have been taken to remedy this grievance.

July 17. There is circulated in the department of the Lower Seine, a denunciation against Jean Debry, signed by the widow of Roberjot. The object of this paper is to justify Austria from the assassination committed on our plenipotentiaries, and to throw all the odium on the French government. The libel goes so far as to say that Jean Debry, disguised as a hussar, was himself the assassin of Roberjot. Ami des Lois.

It was Couraud who wounded Victor Hugues in a duel; he had served under him. The ball went through his arm, and lodged in his breast.—It is supposed he cannot survive the operation of attempting to extract it.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 16.

Extract of a letter from Captain Griffiths, Commander of His Majesty's ship Diamond, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated at Spithead, the 12th inst.

On the 29th ult. the Revolutionary captured L'Hipolite French letter of marque, from Cayenne, bound to Nantes, and in latitude 26, deg. N. and longitude 24 deg. W. we re-captured the brig Margaret, from Greenock bound to Savannah, who had been taken but a few hours before by the Determine, French ship privateer, then in sight; and which, after a chase of fourteen hours, was captured by the Revolutionary, I have brought her to Spithead: she is a very complete vessel, sails uncommonly fast, and is well calculated for his Majesty's service: she is pierced for twenty-four guns, mounts eighteen brass twelve and nine-pounders and one hundred and sixty-three men on board when taken.

LONDON, JULY 15.

A dispatch was on Saturday received at the India House from Mr. Touke, the Company's Agent at Constantinople, which says, that a letter from Sir Sidney Smith, dated Acre, May 16, speaks of the French having made four desperate attacks on that place, in each of which they had been repulsed with great slaughter; in the whole they are said to have lost eight Generals, 80 of their best officers, and upwards of 2000 of their best troops. Buonaparte, moreover, we are assured, has no longer the confidence of his army, who are very discontented; the Princes of the Druie who were the only friends he had, have come over to the Turks; in the fourth attack, the enraged Ottomans rushed in upon the bayonets of the French (who could only fire once) with their sabres, and cut them down in a dreadful manner.

A private letter from Smyrna mentions the names of the eight Generals killed, viz. LaFolle, Caffarell, Languer, Lafie, Divos, Vaux, Kampen and Dugua.

Immediately on the arrival of the above account at the India House, a copy of it was sent off to Mr. Dundas's office, and another was posted at Loyd's Coffee-house, whence we receive it.—London Packet.

On the morning of the 13th July a fire was discovered in one of the wings of the King's Bench Prison, London. The flames increased with so much rapidity, that the whole extent of the building, from the Tap to the Chapel, containing near one hundred rooms, were burnt. No personal injury was sustained.