

relative to the admission of foreign vessels into this port; which is, that neutrals with provisions, will be permitted to an entry, for six months from the 18th instant, and with any goods until September next.

At the same time, permit me to observe to you, that the exclusive privilege to two individuals, of importing flour is now revived and in force. Vessels henceforward arriving with that article, will either not be allowed to enter, or obliged to pay an exorbitant duty.

Should any alteration take place, I shall be careful to advise you of it, for the information of the merchants of your port.

I have the honor to be

Sir your very humble servant,
JOS. M. YZARDI,
Agent of the U. States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman that was passenger on board the Fanny at the time of her capture, dated Liverpool, July 13, 1799.

"On the 29th of June the Fanny was captured by the French corair Bordelais, of 22 guns and 250 men.—Mr. and Mrs. Alton and their niece Miss Jane Martan, Mrs. H. M. Golden of New York and the captain and steward were left on board the ship which was ordered for the first port in France. After being six days prisoners, 15 of us who claimed as British subjects were allowed to come away on board a leaky brig, the Portland, of Portland, laden with timber, which they did not think worth sending to France. We arrived here this morning, and the captain would not liberate any Americans; he said his instructions forbid his doing so, until a regular exchange of prisoners was settled between America and France; we however got off with us a Mr. Benj. Treadwell, brother to Captain Treadwell of New York. We signed a receipt for 15 British subjects, including him as one, and agreed to send the same number of French prisoners in exchange for us.

"The Nancy and Severn arrived here this day; Rajah has arrived safe at Deal."

BALTIMORE, September 11.

The brig Joseph, of Bolton, from London for this port, ran aground on Sandy Point, near Annapolis, on Sunday. She was 44 days from Port, and landed 220 letters at Annapolis, which arrived in the mail from that city last night, the latest of which were from London to the 15th, and Deal the 16th July, and were duplicates of those sent by the Franklin, for this port, daily expected. They merely mention the victory of Suwarrow. No papers were received.

SALEM, September 6.

A ship belonging to Mr. Bartlett of Newburyport, carrying about 12 guns and 50 men, and commanded by Capt. Chase, was lately captured on her homeward passage from Surinam, by a French privateer of about the same number of guns and upwards of 100 men. The ship was bravely defended, and the assailants were repulsed in two attempts to board, but succeeded in the third, 5 of Capt. Chase's men being killed, and himself and a considerable number of his men wounded.—The ship was very valuable. She is carried to Guadaloupe.

CHARLESTON, August 29.

A small French schooner called the Adelaide, was sent into this port yesterday, as a prize, by the United States brig General Pinckney, capt. Heyward. She was from the Havana bound to Port Republicain, with dispatches; she was unarmed when captured, except having some cutlasses and shot on board; from this, and some other suspicious circumstances, capt. Heyward thought proper to send her in. The dispatches, of which she was the bearer, we understand, were taken in her.

The schooner Dolphin, Johnson, of and from Newburyport, is arrived at Savannah. This vessel was from Newburyport bound to New-Orleans; off the mouth of the Mississippi, she was captured by the British privateer Two Brothers, of New-Providence, which took out all the Dolphin's hands except the Captain and a boy, and put on board a prize-master and five men, and ordered her for New-Providence; off the Berry Islands, capt. Johnson persuaded three of the men to go on shore for water; he then took possession of his vessel, and made the first port in the United States he could reach.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

The brig Fame, Bell, from hence, to the Cape of Good-Hope, after being at sea 104 days having experienced several tremendous gales of wind, with the loss of foremast, and being boarded by a Spanish ship from Vigo, to river la Plata, and plundered, was obliged to bear away for the first Port and arrived at St. Pierre's, Martinique, the 14th August, in a distressed condition.

Arrived, schr. Lapwing, Robinson, Bermuda, 14 days.

The ship Swanwick, capt. Kirkbride, in 48 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 22d of July, arrived at Wilmington; sailed in company with a fleet of armed ships, viz. Ship Hope, Callaghan, for City Point (Virginia)

Hercules, Dawson,	do	do
Nancy, Town,	do	do
Clother, Gardner,	Baltimore	
Sally, Holbrooke,	do	
Thorn, Edes,	Boston	
Thomas,	do	
Washington, Coffin,	New-York	
Charlestown, Coffin,	do	
Perseverance, Ogleby,	do	

Lost the fleet the night after she came out.

New-York, September 12.
ARRIVED, days
Ship Perseverance, Ogilvie, Liverpool 49
Hetty, Neill, Portsmouth 46
Schr. Fox, Ramfale, Havana 13
Sloop Mink, Thorp, Grenada
Rover, Hastings, Martinique 21
Ship Fair American, M'Fall, is arrived at London.

Schr. Paragon, from New-Orleans to New-York, is taken and carried into New-Providence.

Yesterday arrived ship Hetty, Neill, in 46 days from Portsmouth Old England, to Joseph and Samuel Watton.

Same day, ship Perseverance, Ogilvie, Liverpool, 49 days.

London papers by her to the 26th July.

The Hetty, Neill spoke in the long, 43, brig Jane, Archer, from Salem, bound to Hamburg, out six days.

The Pickering has recaptured from the French, the schr. Cynthia, of New York.

Arrived yesterday, Polasky, capt. Edward Shoemaker, 17 days from St. Thomas, June 25, off Santa Cruz, at 2 P. M. a privateer came on our larboard quarter, expecting to board us; but finding us too warm, was obliged to flee off. At 4 P. M. keeping up a continual fire, and the schooner trying to board us, found ourselves in four fathom water, jibed ship with our larboard tack on board. At 6, P. M. the schr. fled off—supposed her to be a French privateer of 10 guns, and kept up a continual fire for 6 hours.—Sailed under convoy of the brig Pickering, with about 20 sail of Americans bound up to different ports.

Arrived, armed ship Caroline, Prible, from Malaga and 45 days from Gibraltar.

September 5.—Arrived, Swedish ship Archimoldus, Capt. Elcholin, 88 days from Stockholm. No news.

September 6.—Arrived ship Thorn, Capt. Edes, Liverpool, 46 days A swift falling French privateer, called La Bourlouis, 22 brals 24 pounders, has done much mischief, off the North of Ireland, and between the 5th and 10th July, captured the following American vessels, viz.—ship Betsey, Choate, from Liverpool, for Bolton; the Lydia, Henderson, from New York, for Liverpool, ship Fanny, Maine, from New-York, for the Clyde; Fame, from Liverpool, for New-York; Hope, Nichols; and the Sally, Hall of Baltimore.

The Fanny is retaken.—The privateer cruizes from Troy Island.

REPORT

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

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Names of the Burial Grounds.

Names of the Burial Grounds.	Funerals	Children
Christ Church,	1	0
St. Peter's,	2	0
St. Paul's,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	0	0
2d do.,	0	0
3d do.,	0	0
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	2	1
Trinity,	1	0
Friends,	1	0
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	1	1
German Lutheran,	0	0
German Presbyterian,	0	1
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	0	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Seelington,	0	0
Total	7	3

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

By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

ADMITTED.

Samuel Thompson, came to the Hospital

Nicholas Caddy, near the Ferry, Race st.

Joseph Gonsels, from the street

Maria (a black woman) Gaskill st.

Maryann Dickson, Green, bet. Front & 2d st.

Mary Boyer, between Spruce and Walnut st.

Eliza Martin, Spruce, between 5th & 6th st.

John Murray, from the street.

DIED.

Nelly Doran, ill 2 days previous to admission.

Remaining in the Hospital 36, of whom 38 are convalecents.

Entered in the Public ground the last 24 hours.

City and suburbs, 6

City Hospital 1

PETER HELM, Steward.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * The piece signed "Citizens"—"An Allegheny Voter"—"Tommy Touch'em"—"As you were"—"A Farmer of '76"—"A Pennsylvanian"—"The Communication to Milo"—"A subscriber"—and several other pieces are received, and will meet attention.

A QUANTITY OF FRESH CASTOR OIL,

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER.

Lower end of Germanstown.

September 13

3t

By this Day's Mail.

CONTINUATION OF LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

VIA NEW-YORK.

By the Two Friends from London; also by the Happy Couple, and the Abigail, from Hamburg.

LONDON, July 24.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord G. enville, dated Vienna, July 11, 1799.

It is with great and unfeigned pleasure I inform your lordship, that a message arrived here about an hour ago from Florence, with letters dated the evening of the 6th instant, stating, that on the preceding day the people having assembled in great force, and cut down what is styled the Tree of Liberty, the French regiment and corps de Garde had retired to the forts, and that the following day all the French troops had left that town and Pistoia, and marched towards Leghorn; the old Magistrates had immediately resumed their functions; and had replaced the arms of the Grand Duke in the places from which they had been taken down. No disorder whatever had taken place, and the greatest demonstrations of joy had been exhibited by all ranks of people.

BASLE, July 14.

Prince Charles is daily receiving reinforcements. We know not how to account for the inactivity of Massena, who appears to wait patiently for the arrival of troops who are to attack him, while he had received his own reinforcements, and is one fourth stronger than Prince Charles. It is greatly to be desired that the Directory should be acquainted with the real state of this frontier, and should send such generals to command their armies as have their confidence.

We hope to hear of the arrival of Moreau there.

The head-quarters of the artillery of Massena's army have been transferred to Othen, in the canton of Soleure.

PARIS, July 11.

If we may believe reports, Macdonald has refused to obey the orders of Moreau, thinking as a General in Chief, he is not bound by them. It is said he will be tried.

We are still in the greatest uncertainty respecting our fleet.

July 19.

Prud Homme announces to day that Merlin has blown his brains out.

July 20.

Since the world have begun to blame the expedition to Egypt, every one denies having been concerned in the plan, or contributed to it.—Rewbell declared in the tribune of the Legislative Body, that even if the unfortunate affair of Aboukir had not happened, he would have continued to give his opinion against the expedition. Talleyrand says it was conceived before he came into administration; Charles Lacroix, that it was executed after he went out; and that he always imagined it was for the black sea, in order to penetrate Poland, and force Europe to Peace.

HANAU, July 9.

General Sataray has already broken up, with many troops, to put a stop to the enterprises of the French in that quarter. Their design is to make a diversion in Swabia, that the Archduke may detach troops thither from Switzerland.

They write from Stutgard, that a marriage between the hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg and an English Princess, is on the tapis. In this case, the young Prince would become the brother-in-law of his step-mother.

The Commander in chief of the Army of the Empire has demanded the complement of the contingents stationed at Phillipsburg, Ulm, and Ingolstadt.

There is a prospect of a most plentiful harvest in Sweden.

The Cisalpine General, La Hoze, has a great deal of landed property in the Milan etc.

The Emperor of Russia has returned public thanks, in the Petersburg Court Gazette, to his Admirals and the Admiralty officers, for the speedy fitting out the fleet.

FRANKFORT, July 9.

Skirmishes take place frequently on the right bank of the Mein. Yesterday 200 Szekler hussars swam over this river to cut off a drove of oxen destined for Mentz. The French defended the supply, several men were killed on both sides, but the hussars took part of the supply. Yesterday the first Austrian patrol of hussars passed thro' this city.

It is rumoured, that the Austrians have occupied Lucera.

No post having reached Dourlac from Offenburgh, this latter place is supposed to be in the hands of the Austrians.

HAGUE, July 9.

The English men of war continue to appear in greater number off our harbours, and a few days ago the French chateaux, in garrison here, were obliged to take horse by night, and do duty on the coast.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.

Sir Sidney Smith mentions, in a dispatch dated Acre, May 14, "Buonaparte has lost the popularity and confidence of his troops. The Princes of the mountains have abandoned him, and joined the Turks and English."

When the Grand Signior received the news of Buonaparte's defeat, he presented the messenger with seven purses, 3000 florins.

Seven bags are arrived here with the cars of the French killed in Syria. When

the Grand Signior heard the account of the carnage before Acre, he shed tears.

Yesterday the Grand Signior sent a tartar to Sir Sidney Smith with an aigrette and fable fur; (similar to that of Lord Nelson) worth 25,000 piasters.

When Sir Sidney Smith arrived at Acre, Ghezar Pacha declared himself ready to evacuate the city, at the same time requesting Sir Sidney to bring off the Pacha's treasures and the women of his seraglio.

Sir Sidney granted this, inflicting however, that before Ghezar left the place, it ought to be undermined, so as to afford no resistance to the enemy.

This being done, the resolute Sir Sidney declared, that those mines were made both for and against him (the Pacha) if he should attempt to quit the city. The Pacha's courage revived, and he remained.

General Buonaparte we learn to have been wounded, though not mortally. He is said to have left only 1000 Frenchmen in Egypt exclusive of the Copts and Algerines; so that this country may now be considered as lost to France. The entire loss of the French before Acre, is estimated at 20,000 men, including many Jews, Greeks, &c.

The communication between Jaffa and Cairo has been cut off from the French.

According to some accounts, Buonaparte for the sake of his personal safety, has put himself under the protection of the English.

General Koehler will, it is said go to the Dardanelles, whither the Porte has sent 15,000 troops, to occupy the fortresses. The appearance of the Brek fleet in the Mediterranean has caused great sensation here, and notwithstanding the naval force of our allies is infinitely superior to it, the above mentioned measures of precaution have been taken.

The Caton, an English 74 gun ship, is arrived here, with ammunition for the Porte; and another 74, the Achilles, is expected to follow.

The Russian minister has ordered a dismissed Russian officer, of Greek extraction whose name is Bengaly, to be arrested here, for having circulated a report of the Emperor of Russia's having declared war against Prussia, Sweden and Denmark. The malice of his design was obvious. He is to be sent to Cherfon, whence he came, to be punished.

The Porte having given orders to arrest the Spanish Consul, Rudovanias, at Sentari, with his brother the Catholic Bishop of that place, they have been brought hither, and committed to the Bagnio. They are accused with traitorous correspondence with the French. The Consul being a Turkish subject born, and his crime being of a notorious nature, upon conviction, the punishment will probably be severe.

ROVEREDO, July 5.

Field Marshal Kray, has again demanded of the French commandant of Mantua to deliver up that place, representing that all the miseries of siege awaited him: the commandant requested ten days consideration, six were granted him; a refusal however, must already have been given, as mortars and cannon, have suddenly been carried from Verona to Mantua, the bombardment of which was to have commenced again this day. The besiegers of Mantua are strengthened by a reinforcement of 12,000 Russians from Hungary, and 10,000 Austrians are on their march through Tyrol to join them.

The city of Bologna is taken by count Klemau; the French general Cullin with some hundreds of his troops, are made prisoners, count Klemau, reinforced by the Russians will press forward into Tuscany.

July 9.

Letters from Pavia of the 3d inst. and from Verona of the 4th, give an account of a very bloody battle between the Imperial army commanded by general Suwarrow, and the army of Moreau. The letters do not give the date of the action, but they assure us that the event has been completely in favour of the Imperialists who have taken possession of the heights of Gavi, and have made themselves masters of the important posts of the Bochetta, which leads to Genoa.—The French after their defeat, retired towards the latter city. Their loss is not yet known but the number of prisoners taken by the Austrians is estimated at several thousand men.

General Keim, by order of Field Marshal Suwarrow, is to pursue the French General Moreau, with 10,000 men, over Novi.

At Bobbio, between Genoa and Piacenza, on the 27th, 4000 French incendiaries, who were setting every thing in flames, were fallen upon by the Russians, 300 were killed and 600 made prisoners. At Samoggia 800 French were cut off, and 400 taken prisoners.

At Bologna, the Cardinal Archbishop and all the clergy went out to meet the Austrian army. The first evening of their coming, the city was illuminated.

From Verona, a body of 5000 French prisoners are sent to Hungary.

BORDERS OF SWITZERLAND.

JULY 10.

The English Minister, Wickham, is with the Archduke Charles, at Zurich, where the provisional government are forming a battalion for the field, from the militia of the country, who are to fight for the deliverance of their country from the French.—The Swiss regiment Bachman will be formed again.

At Schafhausen, by request of Sir Robert Crawford, and Gen. Hotze, it has been made known, that the crown of England takes those of the Swiss into its pay, who suffer themselves to be embodied, and are willing to join the allied arms against France—every man besides rations, is to receive daily 12 kreutzers. The brave Swiss are called to arms, for the defence of their country, and to assert the Independence which it has enjoyed for 200 years.

POSTSCRIPT.

At a late hour yesterday evening, we obtained by the Perleverance, in 46 days from Liverpool, still later dates than those we had before. They contain a variety of highly interesting news. They speak more fully of French affairs. They contain a long vindication from Talleyrand, and some account of an engagement of the hostile fleets, which we give to-day. We lament we have no time for more copious details.—

PORTSMOUTH, July 24.

Arrived La Suffisante and Haarlem, men of war: the latter brings word that in coming down the Mediterranean from Naples, in company with the Centaur, they fell in with three frigates, and two corvettes, who each fired a single shot, and surrendered: their names are the Alcelle, of 36 guns, 460 men, with an admiral's flag, Juno, 44 guns and 560 men, Courageaux, 44 guns, 500 men, and two corvettes of 16 guns each: two cutters were in sight, and the fleet with in hearing when the above captures were made. The next day they joined Lord Keith who despatched the combined fleet, and sent the Penelope cutter to reconnoitre, who was attacked by a French brig, which the beat off, but a Spanish frigate coming down, she was taken. Lord Keith attacked the rear of the enemy, consisting of 38 ships, the English only 34; the action commenced at 7 in the morning, and at 2 o'clock continued with great fury; the Haarlem's officers could they only see 28 of the enemy, several of which had lost their topmasts—the action was fought on the 8th instant.

Another letter, same date.

This morning arrived the Haarlem, of 68 guns and Suffisante sloop, from the Mediterranean, with dispatches from Lord Keith, which were immediately forwarded to the admiralty.

It is currently reported and generally credited, that the Haarlem, on the 8th inst. left the English fleet, commanded by Lord Keith, engaging the combined fleets of France and Spain, full of troops, near Gibraltar; the former consisting of 34 sail of the line, the latter of near 50.—The Haarlem was sent home by signal from the commander.

We learn by this conveyance that the English squadron has taken three French frigates, a brig, and a corvette, off Alexandria, and sent them into Gibraltar.

LONDON, July 25.

We have the pleasure of stating, that the homeward bound Jamaica and Lisbon fleets have passed by Portsmouth in perfect safety.

We stated yesterday the arrival at the admiralty of Mr. Jackson, master of the Ville de Paris, Lord St. Vincent's flag ship, with dispatches from his lordship, at Gibraltar. Mr. Jackson came home in la Suffisante. We have by this conveyance the confirmation of the junction of the French and Spanish fleets, consisting of forty-four sail of the line, off Cartagena, on the 22d ult. and of their having sailed again on the 23th, with a view of re-passing the Straights of Gibraltar. The enemy's fleets were seen from Gibraltar on the 6th instant, attempting to beat through the Gut; but from the state of the winds, it is not expected they could accomplish this object sooner than the 12th.

Intelligence of the enemy's movements had been dispatched on the 22d ult. to Lord Keith, who was supposed to be off Genoa, assisting the operations of the allied armies in Italy; and as the enemy's fleets had met with such adverse winds, it is thought not improbable but his lordship would come up with them before they could pass the Straights.

Yesterday evening capt. George Burton, of the Haarlem of 64 guns, arrived also at the admiralty from Gibraltar: the Haarlem sailed a day later than la Suffisante; she was chased on her passage home by a part of the French and Spanish fleets, and on the 9th instant heard a heavy firing, but could not learn the particulars, being compelled to bear away, under a heavy press of sail, from the superior force which bore down on his ship.

The intelligence captain Burton brings, confirms the reports that the French and Spanish fleets have effected a junction, had attempted to pass the Gut of Gibraltar, (most probably with the view of countering the threatened expedition against Holland) but being baffled in that attempt by the state of the wind, they had returned up the Mediterranean, with a view of getting again into Cartagena.

A rumour, however, has been very generally circulated in town, that the British and combined fleets were in sight, and even that they were seen engaged on the 8th instant. This report is countenanced as our readers will observe, by our letters from some of the ports; but these accounts are totally disbelieved at the admiralty, as no such intelligence has been received officially there.

PRICE OF STOCKS, THIS MORNING.

3 per cent. Cons. 64 1-8 63 7-8 64
Omnium 13 1-4 1-2 1-4 1-2

FRANKFORT, July 13.

At Ehrenbreitstein, 4000 men labour day and night at the new works of the fortification, several redoubts are already finished. These new works are surrounded with different palisades, and contain ditches 50 feet deep. To strengthen the army without, the French generals have appointed that the 3d battalion of the garrison, which were joined from the conscription should be field battalions—the new conscripts were to do duty in the garrison.

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