

Foreign Intelligence.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Extract of a letter from Amedeus Gardanne, General of Division, commanding the 14th Military Division.

Head quarters at Flers, 3 Pluviose, year 8, January 23, 1800.

For four days I have been in pursuit of the Chouans, without being able to come up with them. The ci-devant Marquis de Comte, who had fixed his head quarters at Flers, evacuated it on my approach. General of brigade Pinon, commanding in the department of La Manche informs me that in the district of St. George's the brigands were attacked. They had three men killed, a great number wounded, and were completely put to rout. We took from them several muskets, and retained seven prisoners they had taken from a detachment belonging to the commune of Clitcheu, from whom they were going to extort a ransom. This was in the middle of the night. He entered with six men of his brigade, attacked the Chouans to the number of seven, killed 3 and made the other four prisoners. Two of them were mortally wounded.

Hedouville, general of division, lieutenant of the commander in chief, to the generals commanding the sub-divisions in which the Chouans have submitted to the laws of the Republic.

Angers, 2 Pluviose, 12 Jan.

Have the goodness, citizen general, to give the most pointed orders, that every individual who shall quit in arms the communes, on both banks of the Loire, where the disbanding of the Chouans is entirely to take place, shall be arrested, disarmed, and put in prison; and that the commanders of the circle, to notify this in all the communes—desire them to employ every possible means to obtain a list of the persons who have come in with muskets, taking care to avoid giving umbrage, in order that the disarming may be effected without disturbance when it takes place, leaving no musquets, but to the proprietors and farmers, under the express condition of using them only in their houses and for their defence against robbers. The description of Chouans is no longer to be acknowledged in the places where they were to have been disarmed, and all those taken with arms in their hands, shall be considered and treated as robbers.

T. HEDOUVILLE.

ANOTHER LETTER.

4 Pluviose, Jan. 20.

Gen. Hedouville loses no time in announcing that M. Bourmont with his division has joined the divisions of M. d'Autichamp and Chatillon, who have accepted peace with gratitude. In consequence of this arrangement the disbanding of the Chouans, composing the division of M. Bourmont, is to take place entirely and absolutely. Thus the olive will succeed on the two banks of the Loire, the melancholy cypress which the war had produced. The government is incessantly occupied in devising the means of consolidating internal peace in these departments. In consequence of the measure taken by general Brune you may rely upon it that peace will very soon be restored to the maritime department of the West, which are still disturbed.

T. HEDOUVILLE.

The above is explained by the following Extract of a letter from General Chabot.

Head quarters at Laval, 6 Pluviose, January 26.

The suspension of hostilities had been prolonged to the 1st Pluviose (Jan. 20) inclusive, and upon that day, I had taken the field with two columns to march to attack the groups of Chouans of which I knew. On the 2d I drove the enemy before me in six different points, and I came up with them in the commune of Melay, where Bourmont had assembled the greater part of his forces, and waited my arrival. I attacked him at break of day. The enemy, to the number of 4000 made a vigorous resistance; but the brave 6th demi-brigade of light infantry, of which my columns consisted, soon put them completely to rout. A great number of them were killed on the spot, among whom were several chiefs of distinction. Bourmont himself made his escape by quitting his horse. Certain information, which I have received, states that the inhabitants of the country saw more than 30 waggons with wounded pass to Enhames. I was continuing the pursuit of the enemy when I was informed, that Bourmont and his division had joined the divisions of Chatillon and d'Autichamp, who had accepted peace with gratitude. After receiving this news I arrived at Laval this evening. I have just received orders to proceed to Rennes with considerable forces.

[Signed]

CHABOT.

Letter of Amedeus Gardanne, General of Division, commanding the 14th Military Division.

Head Quarters at Domfront, the 5th Pluviose, year 8, January 25.

I have the honor to inform you that adjutant general Lamarque writes me from

Vimoutier, that he attacked the Chouans near that town, and that they threw themselves into the forest of Renoir, whither he pursued them; that many were killed, and that in their precipitate flight, the Chouans threw down their arms.

[Signed]

GARDANNE.

Another letter same date.

The dispositions which I had taken have produced the effect I expected from them. The general of brigade Dumoulin writes me, that on the 3d he attacked near St. James's, a column of 1500 Chouans, and that their loss was considerable in killed and wounded, not less, according to his account, than a third of the whole. The action lasted four hours. He lost twelve men, among whom four were killed, and the others wounded.

I am in pursuit of Frotte.

[Signed]

GARDANNE.

Letter of General Amedeus Gardanne, commanding the 14th Military Division.

Head Quarters, Verte-Macé, 6th Pluviose, Jan. 26.

Engagement of the 5th Pluviose.

I have the honor of informing you that on the day of the 5th Pluviose, Frotte (as he is called) was joined by one column. Adjutant general Brihes, who commanded the right wing on the side of Verte Macé and Magny, was the first who discovered him, near La Motte Fonquet; and, though he was inferior in number, he attacked the Chouans with intrepidity, and at first threw them into disorder and confusion; but the enemy, perceiving his force to be so small, attempted an attack on their side, which was carried on with great spirit. A jutant general Brihes sustained the charge of the Brigands during two hours, which allowed time for the column of general Ayris to arrive. The latter then attacked and completely discomfited them, with very considerable loss on the part of the enemy. Gen. Ayris and adjutant general Brihes fought with equal intrepidity, as also citizen Lafite, the adjutant of the latter. The two last mentioned had their horses killed under them. We had six killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy left the field of battle covered with dead and wounded. One of their leaders was among the dead. The detachments of the 25th and 72d demi brigades, and the moveable columns, particularly distinguished themselves.

[Signed]

GARDANNE.

J. T. CHAMBARLHAC, General of Brigade, commanding the detached troops in the department of L'Orne, to General Lefebvre, commanding the 15th and the 17th Military Divisions.

I lose no time, General, in acquainting you with a new victory. The result is as follows:—On my arrival at Alençon on the 9th Pluviose, I was informed at ten o'clock at night there was a considerable collection of Chouans in the commune of St. Christophe. I immediately ordered 100 infantry and 15 horses to cut of the retreat of the Brigands; and in order to perform this service with more dispatch, I called upon the commune for a number of carriages sufficient to convey my men to the destined spot, for the weather was most severe, and the floods of rain we had to pass were immense. My orders were speedily executed, and activity on that occasion was the chief merit of the action. On his arrival at the appointed spot citizens Jaume, an intelligent officer, whom I had charged with the direction of the expedition, took the ablest measures for the execution and success of his mission. At six in the morning, being arrived at the appointed place, the village was invested and every outlet closed up. The whole of the Chouans were surprized, and the greater part of them were put to the sword. A great quantity of muskets were taken, together with a barrel of gun powder, twelve horses with their saddles and harnesses, five drums, &c. &c. in a word, five companies of Chouans, who were at St. Christophe's, were entirely cut to pieces. Several of their leaders fell in that action. The Chaplain of Charles's division, a refractory priest, who had rendered himself notorious for his crimes in the department of La Sarthe, was taken and shot, as also a person of the name of Boulevray. The horse of the former is among those that are taken.

Such was the surprize and consternation of the enemy, that they had not a moment's reflection to attempt the least resistance. We did not lose a man; nor was even a man wounded. I have the highest praises to bestow on all the troops which I commanded, as well for their bravery as their discipline. I struck terror into the brigands, and you will learn with pleasure that all the inhabitants are rising in a mass against them, and the public spirit is evidently regenerating. I left two of the Chouan chiefs in prison, not having had time to institute a military commission. I must set out without delay, in order not to leave the respite of a moment to the enemy. I shall take another opportunity for entering upon their trial—Charles was wounded in the shoulder in the battle of Melle sur Sarthe, and Bhendelier is supposed to be among the dead: he fell in the action of this day.

[Signed]

CHAMBARLHAC.

Nantes, 2 Pluviose, January 20.

General Brune has made an honourable exception in favour of our city, which is to remain in a state of siege, but it is not to be put out of the protection of the constitution.

Extract of the general orders of the army.

The army is informed that the constitution is suspended in the department of the Morbihan. May the insurgents who infest it renounce their error and reject the perfidious insinuations of the agents of England! But the insatiation of these insurgents is such that reason no longer maintains her empire over their minds. The commander in chief flatters himself he will still see displayed in the ranks of the republicans, that undaunted courage, and that invincible bravery which have so often covered them with glory.

Goque, chief of the Chouans, had ordered his troops to disband. Those who revolted against him, have pillaged and sacked his house.

All the troops of Chatillon have been disbanded but not without difficulty. They wished to shoot him; and a great part of them have passed over into Morbihan. Many other leaders of the Chouans have likewise run great danger from the violence of their men.

Brune, councillor of State, General in chief, to the grand communes of Tours, Blois, Angers, Nantes, Rennes, and others occupied by the troops composing the army of the west.

Head quarters, at Nantes, 3 Pluviose 8th year of the republic, January 23, 1800.

Citizens, the pacification concluded by General Hedouville upon the two banks of the Loire, permits me to dispose of the troops which are now within your walls. Your courage was sufficient for your safety in time of danger; at present you have only to preserve yourselves from the ordinary disturbances which take place after civil war; and I rely with confidence upon your patriotic zeal and your love for the constitution. I invite you to assist in raising the contributions, and to take every measure in providing for the other wants of the troops. I shall soon have to announce to you that the departments of the west are tranquil.

[Signed] BRUNE.

Prevention better than Cure.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

DR. HAHN'S

Anti-bilious Pills.

WHICH have been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-India, and the southern parts of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, &c. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine, than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion, could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason, which can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks during the prevalence of our annual bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild and may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness of the stomach and severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing most disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

DR. HAHN'S

Genuine Eye-water.

A certain and safe remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, dislocations of them, dullness, itching, and films in the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonder ally strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache, and for pains in the face and neck.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

This medicine has never failed, in many thousand cases not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not half a bottle. The money will be returned if the cure is not performed.

SOLD BY Wm. Y. BIRCH, STATIONER,

No. 17, South Second Street,

And no where else, in Philadelphia.

Where also may be had, Dr. Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, his Sovereign Elixir for coughs, &c. Restorative Drops, Essence and Extract of Mustard, Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, Dr. Hahn's infallible German Corn Plaster, Indian Vegetable Specific for the Venereal complaint, Cowland's and Persian Lotian, Restorative Tooth Powder, Damsel Lip Salve, Church's Cough Drops, Anderson's Pills, &c. &c.

April 16

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

MUTINY IN THE CONGRESS.

On the fourth instant, a most serious and alarming Mutiny broke out on board the Congress frigate of 36 guns, lying at Craney Island, four miles below the town of Norfolk. About two hundred of the Seamen of the spar deck, paraded on the fore-castle, and gave three cheers as a signal for mutiny. Only three commissioned officers were on board the ship at the time—these were, the Captain, First Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Llewellyn, of the Marines. The business wore a dreadful aspect for some time, but was soon settled by the extraordinary exertions of the Marines, under the command of Lieutenant Llewellyn. Seven of the Ringleaders were secured by their exertions, and deposited in Norfolk Jail. The mutiny took place at night; it was notwithstanding quelled without bloodshed.

A letter from an officer on board, states, that the Marines were paraded with uncommon alacrity, and stationed in the best possible positions. Captain Sever's compliments them in the highest terms.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 15.

Mr. Thatcher, from the committee to whom was referred the amendment of the Senate to the bill to alter and establish fundy poll roads—made report that it would be expedient the House concur in all the amendments.

The report was agreed to. Mr. D. Foster brought in a bill in addition to the act intitled an act to prevent the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country—which was read a first and second time; and committed for Thursday next.

Mr. Eggleston presented a petition of Carter Page, an officer during the Revolutionary War, praying to be allowed bounty lands, those heretofore granted by the state of Virginia not being void. Referred to the Committee of the whole to whom is referred the report of the Committee of Claims on the petition of Temple Elliott and others.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the House, that the Senate have passed the following bills with amendments, viz. An act to continue in force the act intitled an act to authorize the defence of merchant vessels of the United States against French depredations; and an act supplementary to the act intitled an act regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and for preserving peace on the frontiers.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill for the regulation of public arsenals and magazines; Mr. Rutledge in the chair, when

Mr. Nicholas moved to strike out the second section, which provides that persons employed in the armouries shall not be liable to any arrest of civil process, during their term of service.

Messrs. Champlin and Elmond opposed this motion and Messrs. S. Smith and Nicholas spoke in favor of it; when the question was taken and agreed to; ayes 42; noes 27.

The third and fourth sections, which inflict corporal punishment for certain offenses; were also stricken out on motion of Mr. Nicholas.

Mr. N. then moved to strike out the fifth section which inflicts a penalty on any person who shall entice a workman to quit the service; ayes 28; noes 43.

After further amending the bill, the committee rose, and it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Griswold brought in a bill to continue in force an act intitled an act laying an additional duty on salt imported into the United States, and for other purposes; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. Haper, from the committee appointed to confer with the Managers on the part of the Senate, on the subject of the disagreement of this House to the amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing a General Stamp Office; made report, that the managers had agreed to a modification of the amendments.

This modification was agreed to by both houses.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Committee of Claims, on the petition of Temple Elliott and others. The petitioners pray the United States to grant them patents for certain lands given by the state of Virginia (the right to which had been previously ceded to the United States) for services rendered during the Revolutionary War; the report of the Committee is against the petitioners, and recommends that they have leave to withdraw their papers.

Messrs. New, H. Lee, Marshall, Eggleston, Nicholas, Champlin, and Randolph, opposed the report; and Messrs. D. Foster, Gallatin, Bird, and Macon, defended it. The question on agreed to, the report was then taken and negatived; ayes 21, noes 49.

Several other petitions having been referred to this committee, some debate took place whether they should not be taken into consideration; when a motion was made and carried that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they have passed a bill permitting the exportation of certain parcels of gun powder, muskets, and cutlasses—to which they request the concurrence of the house.—Adjourned.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

From our Correspondent at Norfolk.

Arrived, brig Pearl, Evelin, twelve days from St. Thomas's. Sailed under convoy of the United States brig Richmond, in company with 7 sail of northern vessels, half part of which was from Surinam. No Norfolk vessels there. The ship Penelope, and a brig, had arrived there from Baltimore. Left there the schooner Byrd, to sail for N. York in ten days. An American fleet was expected at St. Thomas's on the 5th instant, under convoy of the United States ship Connecticut. Fell in with the United States ship Baltimore, on the 2d inst. in lat. 22, long. 65, returning to her station.

The day before the Pearl sailed, saw a young gentleman of respectability from St. Bartholomews, who had been part of the prisoners from a French privateer schooner of ten guns, that had been taken by the United States brig Pickering, after a severe action of 4 hours, in which the commander of the Pickering, lieut. Miller, was killed. There was also a privateer of 4 guns, that engaged the Pickering at the same time, and which was driven on shore.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.

Six per Cent. 16 1/2
Three per Cent. 30 1/2
Deferred 6 per Cent. 15 1/2
2 per Cent Stock 5
BANK United States, 80
" Pennsylvania, 24
" North America, 50
Insurance comp. N. A. shares, 5 per cent. below par.

Pennsylvania, shares, 22 per cent. adv.
East-India Company of N. A. 6 per cent. advance
Land Warrants, 32 dollars, per 100 acres

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London, 75 at 30 days
73 & 74 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam, 35 3/4, 100 per 100
Hamburg 30 1/2, 100 per 100 Mark Banco.

MARRIED]—At Trenton, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Amstrong, Mr. John C. Miller, of Philadelphia, to the amiable Miss Eliza Howell, daughter of Mr. A. Howell, of the former place.

THE Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress, are requested to attend an anniversary meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern, on Wednesday the 23d day of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, GEO. DAVIS, Sec'y.

Several members are to be ballotted for—Dinner to be on table at 4 o'clock. April 16. dtz3d

IMPORTED

In the Ship Caroon from China, Richard Dale, Esq. Commander,

Yellow Nankeens,
Silks,
Imperial,
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Green and
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TEAS.

Apply to the subscriber, or at Messrs. Willings and Francis's, Penn-Street.

R. WILLING.

April 15. dtw.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY,

NUMBER 11.

List of Blanks and Prizes.

Drawing No. 203.

148 10	21105 10	31782 10
233	410 10	32865
768 10	633	33557
960	781	569 10
1276	931	34401
310 10	22094	35762
2482	558	981
3244	965 10	36450
431 10	23179	643
514	484 25	818
724	24144	37137
5147	25147	38053
444	722	058 10
6339	961 10	387 10
7118	26296 10	39925 10
505 10	820 10	956
8428	887 50	40485
10607 10	27110 10	624 10
740 10	312	41874
11379	314	42490
904 10	339	43457 10
12408	677	507
772 10	873	740
890 10	28199	44076 10
13906 50	374	544 10
15984 10	520 20	842
16750	667 10	45546
928	779	46105 10
17119 10	29105	394
575	406 10	430
18665	31183	482 10
19462 10	435	823
21010	557	49520
092 10		

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given, PART OF A

COUNTRY HOUSE,

IN an airy and very agreeable situation, near the Ridge road, within two miles of the city, consisting of a handsome parlour, two large Bed Chambers, a large celled garret, a commodious kitchen, pantry, oven and milk house, and a pump of excellent water at the kitchen door; also a garden well stocked with fruit, and a few acres of grass ground with convenient flabing, chair house, &c. Its vicinity to the city makes it an eligible retreat for the family of any person whose avocations require daily attention.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, No. 202, Arch Street, the second door below Sixth Street, north side.

ROBERT T. EVANS.

April 25.

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