

dollars.—Mrs. Cooper has generously offered the ticket, with its prize, to the trustees of the institution, for the benefit of the Seminary. Such instances of benevolence ought to obtain other records than the tablet of memory."

TO-MORROW,—Being the Anniversary of Independence—a day of general rejoicing—The next number of this Gazette will be published on Saturday.

Accounts received from the West-Indies this day, via Statia—say that a mortal sickness prevails among the British Troops—that General Dundas died of the Yellow Fever—that the French have landed 4,000 troops at Guadaloupe, and have carried the Fort of St. Pierre by storm.

As a specimen of the severe treatment the unfortunate inhabitants of the French Islands received from the brave and generous Britons, a correspondent thinks it necessary to publish the following copy of a Permission granted to Mr. Arnoux, aine, viz.

"PERMISSION is hereby granted to Mr. Arnoux aine, to go to North America—He is not to return to this colony under pain of DEATH.

By order of his Excellency the Governor, Guadaloupe, 31st May 1794.
FREDERICK MATTLAND,
Secretary."

Account of Flour shipped for exportation at the port of Philadelphia, in the months of April, May, and June, 1794.

	Barrels of	
	Flour	Middl.
Shipped in April	4599	
May,	35856	151
June,	58640	290
In all	99195	441

Philad. 1st July, 1794
JAMES READ, Inspector.

The Augusta Chronicle of June 7th, says, a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from the Rock Landing, informs, that the Indians on our frontier, behave in a peaceable and friendly manner—no indication of hostilities appeared.

Translations from Paris and Bourdeaux papers, brought by the ship America, Captain Ewing, from Bourdeaux.

ARMY in ITALY—2 Floreal, (April 21.)

The army of the Republic began its march from Menton on the 17th, at midnight, and after a march of fifteen hours, arrived at Pignon on the 18th; 14 hours afterwards took possession of Mount Fanaro, being drenched with rain, snow and whirlwinds, without a mouthful of bread, not a single mule being able to follow our forced marches. On the 19th we marched to Molino, and on the 20th to Montalto. This day we began to see some of the enemy. On the 21st I marched to Carpasio, a village occupied by 2000 men: I attacked the steep rock with the grenadiers and chassiers, and we took it under a shower of bullets and rocks, which they rolled down, whereupon the village naturally became ours. I had but one officer killed, and six men wounded. From thence, climbing from rock to rock, after a most dreadful march of nine hours, we arrived at Mount Pizo, where the enemy was in force with artillery. I made my disposition in concert with the commander in chief, who had joined me by this time. At night, profiting by a fog, we mounted, scattered, and surrounding the mountain in three points, the signal to attack was not given until after the first fire of the enemy, who fearing the bayonet in their bellies, were so frightened, that they betook themselves to flight, leaving us one four pound and some little baggage.

We took the advantage of their consternation to make ourselves masters of Piedmont with the valley of Oneglia.

On the 22d we marched to Origo, and the troops having suffered much by the intolerable badness of the weather, to which they had been constantly exposed, it became necessary to let them rest, and wait the arrival of provisions.

On the 26th the army marched again in three columns, the left whereof I commanded.

On the 27th, after a march of eleven hours, we got in sight of the enemy; they occupied a redoubt, and to the right a camp entrenched before, and covered in the back by an inaccessible rock. The situation was excellent, and capable of stopping at once all other troops but Frenchmen; but our dreadful charge made the Piedmontese fly directly, and only the Austrians made a pretty long resistance.

After that we took the bridge over the Neve, defended by a battalion of

Capfara, a battalion of Belgiofo, a battalion of Austrian grenadiers, a battalion of Piedmont grenadiers, a legion and some other troops, making in all 5000 men. The river was between; they cut off the bridge, and two pieces of cannon defended it; but a cross fire, well directed and well supported, soon put them into a most complete disorder. Night coming on, prevented us from reaping all the advantages of our victory; two hours more day, and I should have taken the whole battalion of Austrian grenadiers prisoners.

On the 27th, we took Ormea, where the feeble garrison, most of them being fled, was made prisoners, with one colonel, three captains, and about 140 men.

In these two days 10 pieces of cannon, a quantity of clothes, blankets, flour, grain, muskets, and all kind of ammunition, together with 80,000 cartridges and four thousand weight of powder, fell into our hands.

The flight of the enemy was so precipitate, that the road from the bridge to the town, which is about the distance of a league, was strewn with muskets, accoutrements, cartridges, dead and wounded, bags, remains of tents, dead mules, and other articles.

Defection is very great among the Austrians; they are highly disgusted at the cowardly behavior of the Piedmontese.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Sitting of the 6th Floreal, (5th May.)

Barre in the name of the committee of public safety, made the following communication.

Victory is permanent in the whole south of the Republic. The tri-coloured standard is flying on the whole Alps and on the whole Pyrenees.

The representatives of the people with the army of Italy, have made themselves masters of Saorgio, of all the camps of the Austrians and Piedmontese, of 60 pieces of cannon, and a great number of mortars and howitzers. The enemy put fire to all they left behind; but our brave brethren in arms saved the magazines, killed almost 3000 slaves, and made a great many prisoners. The republic has to regret the loss of brig. Genl. Brule, and adjutant Gen. Langlois, who was bayoneted in putting his hands on a Piedmontese redoubt. The names of those two Republicans shall be engraved on a column, which in the Pantheon, is to transmit to posterity the names of the heroes of the Republic: our wounded amounted to about 250 or 300.

The army of Italy will have no rest until they have annihilated the tyrant of Piedmont, who is said to have fled. The Representatives further add, that we are masters of Lartena, Saint Martin, Belvedere, and another port, and that deserters come in in great numbers.

The army of the western Pyrenees has given new instances, of what the love for their country could do. The perfidious Spaniard has dared to attack the Republicans near Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, but has been soon obliged to acknowledge the strength of the Republicans, to fly before them with very considerable loss. The legion of emigrants reinforced by the volunteers of Navarre, and other refugees, have been cut to pieces. Seventeen of them have been taken prisoners, who have been sent to Bayonne. The young men of the first requisition have particularly distinguished themselves, on this occasion they have shewed prodigies of valor.

On the same day, and at the same hour, the army of the Eastern Pyrenees had an engagement with the slaves of the same tyrant. They have taken from them at least two hundred pieces of cannon, all their ammunition, magazines full of all kinds of stores, one general officer, three colonels, seventy-five officers of different rank, all their tents, camp equipage &c. Our army is working towards Collioure and Port-Vendre; but the most fortunate circumstance is, that so signalized a victory has not cost us ten men. The route of the Spaniards is completed they have forsaken all.

The Convention decreed 1. That the army of Italy has not left off deserving well of their country. 2d. That the army of the Eastern Pyrenees has deserved well of their country in the affair of the 10th of this month. 3d. That honorable mention be made of the conduct of the army of the Western Pyrenees; 4th. That the dispatches shall be printed and sent to the army of the North who undoubtedly will soon avenge the loss sustained at Landrecy.

GENOA, April 12.

"It may be easily estimated that the French have at least 30,000 men on our territory; and they constantly pass along artillery and ammunition by land

as well as by sea, in frequent convoys of small vessels.

"I should be defective in truth, if I did not say that the French army marched with the most edifying discipline and the most exemplary conduct. The French soldiers had they been 30,000 monks in their noviciate, they could not have behaved with more circumspection and civility. It was surprising, that hardly their voices were heard, so strictly did they observe the rigorous commands of their chiefs.

PARIS, the 17 Floreal May 6.

We think we ought to give our readers some further details of our successes in the maritime Flanders. We expect they will read with pleasure and pride the following letter from headquarters to the Citizen Guoyolot, commanding at Dune Libre Date the 11. Floreal.

"After an engagement of 8 hours, the enemy, to the number of 60,000, marching in three columns, has been entirely routed by an equal force: We cut of his retreat and made 15000 prisoners, we have taken 32 pieces of cannon, and killed or wounded 4 thousand men; the Hanoverian General and 32 Officers are fallen into our hands, the enemy was pursued to Saint Leges, a league and a half from Tournay; The enemy's plan, was to surround us at Courtray, and give succours to Menin which was in a respectable state of defence: But Menin surrendered at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th Floreal, we made 1100 prisoners, took 38 pieces of cannon, and put to the sword 500 Emigrants. This is one of the most important victories as the consequences, I trust, will shew.

FRONTIERS of AUSTRIA,
April 11.

The Insurrection of Poland, which our Court had not calculated upon, has occasioned here the most lively apprehensions. Our armies on the Rhine were to be reinforced by the Austrian troops that are in Galicia, & they had already received orders to march for their destination; but this unexpected event in Poland has occasioned a total change in these dispositions, and these very troops have received orders to form a cordon from Cracow to Breda. It has been at the same time notified to the Gallician nobility, that they would expose themselves to the severest penalties if they were to take any part directly or indirectly in the insurrection which has taken place in that neighborhood. So the Gallicians are now placed between despotism threatening them with its vengeance if they will be free, and liberty in wishing them to shake off the shameful yoke which despotism has lately imposed on them. The part which they are going to take is not dubious; Austria is in want of hands already to maintain her power in the Netherlands; she will likewise want them to consolidate the same among the Poles. In vain does the Court publish that the whole Hungarians is ready to support their mad schemes against France. The truth is that, since the military conscription, which Joseph 2. had established in their kingdom, has been abolished, only 600 men have presented themselves voluntarily to enlist in the new corps intended to fight on the Rhine.

By this Day's Mail.

NEWYORK, July 2.
Capture of Port-au-Prince.

The British troops arrived before the city of Port-au-Prince the 2d of June, anchored in the road, and landed about 6000 troops in two different places.—The commander, Major Gen. Whyte, immediately, by an officer, summoned the French Governor to surrender.

Monf. Sonthonax declared he would defend the city to the last extremity, on which an attack was commenced, by the road of Leogane and La Croix des Bouquets. The place was soon carried, and the principal fort St. Claire resisted only nine hours.

The garrisons, both of the city and fort, were put to the sword. Sonthonax has killed himself with a pistol—his colleagues, Polverel, Monbrun, and Beauvais, chiefs of the mulattoes, have been made prisoners. Port-au-Prince, Leogane, La Croix de Bouquets, L'Archaye, are now in the power of the British, and have been burned.

A detachment from the British troops has been sent to Jackmel, and a Corvette dispatched to Fort Dauphine—where we are informed that a general illumination had taken place, and Te Deum was sung on receiving this intelligence.

NEW-LONDON, June 26.

Tuesday arrived, brig Eliza, E. Caulkins, master, in 32 days from Jamaica. On the 22d May, the Judge of Admiralty held a special court, and all American vessels which had been sent in as prizes were liberated—excepting those suspected of having French property on board, which are, ship Eleven Sons, McIntire, Massachusetts: brig John, Mahoon, Baltimore; schooner Rice, Wilmington, N. Carolina, schooner Peggy, Obrian, Baltimore; brig Sally, Cochran, Philadelphia; ship Hannah, Charleston, from Aux-Cayes—Capt. Caulkins was permitted to sail with his vessel and property, paying all costs and expences, after a detention of four months.

In lat. 27, 30 N. long. 80 W. parted company with 97 sail of Merchantmen, bound to Europe, under convoy of the Powerful, of 74 guns, Hound, sloop of war and a 16 gun brig.

The ship Sampson, formerly commanded by Capt. J. Barney, of Baltimore, condemned in Jamaica, is totally lost, vessel and cargo, on the Palifades. She sailed from Kingston with a cargo valued at 30,000l. bound to England.

Left at Jamaica to sail in a few days; ship Flora, W. Briggs, New-York. schooner Union, Bolles, of this port; Ship Apollo, Folger, of Baltimore, was condemned on the 22d May, vessel and cargo.

NORFOLK, June 25.

On Sunday last arrived here the brig Peggy, Capt. Crowley, from London, after a passage of 55 days. On the 5th of May, in lat. 48, 37, long. 8, 52, at midnight, fell in with three French frigates and a sloop of war, who took one of his hands (a Frenchman) and dismissed us. On the 8th of May saw 8 sail of French ships of war, viz. four 84's, two 74's, a frigate, and a sloop of war. The frigate took out another of his hands, a Frenchman. At six o'clock A. M. the sloop of war took him in tow, and carried him along side the Commodore, who gave him two English prisoners in lieu of the two men taken from him.

Brussels April 29. We are informed by fugitives from Flanders, that the French, with 25,000 men under the command of General Ducollenceau, a native of Brussels, have penetrated in that quarter to Menin and Courtray. From Courtray they carried off 600 waggon load of goods brought thither for the fair—15,000 men are detached from the main army, to enable General Clairfait to clear the country of these vile Republicans.

Government has taken no notice of this new invasion; but it is certainly confirmed; and many families came here yesterday from Tournay, fearing an attack on that place also, although it is defended by 10,000 men.

Near 200 waggon load of wounded, both French and Austrians, are come in since morning. We know not how to dispose of the miserable victims, for the Hospitals and Convents are already full.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,
days
Brig Planter, Hawkins, St. Croix 20
Fortune, Mandeville, St. Eustatia 15
Sch'r. Aurora, Debena, Virginia 6
Sloop William, Cambey, Havana 19

CLEARED.
Brig Hope, Watts, Western Islands
Gayosa, Graiberry, Amboy
Sch'r. Freedom, Copper, Richmond
Sloop Dispatch, Hoover, Apocuinimink.
Friendship, Chadwick, Newbern
Salem, Elkins, New-York

A gentleman who came passenger in the Brig Fortune, from St. Eustatia, informs, that the French fleet has retaken St. Annes and Point Petre—and that Admiral Jarvis's fleet has blocked up the French fleet—Also that General Dundas, Governor of Guadaloupe, is dead.

The ship Nancy, of Salem, from St. Marks, the brig Fortune, from St. Eustatia, and the sloop William, from Havana, which arrived here this morning, were ordered to the Fort, to ride quarantine, agreeable to the Governor's Proclamation.

Wanted on Rent,
A HOUSE,

In a Central part of the City, to be hired from the beginning of September next Enquire of the Printer.
July 3

The "Fragment" is too obscure,

The Letter Bag of the Ship Star, Captain Vannemens, for Hamburg, will be taken from the Post-Office on Saturday evening next.

For Sale or Charter,
That remarkable fast sailing ship the

PORTSMOUTH,
NOW lying at Cathbert's wharf, burthen about 3000 barrels, and in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
HIGH PROOF

Antigua & Grenada Rum,
Hyson and So chong Teas,
Roll Bristons,
Bristol crown Window Glass of different sizes
Almonds in bgs,
Lampblack in hogheads,
Cotton in bales,
Rich Port Wine in pipes, hhd. and quarter casks, and
A few BOXES of
Sugars, snuff, chocolate, & Confectionary,
Lately received from the Havannah.
July 3

City of Washington,
27th June 1794.

MR. FRNO,
A PUBLICATION of a Lottery under the description No. 2, having appeared in Messrs. Angel and Sullivan's Baltimore Paper, we thought proper to publish in the same paper our disavowal of it; an advertisement has since been published in your paper, under date of the 7th inst, asserting that "for the Lottery No. 2, the securities already given will be retained by the Commissioners or transferred by them at their option to the Bank of Columbia," &c. &c. and since that a scheme of Lottery No. 3, has also been distributed with your papers in a supplement.

These publications may lead some to believe that Lottery No. 2, is carried on under the countenance of the commissioners; that security is lodged with them, and that they will see that the terms are complied with.

No security is lodged with us on account of any new Lottery, nor have we any thing to do with any such, you will therefore oblige us by publishing this, and our former disavowal in the ed.

TH. JOHNSON,
DAV. STUART,
DAN. CARROLL } Commissioners.

City of Washington, May 17, 1794.

THE Commissioners were no farther concerned in the Hotel Lottery than giving a naked permission for it—a second has lately been advertised in Angell and Sullivan's Baltimore paper, under the description No. 2. Whether it comports with the laws of this state does not particularly concern us, but as, from the manner of the publication the public may possibly infer that the Lottery is raised with the approbation of the Commissioners, and that they will attend to the conduct of it, we think proper to declare that we have given no countenance to the publishing or carrying on this Lottery; nor will we have any thing to do with the conduct of it.

Th. Johnson,
Dav. Stuart,
Dan. Carroll, } Commissioners.
July 3

To the Public.

TWO of the Commissioners for the city of Washington, having signified to me their desire to be freed from any care or concern in the Lottery No. 2, for the improvement of the city, in consequence of their intentions to resign, I have requested that they will transfer the securities given, to insure a due performance of my trust to the Bank of Columbia; and the President of said Bank having consented to accept the Bonds and Security on behalf of the Public, the same will be completed forthwith, or whenever it may be convenient to the Commissioners, in conformity to my former Advertisement.

SAMUEL BLODGET.
N. B. The collateral security held by the Commissioners exists in more than 1000 Lots in the City of Washington, valued at—say one hundred pounds each, and forty thousand Dollars of other property.

For the authority of the above Lotteries, I must refer the concerned to original letters in my possession, written before the Commissioners were at variance with the Proprietors of the City of Washington.
July 3.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.
GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the last year of the present Sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a Candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his successor for said office; in doing which you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by
Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
JOHN BAKER.
estf.

May 3.