

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 13.

Lord Mulgrave's mission is not to Vienna but to the headquarters of the Austrian army, for the purpose of concerting with the Archduke Charles, on the most effectual means for the secret expedition to co-operate with his Royal Highness. The army to be commanded by Field Marshal, the Duke of York, will comprise 40 thousand British, 36,000 Russians, 8000 Swedes, 6000 Hessians, and 3000 Wirttembergers, amounting in the entire to 93,000 men whose first object, we have reason to believe, is to re-establish the government of the Stadtholder, which the great body of the Dutch anxiously desire.

Advisers were on Saturday received from General Cuyler at Lisbon. The troops under his command were in excellent health and spirits.—Considerable apprehensions had been entertained by the inhabitants of a visit from the combined fleets.

By the best information we can obtain through the French and German papers, there is much reason to fear that the English fleets have wholly mistaken the object, and remained long ignorant of the course of the enemy. In the beginning of July we had three squadrons; one cruising near Toulon, another near Genoa, and a third near Leghorn, while other ships were engaged in transporting troops along the coasts of Italy; assisting the operations of the war on the land, rather than watching the particular interests of this country on the ocean. Some of our Ministers were positive in their opinion that the Brest Squadron was gone, either to relieve Buonaparte, or to assist General Macdonald; but they should have known, that the communication of the latter with France never was cut off, and our interest could be but very distantly affected by the former.—*Courier.*

The Dutch fleet ready for sea consists of eight sail of the line in the Texel, and at Helvoet three of the like description, apparently, in every respect equipped, having their sails bent and top gallant yards across. There are in the same fleet a dozen frigates, two of which are uncommonly powerful. Lord Duncan, before the late detachment from his fleet, had fifteen sail of the British line, and six Russians; 5 of the former are, ere this, at Torbay; and he is competent to further detach, should it be deemed expedient that he should do so.

Letters from Leghorn announce, that in the morning of the 9th, many very valuable effects belonging to the French were sent on board an American ship of 20 guns. The following night a great number of officers, and afterwards all the French Staff, the Commissary Reinhard, the Consul Kerel, and other functionaries, went on board the same ship, which sailed at ten o'clock in the morning. An hour afterwards, two English brigs appeared in the offing, with a Neapolitan Xebec, and we saw them direct a violent cannonade upon the American. We have since been informed, that two English frigates arrived very opportunely, as the American vessel was taken, together with a Ragusan polacre, that served as advice boat. A greater number of the grand Duke's effects are likewise brought up and sent to Florence?

Accounts from Florence confirm the capture of an American ship of 20 guns, and a Ragusan polacre, by the English, who had received intelligence that the French Staff, &c. with considerable treasures, had embarked at Leghorn on board these vessels.

RECEPTION OF THE POPE IN FRANCE.

The veneration displayed by the inhabitants of Dauphiny for the holy character of the head of their religion, furnishes a satisfactory proof, notwithstanding the confident and profane declamations of Jacobinism, that the sentiments of piety formerly entertained by the people of France, are not yet extinct in that unhappy country.

From the moment the Pope entered the French territory, he was, though guarded by a chosen corps, received by the people in every part of the way, with the most heartfelt demonstrations of respect and attention. Every attempt to suppress the public feelings on the sight of a character so truly venerable, and made still more dear by the cruel treatment of his persecutors, proved abortive, and his Guards were forced to yield to the universal emotions of the inhabitants. When he was conducted in a litter across the mountains of higher Dauphiny, the people crowded from the neighbouring districts, fell on their knees as he passed, and implored his benediction. They took the mules from the litter, which they carried on their shoulders to the castle de Vizille, relieving each other by turns. His holiness stopped two days at the castle, and the master of it was anxious to show him every attention that could refresh him after the fatigues of his journey. During that time the large court was filled both day and night, with the peasantry, who prostrated themselves whenever the pontiff appeared, and entreated his blessing.

It was intended that he should pass rapidly through the city of Grenoble, in order to prevent him from being insulted by the Jacobins, and a carriage with good horses was provided for that purpose. The people, however, refused to comply with the wishes of his official conductors, and considering the precaution as mean and dishonorable, they unharmed the horses, and threatened to burn the carriage if they were not permitted to carry the pope in his litter, and offered to arm themselves for his protection. When the approach of his holiness was known in Grenoble, the inhabitants came out in crowds to meet him. In the midst of this numerous procession, Pius the VIth passed thro' the city, attended by constant acclamations,

and the most lively demonstrations of interest and festivity. This public and solemn declaration of sentiment restrained the Jacobins from attempting opposition; the procession passed in perfect order through the city, and continued to Vairon, six leagues from Grenoble, on the road to Lyons.

In this procession, which reflects so much honour on the religious zeal of the inhabitants, in defiance of the system of terror, the venerable Pontiff had more the appearance of a father in the midst of his children, than of a captive surrounded by his guards. His countenance was calm, and expressive of his innocence of mind, while his language was remarkable for moderation and piety.

Two circumstances happened while he was passing through Dauphiny, which afforded a singular contrast. General Championet, formerly cook to the hotel of the Princess at Grenoble, passed through that city on his return from Naples, on the same day that the Pope was there; no attention was paid to the Carmagol general. The same day the three directors of the fallen Cisalpine Republic also arrived at that place, and demanded a room at the hotel of that city, in order to hold their deliberations there, but were received by the people with the most marked expressions of contempt and detestation.

AUGUST 17.

Yesterday morning advice was received by the admiralty, that on the 13th inst. the combined fleets of France and Spain, got safe into Brest. Whatever the original plan of the French in this expedition may have been, it has thus utterly failed; but in their return to Brest they have taken a most effectual mean of securing the fidelity of the court of Spain, by carrying in with them the Cadiz fleet. In the present circumstances of France, this is a material acquisition, since it will enable them to threaten us with a combined force of at least 50 ships of the line, and which will oblige us to keep a proportionate fleet at sea to observe their motions.

Lord Keith, with 13 ships of the line, arrived off the port of Brest on Tuesday afternoon. The utmost exertion was made by every ship of the fleet to come up with the enemy, but they had too much the start of them.

AUGUST 20.

There were many reports yesterday respecting the armament under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, all of them unauthorized and contradictory. Agreeably to these reports, the disembarkation had taken place at Bremerlehue, at Embden, at Scheveling, at Goree, at Flushing, and various other parts. No such accounts have arrived. We believe that the only genuine advice from this fleet states, on Friday evening they were still at sea, and that the commander in chief, signified his earnest wish, that more cavalry should be sent to him with all possible expedition, as from information received, he had resolved to exercise the discretion with which he has entrusted, to land at a different point from that originally settled. It was said that the court of Denmark, steady to its resolution of neutrality, had positively refused to the Russian troops leave to march through the Dutchy of Holstein.

A report was yesterday in circulation, upon the authority of the master of the Sophia brig, who left Bologne on the 14th, that considerable disturbance had taken place in several parts of France, principally at Lille and Amiens. The preparations for the sailing of our expedition gave rise to the circumstance, in which they originated. The appearance of our transports, desecrated from the coast of France, produced an alarm. It was conjectured that its destination was for Holland, or Flanders, and orders were given for the Conscripts on the coast to march for Flushing. The Conscripts refused to march, and in the attempt to compel them, great riots ensued. The populace shewed a disposition to espouse the cause of the Conscripts. The Tree of Liberty was cut down and every place resounded with the cries of *Down with the Jacobins*—And, according to this account, every thing was in confusion.

A single Paris paper of the 10th was received yesterday. It contains nothing new, except that the appointment of Rheinhard, as Minister of Foreign affairs, has been recalled, and Lacombe St. Michael, appointed in his stead.

PORTSMOUTH, August 18.

Arrived at St. Helens, from Lord Keith's Squadron, the Princess Royal, Prince George, Hector and Defence.

EAST INDIES.

Calcutta, June 30.

SULTAUNUT SING.

This unhappy discontented man has at length met with the fate he deserved in the following manner:—

Thoolaul Doobey, the Aumil of Jaunpoor, being on a visit to Rajah Pawanny Perfaud, got intelligence that Sultaunut had again collected his banditti, to the number of 400, and had taken post in the Shabdipoor Jungle; this information he received on the 15th instant, when he was at the distance of 30 miles from the post Sultaunut occupied, and immediately on receiving it, proposed to Rajah Bowanny Perfaud to go after him that night with his troops, and surround the Jungle; to which proposal the Rajah readily consented. Gunga Sing's battalion crossed Goomty at midnight, and reached the Northern borders of Sahabdipoor Jungle before day-light; Omade Sing's followed the example, up to their necks in water; and Buzally Beg's battalion brought up the rear. The whole force, not less than 7000 men, including 600

cavalry, perfectly surrounded the Jungle. At day-light the Rebel's party were observed by Gunga Sing, when the action took place first with his battalion, and Sultaunut Sing, endeavoring to escape with about 100 of his men, was forced back to the Jungle by the cavalry, where Omade Sing's battalion were ready to receive him, when finding it impossible to escape, he continued fighting 4 hours against a force so very superior, and after receiving three balls dropped, when his head was severed from his body, and the few adherents who were near him immediately gave up. The loss sustained by the Nawab's troops, were 20 killed and 72 wounded; on Sultaunut Sing's side, 108 were counted dead on the field, amongst whom the suppose is Hunnamaun Bux, the brother of Sultaunut; Dial Sing and Oued Sing, near relations, were wounded and taken prisoners, and Runna Sing, who was taken also, was wounded in 15 places.

PAVIA, July 11.

Lord Nelson is said to have landed at Naples, and that 15,000 Neapolitan troops have been marched to Rome, to take Macdonald in the rear. Many movements are making in the Imperial army, under Field Marshal Suwarrow; the right wing ascends the Bormida towards Garesio and Ormea, as well as from the side of Coldi Tenda. General Moreau, to avoid being cut off, will probably evacuate the Genoese. His head quarters are said to be at Albenga. The French troops occupying the Ligurian Apennine are likewise reported to have retreated from the side of Pavia to the main body of the army.

MILAN, July 11.

Field Marshal Suwarrow has detached strong corps to Coni and Fenestrelles, to cut off Moreau's army entirely, in that quarter, from France. The enemy being much in want in the Genoese, and the communication by sea being shut up by the English, they hastened back, by forced marches towards Nice, by Coni and Fenestrelles, to make resistance, and preserve their communication with France.—Tuscany will soon be occupied, like the Genoese, without striking a blow.

FLORENCE, July 13.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Wigham, the English Minister, received by a courier, the news of the surrender of Naples to the royal army. That city as well as its forts are now in the King's power, and guarded in his majesty's name, by Cardinal Ruffo's army, and the English. The perfidious Caracciolo, and several other nobles, traitors to their Sovereign, have been hanged on board the Neapolitan frigate *Mincerva*. They were seized in a ship which was to have taken them to Malta. The same minister has sent us advice of the entry of the British fleet into the Mediterranean, consisting of a great number of ships of the line, frigates and cutters, with a considerable body of English troops, destined to act in Italy, as circumstances may require.

About 2000 of Macdonald's army having taken the fortrels of Carlogano in the way to the mountains of St. Pelegrino, the Austrians, who had received intimation of it, pursued, overtook, and entirely dispersed them, seizing all their artillery. The inhabitants of St. Marcello, likewise attacked another corps, and took 150 prisoners, Piedmontese and French.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Since giving the return for the city of Philadelphia, the following statements have been received, which we believe are accurate:—

Maj. for McKean—Maj. for Ross	
City, as rated yesterday	431
Northern Liberties	766
Southward, Moyamensing and Passyunk	380
Bustleton	46
Germantown, &c.	340
Delaware county	724
Newtown district	293
West Chester do.	867
Total	4266
Majority for Ross	934

Thomas Miffin, Manuel Eyre, William Linnard, William Pearole, George Ingle and George Logan, are elected Members of Assembly for the County of Philadelphia.

Leonard Kichmle, is elected County Commissioner.

John Leacock, is elected Coroner.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, will commence to-morrow at Norrisstown.

DIED.—In Kent Co. Maryland, on 25th instant, sincerely lamented by her numerous relations and friends, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, wife of General James Lloyd. Her illness was short, and the affliction was the more intense for her survivors for being unexpected. In her family, she was discreet and exemplary, and enjoyed the best reward of domestic affluity, in the entire affection of her more immediate connections; as the propriety of her deportment universally secured her the esteem of all who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with her.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9.

Of the Fleets—the latest.

By the arrival of the Packet, we are enabled to inform our readers (in contradiction of what appeared in a morning paper yesterday,) that the British fleet is arrived in Torbay, and the French and Spaniards, having escaped the vigilance of the British Admiral, have anchored in Brest Roads.

The following information is handed by Captain Jones, of the brig *Jane Maria*, arrived yesterday from Curracoa.

R. Jones, master of the *Jane Maria*, failed from Curracoa the 14th August. A few days before he failed, the Governor of that island found out a plot of the French (that cruel nation, who not satisfied with what they can plunder and steal on the high seas, wish also to plunder on the land;) they intended to take possession of the island, put the Governor to death, and a number of the merchants, and to make prizes of the American vessels that were in the harbour, which were at that time 21 in number.

The governor has taken up the French general and ambassador that were sent to Curracoa by Gen. Touffaint of St. Domingo, and sent them to Port-au-Prince in the ship *George of Philadelphia*, and also M. Gredat, who was French consul some time at Curracoa; he is too well known to a number of our masters of vessels and many merchants in different parts of the United States, who suffered by his villainy. He is under close confinement, and no person allowed to speak to him. Just as I was falling out of the harbour, there was a ship coming in from Surriam that brought the account of the British having taken possession of that place.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

October 8.

ARRIVED.
Schr. Friendship, Taylor, P. Republican, 32
Lisbon, Cox, Charleston, 22
Sloop Sulannah, Thomson, St. Thomas, 24
Capt. Thomson informs, that he left at St. Thomas's, the brig Sally, capt. Hampton, of this port, and no others; and that the schr. Dick, Richards, failed a few days before him from St. Thomas's. He also informs, that he spoke off the Capes, an armed ship from New-Orleans to this port, (probably the *Mars*) who on Sunday week engaged and beat off a French privateer.
Brig Clarissa, Nichols, from Lagaira, and brig Molly, Harling, from Port Republican, are below.

Brig Delaware of this port has arrived at the Havanna.
Brigs Fair American and Rambler, and schr. Thomas, have arrived at Martinique.

Ship Maria, Thompson, from hence to Lagaira, was spoke 20 leagues to the eastward of Martinique, all well.

Arrived at Norfolk, Sept 30, English ship Jenny, McIntire, from Liverpool; left there the 7th August.

OCTOBER 9.

ARRIVED.
Brig Molly, Harding, Port Republican 28
Schr. Trial, Hand, Wilmington, (D.)
Sloop Little Sam, Dickey, C. Francois 22
Arrived at the Fort.

Ship Mars, New Orleans.
Two brigs and a sloop came too at the fort this morning, names unknown.

The sloop Little Sam, Adam Dickey, master, left Cape Francois the 25th September, in company with the following vessels, viz.

The armed brig Aurora, belonging and bound to Charleston.
Schooner Estew, Ennis, for Philadelphia, and two other schooners bound to Salem.
In the Coacas passage spoke the U. S. frigate *Basson*, who conveyed us through the passage—the captain of the frigate informed us, that a French privateer had been seen about 8 leagues from it.

Left at the Cape the following vessels belonging to Philadelphia, to sail the 1st of October, under convoy of the United States frigate *George Washington*.

Brig Exprels, Williams
Francis, Cox
Schr. George, Denton
Hetty,
Peggy, Nicholson
Sloop Lurania, Adams.
Brig James, Jeminey, to sail the 16th September,
Ship Alexander Hamilton,
Brig Flora, Creswell, time of sailing unknown.

Besides a great number of other vessels, belonging to different ports in the United States.

On the 21st Sept. in lat. 27, 22, N. long. 74, 6, W. spoke the sloop Nancy, John Owens, master, from Norfolk, bound to Havanna, out 14 days, all well. Provisions and all kinds of dry-goods plenty, and markets low.

Brig Lovely Lafa, Shields, from hence, has arrived at Cadiz.

Brig Ruby, Guard, of this port, has arrived at Corunna, from Lisbon.

Schr. Peggy, Nicholson, from hence, has arrived at Cape Francois via Monte Christi.

Baltimore, Oct. 5.

Arrived this Day.
Schooner Tabitha, capt. Gould, 18 days from Havanna. The schooner Virginia, capt. Jenny, came out with the Tabitha. Left the following vessels there on the 19th September: Ships Lexington, Smith, Baltimore; Diana, Bunker, do. Snow John and Joseph, Clark, do. brigs Patriot, Stanley, do. Oakly, Gordon, do. Fanny and Jane, Driscoll, do. sch'rs. Falcon, Hotchkiss, do.

Beauty, Carey, do. Ann, Harshaw, do. Mars, Carney, do. Cornelia, Ellis, do. sloop Julia, Brown, do. ships Edward, Wickham, Philadelphia; Neptune, Haquin, do. brigs Nat Cooper, Prince, Charleston; Speedwell, Jellibrown, Salem; Eliza, Evans, Norfolk; Columbia, Spencer, Charleston; sch'rs. Favorite Packet, Moffet, Philadelphia; Succels, Johnston, do. Dolphin, Faldick, do. Rambler, Hagard, do. Eliza, Fairchild, N. York; William and Margaret, Aron, do. sloop Sally, Eddy, Bristol; brig Aurora, Cary, Charleston.

The Tabitha, on the night of the 29th ult. was fired into by a large ship, which captain Gould supposes was an American—the principal damage sustained was the loss of his mate.

Schr. Eagle, capt. Pease, 27 days from Port Republican—No News.

Schr. Hope, of Annapolis, capt. Frazier, 27 days from Port Republican—No News.
Brig Intrepid, captain West, 18 days from the Havanna.

New York, October 9.

ARRIVED.

Days.	Days.
British Packet Jane, Jones, Falmouth, 43	Brig Thomas, Loyd, Bay Honduras, 20
Commerce, Buckley, Martinique, 22	Schr. Virago, Fowler, Curracoa, 26
Ackerman, Utty, St. John's, 15	Endeavour, Colvil, Halifax, 17
Triton, Conklin, Virginia, 4	Howard, Fox, Bermuda, 14
Sloop Cornelia, Bernard, Martinique, 30	Ship Experiment, Jeffrey, Elineur 5
Brig Hope, Nicholas, Martinico 22	Jane Maria, Curracoa 22
Schr. Eliza, Fairchild, Havana 17	Nancy, Luthis, Cape Francois 27
Ship Argus, Manner, is arrived at St. Sebastian's in 25 days.	

Ship Joseph, Rops, is arrived safe at Dublin in 30 days.

Ship Columbia, Harvey, has safe arrived at London from the Bay of Honduras.

Brig Lovely Lafa, Shields, has arrived at Cadiz.

Schooner Byrd, is arrived at St. Sebastian's in 23 days.

Extract from the log-book of the brig *Nancia*, Capt. Forrest, 49 days from Fayal. May 28, on the outward bound passage, fell in with a brig, her foremast gone, and in great distress for provisions and water, having been out 43 weeks from Archangel to Baltimore, called the *Sisters*, Captain Storks—took the crew on board and landed them in Fayal.

Sept. 28, spoke ship *Mary Ann*, of Philadelphia, from Baltimore to Hamburg, out 7 days, all well.

Schooner Nancy, capt. Thompson, from Philadelphia, was spoke out two days, bound to Jamaica.

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.	Green Persons.	Children.
Names of the Burial Grounds.		
Christ Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	0	0
St. Pauls,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	0	0
2d do.	0	1
3d do.	0	1
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	1
St. Mary's,	0	0
Trinity,	0	0
Friends,	0	0
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	0	0
German Lutheran,	0	0
German Presbyterian,	1	1
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	0	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Kennington,	0	0
Public Ground,*	4	2
Total	5	6

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.

Polly Murry, from No. 7 Penn street.

DIED—NONE.

Entered the last 24 hours, in the *PUBLIC GROUND,
1 Man No. 45 South Water street.
1 Woman from Plumb street, between Second and Third street.
1 ditto, from No. 18 Spruce street.
1 ditto, between Vernon and Front st.
1 Child from the Alms house.
1 ditto, from Fifth below South street.

6 Total.
Remaining in the Hospital 36, of whom 28 are convalescents.

PETER HELM, Steward.

Eight deaths were reported at the Health office, New York, for the 24 hours ending Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE,

120 qt. casks of SHERRY WINE.
* Apply to PHILIPS CRAMMOND and Co. October 2, 1799.