

Foreign Intelligence.

NANTES, October 28.

Yesterday about four in the evening a body of Chouans, to the number of six or seven hundred men, appeared at Oudon, and took possession of the inhabitant's houses.

The following night they attacked the post of Agrefeuille, composed of 30 men. The sentinel cried—Qui Vive? They answered, Royalists. He fired upon them, but the Chouans fell upon and knocked him down with the butt ends of their muskets; they then entered the Corps de Garde, and killed a few soldiers. Those who escaped reported the business to the municipality of Nantes.

October 29.

This day between four and five in the morning, a numerous troop of Chouans penetrated the city of Nantes by different places, crying Vive le Roi and la Religion. Immediately the Generale was beat; the citizens eagerly ran to arms; the alarm guns were fired, and several partial engagements took place in different quarters. A number of persons were killed or wounded—Among the killed on the part of the Chouans is one of their chiefs. We vigorously repulsed them. They quitted the city almost as soon as they had entered it. They were pursued towards Rennes.

We have just heard that the Corps de Garde of la Place du Bouffay has been dispersed by the Chouans, who threw open the prisons and let the prisoners escape.

REPORT

Of sixteen Dawaits, forming part of the reinforcement sent to the post of Rennes, relative to the attack upon Nantes.

He declares, that arriving at the Corps de Garde, at the distance of two gun shots from the barrier, and having found the officer, the one belonging to the reinforcement demanded why a sentinel had not been placed at the barrier? He answered that it was not his duty: upon which twelve men of the reinforcement paraded all night before the barrier in order to guard it.

At a quarter before four a number of men appeared at the barrier. Qui Vive? was exclaimed; they answered Colonel's mobile (a moveable column). Then the officer went out with two men to reconnoitre—the two unfortunate men were killed and the officer taken. A discharge of at least 200 muskets was fired at the remainder of the guard, which was answered; but finding the impossibility of defending themselves, they retired by La Rue Noire, and the Chouans, as well as cavalry as infantry, entered by the main road.—Extract from the Nantes Courier.

LONDON, November 6.

Female fashion for November.—1st. Swift Corset worn over any dress, made of white or other coloured silk, trimmed with pink chenille, and finished on the shoulders with lace. Parisian Cap made of black lace, and trimmed and tied under the chin with a pink ribbon; worn very much on the side, so as to show all the hair on the other side. Ridicule or hand pocket.—2d. Parisian Frock, body and petticoat of pink silk, and the body and sleeves covered with black lace. The train of black moulin. Parisian Cap with ridicule or hand pocket.

Walking dress.—Swift Corset of black velvet, lined blue silk, edged with blue chenille. Bonnet a la repentir, made of black velvet, and trimmed with blue ribbon and lace.—Dear Muff.

The prevalent head dresses are.—1st. Bonnet of dark brown willow, trim 1/2, and tied under the chin with blue.—2d. Straw hat turned on both sides.—3d. Half-dress moulin cap, with one broad lace border, trimmed with quilled ribbon, and bow behind.—4th. Bonnet en cornette, made to fit the head close, and tie under the chin. Bow of any fashionable color.—5th. Lace Cap, made open at top to admit the hair. Rows of pink ribbon between the lace.—6th. Dress Turban made of white crape. Crown full and drawn to one side. Finished with green wreath and feather.—7th. Bonnet au Repentir, made of crape, with full crown and bows, with flowers in the centre, broad lace border.—8th. Black velvet Cap, crown quite round: bow at top; deep veil.—9th. Dress Turban, made of twisted crape, ornamented with gold and feathers.—The prevailing colors are mazarine or navy blue, puce and brown. Velvets are worn in every article of dress, and in cloaks are likely to be favorites for the winter. A new velvet cloak, buttoned before, is just introduced.

The following circumstance may be depended on as a fact: The captain of a West India vessel, returning unexpectedly after several months absence to his home at Deptford, and not finding his Cara Spota in his parlour, ran up stairs with all the speed of impatient affection to her dressing room—Horror of horrors! A spruce brown wig lay carelessly on the toilette of the absent Lady. Seeing before his face the evident proof, as he deemed it, of his own dishonor, the captain was in a paroxysm of fury. The bell rings violently. The lady's maid makes her appearance. Where is your infamous mistress? To what paramour does that ornament belong? The girl protested, and called Heaven to witness, that her mistress was chaste as ice, as pure as snow—but when she attempted to persuade the irritated husband that the peruke was actually the property of his lady, and that she was in the habit of decorating not his head, but her own, he remained in vacant astonishment till the arrival of his wife: Her perfect innocence of demeanour, her unfeigned joy

at his return, her confirmation of the girl's narration, and above all the ocular demonstration offered him by the investiture of the alarming appendage on her own person, put an end to his perturbation of mind, and turned all the torrent of his wrath against the capricious demons of fashion which had occasioned it.

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95 N. Water Street, HAVE ON HAND, [January the 1st, 1800.] The following GOODS, entitled to Drawback, which they offer for sale at moderate Prices and liberal Credits

- 150 boxes and bales Tickenburghs, Hempen Linens and Ozabrigs, 50 boxes Patterbournes or white Rolls, 25 ditto Bislefield Linen, 21 ditto Cress and Cress a la Morlaix, 2 ditto Britannias, Brown Rolls, Ditto Hessans, Polish Rolls, Bed Ticks, Seamois, Arabias, Empty Bags, Oil Cloths, Shoes and Slippers, Seal and Upper Leather, Quills and Sealing Wax, A package Gold and Silver Watches, 8 casks Hoes, 20 casks Nails, assorted, from 3 to 20, 16 casks Ironmongery, assorted, 12 pipes old Port Wine, 25 boxes Tumblers, assorted, 200 boxes best Hamburg Window Glass, 8 by 10, &c. &c. 1 chest assorted Looking Glasses, Several large elegant Ditto, 50 kegs Pearl Barley, A few tons Roll drimstones, 20 kegs Yellow Ochre, A few barrels Naval Stores, 1500 empty Demijohns, 6 hogheads Coffee Mills, 10 hds. Hogs Bristles, first and second quality, 40 tons Russian Hemp, Holland Steel, 2 hds Dutch Glue, Toys, Lentilles, Slates and Pencils, Tapes, Blocking Twine, Stone Pickling Pots, &c. &c.

January 4. cw/3w

THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Is removed to No. 250 High Street. January 6. 6c

BOONETON IRON WORKS.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED FOR ONE YEAR—THAT Valuable Estate,

KNOWN by the name of the Booneton Iron Works, situate in the county of Morris in the State of New Jersey, consisting of a Forge with four fires, a Rolling and Sifting Mill, a Grist mill with two Run of stones, and Saw mill, all in good order and new in use, together with an excellent, large, and convenient house, with out-houses of every kind; among which are an Ice house, and stone milk house, with a remarkable fine spring in it, a large Garden, and an excellent collection of Fruit, a large Orchard, and 2500 acres of wood, pasture and arable land, and a great number of stores and workmen's houses. Immediate possession will be given of houses and stores sufficient for providing stock the present winter, and possession of the whole in the spring.

For terms inquire of David B. Ogden at Newark, Mr. Peter Mackie in New-York, Mr. David Ford in Morris Town, or Messrs. Jacob and Richard Faesch on the premises. January 11

To be Sold at Public Vendue, On the 1st day of February next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

(The property of the subscriber.)

SITUATED about two miles from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, on the main road leading to Yardley's Ferry, on the Delaware, about four miles from the latter place, and about twenty-five from Philadelphia, containing 121 acres, the whole under good fence and in high culture. There are on the premises a convenient two story Stone House, with a commodious Stone Kitchen adjoining a stone spring house, over an excellent spring, a few paces from the door, with convenient out houses, &c. &c. The elegance of the situation, and the excellent natural qualities of this farm, render it an object worthy the attention of the Farmer and Gentleman.

The terms may be known previous to the day of sale from the subscriber.

NICHOLAS WYNKOOP,

OR CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, Jun. Newton, January 11. 03w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Company of Captain MATTHEW HENRY, 10th Reg. U. S. Infantry, an enlisted soldier named MOSES WYNN, horn in Pennsylvania, by trade a shoemaker, thirty years of age, five feet eight and an half inches high, black eyes, black hair, fair complexion, has lost two of his fore teeth which is very perceptible when he talks. It is known that he now lurks in this city.

Whoever shall take up said deserter and lodge him in jail, or shall deliver him to the Subscriber in his quarters in Filbert between Ninth and Tenth Street, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Jun.

Captain 10th Regiment Infantry. Jan. 7.

IN CUSTODY

In Middlesex Gaol, the following Negro men, to wit:

ADAM HILL, says he belongs to William Mc. Murren, of Philadelphia, 21 years old, Henry Hall, about 6 feet high, supposed to be about 26 years old, and some gentleman's coachman or waiter, and from his dialect, judged to be from Maryland or Virginia—Isaac Harmon, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, very black, about 20 years old, says he lived at the Head of Elk, State of Delaware.

The owners of the above Negroes are required to pay charges and take them away, before the 21st of January ensuing, or they shall on that day be sold to defray expenses and govt fees at the city of New-Brunswick, and State of New-Jersey.

PETER KEENON.

December 31—93. dtot.

HENRY BEMBRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock Street, near the Bank of the United States, where he buys and sells on commission all kinds of Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c. &c. and offers his services in any business in his line. Jan 14. ds/3w6w

MATTHEW MCONEILL

Having opened an Office in Chesnut street, (A few doors above Fourth) At No. 145, AND again commenced the Business of Negotiations, in the various kinds of Public Stock, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. Engages to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him. He means to confine his transactions to the Agency and Commission line, in all such business as is common to the profession.

The purchase and sale of House and Lots in and near the City will be attended to, and also of Lands, when that business again revives. November 19. daw(D5 dtf)

TO BE SOLD BY

JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Old Port Wine, in pipes, hds. and qr. casks, Also Landing at their Wharf

From on board the Ship Edward from Lisbon. Libon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks. June 25. 5

ROSS AND SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck, 1000 pieces Ravens Duck (superior) Boston Beef in Barrels,

A few bales Bengal COSSAS HUMHUMS.

1100 bushels St. Martins Salt. April 11. 6

DANCING.

Mr. FRANCIS OF THE NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that he will re-commence Teaching on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at the Assembly Room, South Fourth Street.

Days of tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays. TERMS, Five Dollars per Month, Ten do. per Quarter, No Entrance.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. F. 70, north Eighth Street. December 21.

Southern Mails.

THE Mails for all the Offices on the main line, between this Office and Petersburg, Virginia, will be closed here every day, (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. And the Mails for the Post Towns on the main line, through North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia as far as Savannah, will be closed with the Southern Mails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The water Mails between this and Charleston are discontinued.

Post Office, Philadelphia, } December 30, 1799, } dtf.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,

December 31, 1799.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Pennsylvania,

are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 21st day of January next, at ten o'clock.

And the Stockholders of the said Bank, are also notified, that an election of nineteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extract from the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation.

"Article 4. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected."

TRESPASSING.

WAS taken up yesterday in an inclosure in Turner's Lane, a HORSE, with a small blaze, and his off hind-foot white. The owner may have him again on application at this Office, and paying costs of advertising. January 13. d3t.

WANTED,

TWO or three active Young Men to carry Books about for sale. To such as are capable and diligent, good encouragement will be given—Apply on Wednesday, 15th inst. between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, to Wm. Jones, Stationer, No. 30, Fourth near Market Street. January 13. 1st.

A YOUNG MAN

ACQUAINTED with the West-India trade, wishes to be employed as a Supercargo. He will engage on moderate terms. Satisfactory recommendation will be produced.

A line directed to A. B. left at the Printing Office will be immediately attended to. December 12.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGED, For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in a Millin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money. October 17, 1799. dtf.

THE BEST LIKENESS

OF THE Celebrated WASHINGTON,

Which has ever been published,

Is now offered for sale at Dickins's Book-store, opposite Christ Church, at the moderate price of One Dollar.

January 11.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AT Dickins's Stationary & Book-Store,

North Second Street, opposite Christ Church, A SUPERB EDITION OF

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS

To the People of the United States, on retiring from Public Life,

Super Royal, 8vo. (Price Two Dollars).

Ornamented with a capital Portrait by one of the first Artists,

NO exertions or expence have been spared to render this publication complete, and altho' all the materials and workmanship are strictly American, the paper, printing and engraving have been allowed by good judges to excel any thing ever attempted in the United States.

DICKINS'S Stationary and Book Store is removed from No. 41 Market Street, to the house lately occupied by W. Cobbett, in Second Street, opposite Christ church; where country store keepers and others may be constantly supplied with a complete and general assortment of every article in the book and stationary line, on the most reasonable terms.

H. Maxwell's Printing Office

IS REMOVED

To a house adjoining the back part of Dickins's Book Store, where PRINTING, in all its variety, is executed in a style of superior elegance.

January 14. tsk/tf

NOW PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD,

By JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANK,

No. 87, High Street, WEBSTER'S

HISTORY OF PESTILENCE,

In two volumes 8avo,

Price by the single set 4 dollars; with 2 sets to a dozen allowed to Bookellers.

This work may be had in sheets at two and an half Dollars, by applying to E. Belden & Co. No. 40, Pine Street, New-York.

January 11. 3c

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price 62 1/2 cents.

AND TO BE HAD OF

WILLIAM JONES, No. 30 N. Fourth, near Market Street,

A WORK upon a plan which never before appeared in the United States, being a SPECIES of Directory, but different from the usual sort.

ENTITLED

The NEW TRADE DIRECTORY,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

ANNO 1800:

OR, A Complete List of all the occupations and trades (separately and alphabetically arranged) practised in the City and Liberties with the names and residences of those who follow each of them respectively, also in alphabetical order: to which is added an Alphabetical List of all the Streets, Lanes and Alleys in the city and liberties.

If a MERCHANT or SHOP OWNER wishes for any reason to be acquainted with all the Tobaccoists, Grocers, Inspectors, Guagers, Measurers, Shipwrights, Ship carpenters, Ship Joiners, Mast-makers, Boat-builders, Block-makers, Sail-makers, Riggers, Caulkers, Stevedores, Mariners, or any Tradesman, he needs only look to the Index for the TRADE, and he will be referred to the pages which contain all the names and residences of those who follow it.

If a HOUSE-KEEPER wants quickly to find a Baker, a Cook, a Barber, a White Washer, Washer, China Mender, School-master or Mistress, Glazier, Paper Hanger, Painter, Cedar Cooper, Locksmith, Black Smith, Wheelwright, Plumber or Joiner. He can also turn to the Index and be referred to the TRADE in question. In like manner can the LAWYER find out the residences and names of all the Manuscribers, Bookbinders, Stationers, Dyers and Carvers, &c. or a STRANGER the most convenient Boarding House, Hair Dresser, Hatter, Taylor, Trunk maker, &c.—Nor is the utility of the work confined to these alone; for any Tradesman may trace at once the names and residences of the Masters and Journeymen in his own line.

In short it is more or less Useful to almost every Class of Citizens.—And the Editor trusts that such an Expensive and laborious Undertaking will meet with suitable Encouragement.

Jan. 8. T(4D)dtf

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul, in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the State of the Neutral Commerce and the fever 1 Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM, Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, of undivided shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full thereof, either to Thomas M. Ewen & Co. or to the subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget, December 17

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis tyranni, Mente quatuor solida.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Paymaster Dallas has been accused in the Gazette of the United States of drawing 92,000 dollars from the State Treasury in his office of Paymaster to the Pennsylvania Militia, of placing only 40,000 dollars of this sum to his official account, and the residue to his private account in the Bank of Pennsylvania—of having kept a large portion of this money more than two years in his hands without settling his public accounts with the State—and of having in the mean time drawn so much out of the bank, that his public account as an officer, and his private account taken together, were under a credit of two thousand dollars; whereas, by his own confession, there was at least 22,500 dollars of a balance in his hands due to the State.—It has, therefore, been alleged that public money has been drawn by him from the Bank for other than public purposes.—It has also been asserted that Mr. Dallas, besides his pay as paymaster, has exhibited a charge of commission, to the amount of more than 7000 dollars; and that his accounts are still unsettled.

Mr. Dallas acknowledges that he drew 92,000 dollars—that his accounts are yet unsettled;—he does not deny that part was placed to his official, and part to his private credit in the Bank;—nor that he kept the money for more than two years before he repaid any part of it—nor that he has charged a commission on the sums disbursed;—nor that his Bank account was under, far under, the sum which he really owed to the State Treasury.

In his defence he has endeavored to escape by dragging in the name and authority of Mr. Donaldson; but when the artful questions of Dallas and the ambiguous answers of Donaldson are carefully examined we shall find that there is no real exculpation. Let us take the questions and answers in Mr. D's own order.

1. It is said that no money could be drawn from the State Treasury by a private person, but that advances were made for bounty at the request of members of the Legislature.

Passing the illegality of such advances, we are not told whether the sums thus paid are exclusive or inclusive of the sum of 92,000—nor are we told how the accounts were opened or the money credited in the Bank of Pennsylvania. This could very easily have been done if all was correct—now let the books be examined and we shall see whether Mr. D. took any credit for public money either in his official or private capacity before the 19th September, 1794—the law passed on that day.—Here then is a clear mode of ascertaining the doubtful point—when it is explained let us know why part went to his public account as P. M. the residue to his private account.

2. It is asserted that his accounts for bounty, &c. were exhibited in February 1796, and vouched to the amount of 48,158 dollars.—That a Communication in consequence of this exhibition was made to Mr. Dallas and that the accounts were returned to him.

We are not told what the Communication was, whether it was a requisition to settle, or an intimation, that the account could not be received; nor are we told what the Sec. means whether it is commissions, or contingencies, or both.

It will not be pretended that the bounty amounted to 48,158 d. and if Mr. Dallas's charge of commission forms any part of this sum it ought to have been specially mentioned, because Mr. Donaldson is certainly too good a man to allow any person a commission on money and pay as an officer at the same time. But why not exhibit these accounts to the State officers before February 1796, and pay over the balance due, when it appears by Dallas's own question that his accounts and vouchers were ready on 6th June 1795—Why all this delay. If the whole balance was then in Bank, why not pay it over? If there then, why not keep it there to be always ready?

3. The accounts and vouchers for pay were rendered on 6th June, 1795, as appears by Nevill's receipt.

Then why not settle with the State officers at this time for all the money not expended in bounty and contingent expenses of the Governor's family?—Why delay it till December 1796? To the very moment when Mr. Dallas's appointment as secretary was coming on, and it might be doubtful whether Governor Mifflin would not remember his abuse and desertion of him on the Western expedition and coupling this with his default in money affairs;—turn him out!!!

4. The forage, and retained ration accounts, delayed the settlement at the War-Office. The Accountant could not be brought to settle although great diligence was used, and therefore a fund was kept to meet contingencies.

This specious flourish can deceive none but the ignorant. Congress on the 2d January 1795, passed a law raising the pay of the militia to exactly the sum promised by the State of Pennsylvania, exclusive of bounty. Dallas was made deputy paymaster for the Pennsylvania line, and had all this money at his command. The State Treasury could lose nothing but the bounty; so