

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, August 8.

By the arrival of the British Packet, Jane, 43 days from Falmouth, we have received the following

Late Intelligence.

LONDON, August 13.

The following paragraph appears in this evening's Courier.

Courier-Office, 2 P. M.

We stop the press to say, that an express is said to have just arrived to government, with an account of the hostile FLEETS BEING OFF IRELAND.—We suppose the enemy have divided their fleet, one part having been sent to Ireland, and another is going to Rochefort and Brest.

Should Ireland be the destination of the enemy, we have the satisfaction to reflect that that kingdom never presented so formidable an attitude. The entire range of coasts, wherever a landing would be practicable, is now in the best possible state of defence, the vigilance of the government having left nothing to chance.

This morning, about 1 o'clock, dispatches were received at the Admiralty office, from Admiral Lord Keith. They were brought to England by the Telegraph hired armed brig, which was dispatched by Lord Keith on the 31st ult.—On the 27th he had passed the Gut of Gibraltar with 31 sail of the line, and when the Telegraph parted company, the British fleet was off Cape St. Vincent, standing to the northward with a press of sail. Should Lord Keith not have fallen in with the combined fleet, he will probably push on towards Brest, and there wait for the approach of the enemy. It cannot be long before we have further accounts from him, and should he be fortunate enough to fall in with the enemy, we have little doubt of such being of the most pleasing kind.

We have this morning received letters from Gibraltar, which represent the ships of the combined fleet as very badly manned, and very sickly. The Spaniards are likewise stated as being far from hearty in the cause.

No certain intelligence had this morning been received of the destination of the combined fleet. On Saturday morning the Voltigeur sloop of war, which afterwards came into Plymouth Sound, spoke a Prussian vessel which had fallen in with the combined fleets on the 29th ult. and kept company with them till the 1st inst. The Prussian counted 60 sail, but could not determine whether or not they had troops on board. When the Prussian ship left them they were about forty leagues to the northward of Lisbon, and were fleeing a N. E. course, from which we are led to suppose they are bound to Brest.

The Hamburgh mail which arrived on Saturday brought us very detailed accounts of the evacuation of Tuscany. Threatened by the insurgents of Arrezzo, the French quitted Siena, on the 28th of June, Florence on the 9th of July, and Pisa and Leghorn on the 17th. In leaving the last mentioned place, they agreed upon a capitulation, by which the garrison of Porto Ferrajo was permitted to return to the army, as well as the sick and the wounded, whom they left in the hospital. They also stipulated that some commercial houses, whom they had ruined by their requisitions, should be indemnified by the government of Tuscany. It is to be lamented that this long account of the counter-revolution which has taken place in Tuscany, contains no certain intelligence of the route by which the army of Macdonald retreated, and the positions which it occupied. It appears that the remainder of that army had retreated along the coast by the mountains, and had formed a junction with Moreau in the environs of Genoa.

Moreau will immediately resign the command of the Italian army to general Joubert. He is to command the army that is collecting near Dusseldorf.

The intelligence is confirmed that Reinhard, the new French minister for foreign affairs, was taken in an American vessel; but as he belonged to the civil department, he was, according to the ordinary rules of war, released, and the last French papers informed us that he had arrived at Villa Franche.

In the Vienna court Gazette of the 24th July, there is an article from Constantinople, dated the 3d of the same month, which contains a letter from Acre, dated the 1st of June, with fresh details of the defeats of that man who, instead of arriving, as he had flattered himself, a conqueror at Constantinople, has been obliged to hide himself with shame in the deserts, from which he is by no means free of escaping into Egypt.

There is little doubt of Moreau's being able to effect his retreat to the frontiers of France with his own army, and with the remains of Macdonald's. The latter effected their retreat from Luca through the pass of Sarzana to Sestri de Levante, and by the road that winds along the shore to Genoa.—It was to wait for Macdonald that Moreau remained so long in the Genoese territory. He was sufficiently aware of his inability to make a stand against the Austrians; but, possessed of the strong post of the Bocchetta, which prevented the Russians from making a sudden irruption into the Genoese, knowing the citadels of Alexandria and Tortona could hold out for some time, and that Suwarrow would not attempt with the main body of his army to cut off his retreat, till these two places had fallen, he kept his position in the Genoese, in order to favour Macdonald's retreat, and to enable him to effect a junction with him. Having succeeded in

this object, he is now retiring towards Oneglia. It appears that his army has been reinforced, and that he has about 30,000 men under him. After Alexandria has fallen, Suwarrow will proceed to invest Genoa.

Courier.

General Biquinot, who commands in the Netherlands, has removed his headquarters from Brussels to Ghent. The coast is lined with troops, and signals have been placed in such a manner as to convey intelligence in a very short space of time, from Middleburgh to Dunkirk. Some insurgents have stationed themselves in the forest of Soignes, from whence they occasionally make excursions—but their force is only strong enough for carrying on a petty predatory war. We can discover no symptoms of insurrection in any other part of the Netherlands.

Dispatches were received at the admiralty, on Saturday morning, brought by lieutenant Parkinson, who on the 16th of July left Lord Nelson in the bay of Naples with 18 sail of the line.—On Lord Nelson's going on shore, he found that cardinal Ruffo had concluded a very disgraceful convention with the French, and the Neapolitan rebels. His lordship declared, that not having been ratified by his majesty's authority, the treaty was null and void. One of the first articles of it was to grant a pardon to admiral prince Caraccioli, the chief of the revolutionary party. Lord Nelson ordered the prince to be immediately arrested, and carried on board the Neapolitan frigate the Mercury, where he was tried by a court-martial, and hanged within 24 hours after the sentence was pronounced.—Cardinal Ruffo had, moreover, granted permission to the French to carry several valuables out of the country, which were not their lawful property; and to the rebels he had allowed permission either to remain in, or quit the Neapolitan dominions. In short, the cardinal had purchased the restoration of the throne at a price to which it was impossible to accede. The conditions were therefore set aside by Lord Nelson, and many rebels had been apprehended.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

Yesterday morning the first division of the armament fitted from the Downs with the wind at veer. The life of Walckeran, which commands the mouth of the Scheldt, is supposed to be the first object of attack. The proclamation which the commander in chief is charged to distribute as soon as he shall have made good his landing in the Batavian territories, is a state paper recommended by its moderation, and calculated to conciliate the people of this country, as well as of Holland, to the object of the expedition.

The second or grand division of our armament in which the cavalry are to be employed, will now be expedited with every possible speed; and field-marshal the Duke of York will set forward as the sailing is made, and the Scheldt opened. His scene of operation will be the Brabant, and he will not have fewer than 16,000 men in the second embarkation.

Every exertion, within the last week, has been made to forward the grand armament. On Friday 46 artillery waggons, with part of 2000 stand of arms, proceeded from the tower; and yesterday 42 more, with the remainder of the arms and accoutrements for the troops at Dover, Margate, and Ramsgate.

From Chatham, on Saturday and yesterday, the volunteers from the militia were conveyed, in every carriage that could be procured, to their different places of report.

The Duke of York and Cumberland were expected to leave Windsor this morning, to join the general officers who are to be employed on this occasion.

A general press took place last night on the river; from every ship all hands that could be spared were taken, even protections were not exempt.

The camp at Birchington broke up on Saturday morning, and the troops marched to Margate, where they embarked on Saturday evening and yesterday morning; they were the 2d, 27th, 29th, and 69th regiments. Another encampment is to be formed at Birchington.

There are to be eight brigades, each of which is to be commanded by a general officer. The Russian forces have reached the place agreed on between the two governments.

In the mean time many thousand copies of the proclamation, in the name of the Duke of York, have been printed, inviting the Dutch to return to their ancient government, under the guarantee of Great Britain, and promising the restoration of those relations of amity and commerce which subsisted between the two countries previously to the conquest of Holland by the French.

This proclamation leaves no doubt that one of the great objects of the expedition is, the re-establishment of the Stadtholder.

From some recent appearances; it would also seem as if this were not the only hope that was cherished. If we are to give credit to reports circulated by the immediate agents of government, the exiled princes of France are to be employed in our military plan of attack, and the royal standard is to be displayed. Accordingly Monsieur has finally quitted Edinburgh, and has had a conference with lord Grenville at Stowe, preparatory to his embarking for the continent.

General Don arrived yesterday at Whitehall from Yarmouth, where he landed bringing advices that the Russian forces destined to co-operate with the British were already at the point agreed upon.

Monsieur, better known in England by the name of the Comte d'Artois, speedily leaves London for the headquarters of the Archduke. It is there, that in concert with Mr. Wickham, the levies will be completed of the Swiss troops, who pant once more to serve under their Royal Commander. They already amount to 6000, and it is ex-

pected they will comprise 14,000 more soon after the appearance of Comte d'Artois, who was the commander of the Swiss guards in the service of the Crown of France, till they were massacred at the revolution.

Mr. Gurnthorpe has returned to this country without having fulfilled the object of his mission, which was to engage some large vessels from the court of Sweden, to serve as transports. Our overture was rejected, owing to the detention of Swislen vessels by our cruisers.

The Transport Board, as well as the Admiralty, used the greatest vigilance to forward the armament, and most of the troops, from the alacrity which has been used, are already embarked.

On Saturday morning no less than 40 artillery-waggons arrived at the Tower from Canterbury, to which place they are to be turned laden with arms and ammunition for the troops at Barham Down.

The second encampment about to take place on Barham Down, amounting to 18000 men, will, it is said, comprise the 4th, 5th, 9th, 17th, 20th, 31st, 35th, 40th, 56th, and 63d regiments of foot; all of which have been completed by the militia volunteers. Forty squadrons, and 1000 of the train, it is added, will accompany this embarkation.

PARIS, August 5.

Citizen Bernadotte, minister of war, has sent a proclamation to all the commandants of the strong places of the republic, in which he states, that, although his first endeavors had been to supply the active armies, still he had not neglected the provision for the fortifications. Those which were at present only defensive, might soon become aggressive, since their brave defenders were impatient to rush out; indeed it was contrary to the genius of the nation to remain quiet within the walls in presence of the enemy. And if the theatre of war should be transferred to our frontiers, and oblige the chief generals to remit to the commandants the honor of being enclosed, they would know their duty, for past ages afforded them excellent examples of defence, and the war of liberty had surpassed them all! "Life resisted with trembling joy all the horrors of a continual bombardment; Mentz, in an instant, as it were, fell into our hands, and, having become terrible, it stoped the progress of a large army during a whole campaign; Thionville, Landau, Maubeuge, proudly waited their deliverance from a blockade; Dunkirk was scarcely closed in on its most vulnerable side, when it smiled on the English forces, and, under its own walls, prepared the victorious campaign of the year two; even the feeble ramparts of Kehl and Huningen weakened the force of the arch-enemy during a whole winter!" He would send them new and useful instructions for the art of defence. Never had the frontiers of France been more formidable, for, not only the triple ramparts of Vauban had secured them, but even the works raised against them by the genius of Cohorn had been converted to their defence. Nature itself was pleased to protect the republic by its rivers and mountains! He concludes, "I have spoken of art, and of nature, supposing to entertain you by a short recital of our resources, but you upbraid me, and justly, for having omitted the principal, in not speaking of you! Intrepid warriors! these are ramparts still more formidable than strong places! Sparta defied to surround itself with walls—she wanted nothing but the courage of her soldiers!"

The same minister writes to general Joubert, commander in chief of the armies of Italy and the Alps: "The council of war, citizen minister which is to try all the officers who participated in the shameful surrender of the cities and fortresses of Italy, will be found at Grenoble. I invite you to send them to that commune, in order to be judged."

The central administration of the department of La Dyle advises the directory of the total destruction of the banditti in that quarter, with the death of their chief, who wore the cross on his breast. Only one had been conducted alive to Brussels.

In a proclamation of Championnet, stuck up on the walls of Lyons, is the following passage:

"It must be said with frankness, the forces of the enemy are increased every day by imminent reinforcements; ours are weakened by losses. Our armies still maintain so unequal a conquest with a glory which has never diminished; but if you do not speedily go to their assistance, their courage will no longer be able to balance the unfortunate destinies of the country, attacked by superior forces. Who is the dastard who would wish to survive the glory of the French name, the liberty of his country?"

General d'Auvergne, commandant in Lyons, enjoined, on the 25th July, all strangers, who could not prove that their stay in that city was on account of business to leave it in five days, on pain of being considered as spies, &c.

BANKS OF THE WESER, July 4. It is well known, that the three French ex-directors, as likewise a great number of commissaries, have transmitted, by the way of Hamburg and Bremen, enormous sums into English funds. These sums amount, we are assured, to more than 300 millions of livres. The English minister will, however, strike a blow, which will prove more and more, that property ill-acquired never prospers. At the instance of the court of Russia, all the commercial houses in the cities of Hamburg and Bremen will be required to declare upon oath, what sums they have in their names in the English funds; distinguishing precisely, which is their own and which French property—the latter will be confiscated. [Wesol Gaz.]

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9.

RETURN OF VOTES,

Given in the city of Philadelphia, at the General Election held yesterday,

FOR GOVERNOR.

Table with columns for ward names and votes for ROSS and M'KEAN. Includes Walnut ward, Dock, High street, Middle ward, Lower Delaware, Chesnut, North ward, New Market, North Mulberry, Upper Delaware, South Mulberry, Southward, Bustleton, Blockley, Kingsfells, N. Liberties, Southern Districts.

Majority for M'Kean, 610

Reports state, that Mr. Ross has in Delaware county a majority of 740—and that he has a majority of 500 in Newtown District.

SENATORS,

Table for SENATORS listing John Jones, Edward Heston, Joseph Ball, Benjamin Say and their respective votes.

CITY REPRESENTATIVES.

Table for CITY REPRESENTATIVES listing W. Hall, G. Fox, R. Frazer, S. W. Fisher, G. W. Hoga, M. Keppel and their respective votes.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Table for SELECT COUNCIL listing S. W. Fox, S. Coates, J. Miller Jun, A. Dawes and their respective votes.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Table for COMMON COUNCIL listing K. Wharton, D. Smith, J. Hopkinson, E. Pennington, L. Hierbert, T. Curthbert, G. Plimstead, T. Paxton, M. McDonald, C. W. Morris, J. Rugan, J. Jones, T. P. Cope, T. Parker, P. Hollingw., J. Milnor, H. Drinker, jr., M. Keppel, A. Henry, J. Chrilly and their respective votes.

On Monday the 30th ult. the PRESIDENT of the United States, set out from Quincy, for the Seat of Government.

One of the three American ministers who were going to Paris, is dead on the voyage.

Mr. Dennie, editor of the Lay Preacher's Gazette, is appointed Inspector of Records in the office of the Secretary of State; a station for which his talents and patriotism eminently qualify him.

Jedediah Peck, of Burlington, Orange co. State of New York, an influential Jacobin has been arrested under the sedition law.

THE ENVOYS.

As our Government has so lately disapproved our political conjunction with France—as the act has been celebrated in anniversary rejoicings by the people, and as no change for the better has taken place in that convulsed country, we cannot conceive it possible that it is in contemplation "immediately" to send Envoys to form a new connection.—We must therefore continue our doubts.

(Salem Paper.)

Two deaths have been reported at the Health office, New York, for the 24 hours ending Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to another in Baltimore, dated September 6.

"The government of this place have issued an edict prohibiting the payment of all debts contracted anterior to the 7th year of the republic. Therefore, under this existing circumstance, those who hold debts on the administration about that time, need not in my opinion, cherish the most distant idea of recovering payment."

SAMUEL POTTER, WM. PAGE, AND THOMAS PRICE,

HAVE removed to GERMANTOWN, between the five and six mile stone, where they have for sale, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, a great part of which they have just received by the ship Boyac from London, via New York.

N. B. Letters (Per Post) addressed to them Philadelphia, will be regularly forwarded, Sept. 3, 1799.

REPORT

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

Table with columns for Ground Name, Green Persons, Children, and Total. Lists grounds like Christ Church, St. Peters, St. Pauls, etc.

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.

For the last 24 hours, ending 12 o'clock A. M. ADMITTED.

Mary Gibbs, Front st. opposite the Swedes Church.

Jane M-Miller, No. 64 South Second street William Douglass, Fullers alley.

ANDREW THORNTON, ill 3 days previous to admission.

Middleton Davis, ill 7 do. do. William Bully, admitted without a pulse.

DISCHARGED—FIFTEEN. Interred the last 24 hours, in the PUBLIC GROUND, 3 From the Hospital.

Remaining in the Hospital 46, of whom 27 are convalescents.

PETER HELM, Steward.

SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS.

THE Members-Elect of the Select and Common-Councils, and the Select Council are requested to meet pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly at the City-Hall, on Friday morning next, at 11 o'clock to receive the returns of the Judges of the Elect.

WILLIAM TOD, Clk. S. C. EDWD. J. COALE, Clk. C. C.

MEMBERS ELECT.

SELECT COUNCIL. Samuel Costes Samuel M. Fox John Miller jun. Abijah Dawes

COMMON COUNCIL. Kearny Wharton Macolin McDonald Daniel Smith Henry Drinker jun. Joseph Hopkinson Thomas P. Cope Lawrence Herbert George Plumstead Edward Pennington Timothy Paxton John Rugan Alexander Henry Caspar W. Morris Thomas Parker Michael Keppel Pafshal Hollingworth Thomas Cuthbert James Milnor Jonathan Jones Jacob Christler.

The Editors of Newspapers in the city are requested to insert the above.

October 9, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS the public that he has opened his STABLES in Seventh near Market Street, for the reception of Horses, Carriages &c. for public and private Sale; as also Horses taken in at Liberty; and they may be assured, that every attention shall be paid to their orders, either in his public or private capacity.

The public sales for Horses, Carriages &c. will commence on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock in the morning, (for the present) at the Menage in Chestnut near Tenth Street, and continue every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, AUCTIONEER.

October 9, 1799.

TO BE SOLD.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NINE undivided tenth parts of a tract of LAND in the State of Georgia; either together or in such parts as may suit the purchaser. The whole tract is bounded as follows, viz. beginning on the Mississippi river, where the latitude of thirty-two degrees, forty-nine minutes, forty seconds north of the Equator intersects the same river; thence running along the same parallel of latitude a due east course to the Tom Bigby river; thence up the middle of the said Tom Bigby river to the place where the latitude thirty-two degrees, fifty-nine minutes, twenty seconds north of the equator intersects the same; thence a due west course on the same parallel of latitude to the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the said Mississippi river to the place of beginning; together with all the privileges, immunities and appurtenances thereof, including all islands within the said bounds, and containing at least one Million acres, probably more. The premises if not before disposed of by private sale, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday the twenty first day of November next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at Concert-Hall, kept by Mr. JAMES VINT in Boston. For further particulars and terms, apply to either of the subscribers.

CHARLES CUSHING, GEORGE LANE, M. M. HAYS,

Boston, Oct. 2, 1799.