

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Philadelphia, July 19, 8 per Cent Stock for cash, Six per Cent, Navy do., Three per Cent, Deferred, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance comp., Pennsylvania shares, East-India Company, Land Warrants.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Bill/Exchange and Rate. Includes Bills on London at 30 days, Do. do. 60 days, Do. do. 90 days, Bills on Hamburg, Do. in Amsterdam.

The carriers of the Gazette of the United States have been strictly forbidden to sell or give it away. It is requested that should any person detect them in doing so, they will give immediate information to the Editor.

The proximity of the law in this day's paper, precludes many articles intended for publication.

NEW YORK, July 25.

Captain Stanwood arrived on Thursday in ten days from St. Bartholomews. Informing that he left Martinique on the 1st of July, infant; that on the afternoon he failed from thence, a British packet arrived there in eighteen days from Falmouth, the Captain of which assured him that on his passage he fell in with a British frigate, the Captain of which informed that he was bound to the first port in England, with dispatches from Lord St. Vincent, stating that the British fleet was out, consisting of fifty-one sail of the line, besides smaller vessels, and requesting a reinforcement. It was added that another reinforcement had broken out in Ireland which had assumed a formidable aspect, and occasioned considerable alarm to the British Government.

Captain Stanwood further informs, that on the day he failed from St. Bartholomews (the 14th inst.) a French gentleman "Captain Duvalle, from Bordeaux, gave him a written article in French, which stated, that he had just received information from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, of the arrival there of a French corvette, in nineteen days from Bordeaux; and that the news she brought is as follows:

"That the negotiation between the American Commissioners and the French Republic had terminated amicably; all differences settled, and a peace concluded:—that General Buonaparte had arrived before Genoa, in time to relieve General Massena; that Buonaparte had made prisoners of three fourths of the Austrian troops under command of General Melas; that Italy was entirely in the possession of the French; and that the French General Moreau, had, in a third battle, defeated the Austrian troops on the Rhine,"—and further, that orders had also arrived there by the Corvete, prohibiting the capture of American vessels."

The above intelligence, so far as regards the relief of Genoa, is confirmed by the following:

NEWS FROM ITALY.

Salem—Friday evening, 9 o'clock.

Brig Essex, capt. Orne, has just arrived from Barcelona, via Gibraltar 32 days from the latter. Capt. O. brings the important news of the defeat of the Austrian Army of observation, left by Melas before Genoa, while he went to meet Berthier with the army of Dijon. It is said the defeat was complete and took place on the 18th of May. There had been a previous battle—Genoa was not in so suffering a condition as has been represented. The above news is brought on shore by boats which have been along side of the Essex. I shall see the captain when he lands, and endeavor to obtain further particulars.

From the Salem Register,

On Friday evening arrived here the brig Essex, Jos. Orne, master—from Barcelona, via Gibraltar—32 days from the latter place. Accounts were received at Barcelona the day before Capt. Orne failed, May 23, that on the 17th or 18th of May, Gen. Massena made a successful fall from Genoa, and killed and took a great number of Austrians. The report was general believed to be true at Barcelona. There was not the least probability of Genoa's falling, as great reinforcements were marching to its relief. The City was constantly supplied with Grain and Provisions by flat-bottom'd boats from Barcelona, which from their construction could sail in shore, and of course out of the reach of the guns of the blockading ships.

There was an expedition going on from Gibraltar, from whence Gen. Abercrombie failed the 12th of June, with two regiments of foot and two of Cavalry. Its destination was unknown—but supposed either for Genoa or Malta.

The French privateers have ceased troubling our vessels in the Straights, unless armed, or bound to Gibraltar, which is blockaded by the Spaniards, who take all vessels bound there.

Accounts by Capt. O. we understand have been received, that the King of Spain by Proclamation had forbid the further practices on the American Commerce by the Gun-boats from Algieras, &c.

The preceding information, so far as it respects the sailing of the British Fleet, and the conclusion of a Peace with France, may be true, indeed it is highly probable; but the vague and bombastic statement respecting the operations in Italy, seems entitled to very little credit.—Let us compare the accounts from Salem, with those received a few days ago, at N. Y. Cap. Orne, arrived at Salem, left Barcelona, the 23d of May, and the day before, which was the 22d. accounts had been received that on the seventeenth or eighteenth (observe the dates) the Austrians were entirely vanquished by Massena;—now, let it be remembered, that by the Retaliation, arrived at N. Y. from Lisbon we have accounts, (published in this Gazette on Thursday last) stating, that when she left Lisbon, May 26, a packet had arrived, the day before, May 25, in six days from Genoa, with information of the Fall of Genoa; now, that Packet must have left Genoa, the Nineteenth of May, one day after the battle is said to have taken place;—any further comment is unnecessary.

A letter of the 6th June, from a respectable house in London, to a gentleman in Baltimore, says, "the general opinion is that a peace will immediately take place."

We learn that the Select and Common Councils of this city, at a late meeting, have passed a resolution, directing the City Commissioners to cause all the gutters within the paved parts of the city to be completely scoured at least three times in every week. This salutary regulation is to continue in force until the first day of October next.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at St. Kitts, to his friend in Portsmouth, dated June 22.

Our American ships of war have lately been extremely successful—Commodore Morris, since he commanded the Squadron which began last October, his ship alone has taken and retaken 17 prizes; the Squadron together 50 prizes—the Philadelphia Frigate is the commodore's ship, Captain Decatur, the former goes home this day with a large fleet.—The Connecticut, Capt. Tryon, took in eight days, 4 prizes, and the whole Squadron take more or less daily.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Bourdeaux to his correspondent in Philadelphia, received per the Polly, Capt. Lake, from St. Sebastians, dated May, 1800. (The date was torn out in opening the letter.)

"I have not heard from you since my last, of the 10th inst. The preliminaries with your states are settled and signed.—Every thing bids fair for the re-establishment of friendship and good understanding between your Government and ours. In a short time our commercial relations will revive with redoubled vigour."

Extract of a letter from on board the Baltimore Sloop of War, dated off St. Croix, June 24, 1800.

"We have re-captured the sloop Jolly Robins, laden with provision; and taken a French privateer ship from Guadaloupe bound to St. Thomas, with 50 hds. sugar—she is now in tow, and I embrace this opportunity, as she is to go home as soon as we get her from amongst the Virgin Isles. Our cruizers have lately taken a number of privateers and sent them into St. Kitts. The Eagle had a brush with one off St. Bartholomews, which had two English brigs and a New-York sloop in company (her prize) which ran ashore during the engagement. She got into the harbour, after cutting the Eagle's sails and rigging to pieces. The Enterprize also engaged another off Balleterre, Guadaloupe, in which she has one man killed and two wounded; the Frenchman had five killed and thirteen wounded. She struck to the Enterprize."

The seaman taken on board the vessel carrying slaves, were on Thursday landed from the schooner Experiment, and committed to prison.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated June 8.

"A few days ago, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, arrived here from England on his way to take the command of the troops destined for the secret expedition collecting at Minorca. The object of this expedition has not yet transpired. The forces will be about 10 or 12,000 men—the general fails for Minorca to-morrow."

Talleyrand, says a Paris paper of 10th of May, is extremely ill. Some doubts are entertained of his recovery.

It is intended by the Dutch to defend the entry of the Meuse and Texel by chevaux-de-frise, constructed upon the plan of those used in the Delaware during the revolutionary war.

It is said that a French emigrant named Dumont, the friend of Mallet du Pan, intends continuing his 'Mercure Britannique.'

The following was politely forwarded us, by a Friend, on board the

SHIP INDIA.

Extract from the Journal of Mr. Gray, Supercargo of the ship India, Ashmead, from Calcutta.

"June 10, 1800, after a tedious and disagreeable passage of 108 days, arrived at St. Helena; the next day the ship Jefferson, captain Morris, from Batavia, for this port, the ship Northern Liberties, Seton, from Bengal, for New York, the ship Perseverance, Wheatland, from same place, for Boston, failed from St. James Town.

June 12th, the India left St. Helena, in company of the ship Mount Vernon, captain Rutter, of and for Baltimore, from Calcutta; mounting sixteen guns.

June 18th, lat 8, 46 S long 17, 50 W, passed a ship to leeward of us, standing same course, which we were pretty sure was the Northern Liberties.

July 10th, lat 18, 00, N long 54, 40, W spoke the sloop Phoenix, of and from Boston for Berbice, out 24 days.

July 12th, at 4h. A. M. lat 22, 33 N long 61, 05 West, discovered a schooner to the Eastward lying to; at 5 A. M. she made sail after us; at 7 A. M. all hands at quarters, and ship cleared for engaging, men all eager, should the prove of Sans-culotte extraction, to show the ardency of their affection for their ci-devant ALLIES!!! made as good breastwork as possible in the situation of our ship, with spare sails, hammocks and bags of clothes; sufficient to guard the men from langridge and small arms. The Mount Vernon hailed us with three cheers; captain Rutter bid his crew were all on tip-toe at the prospect of dispensing their favors, entre leurs chers amis! We returned his cheers; and assured him of our resolution to give him every assistance which our small force could impart, and to live in open air with him, or with him to share the more retired pleasures of a French Jail! At 10 A. M. schooner gaining upon us, captain Rutter and captain Ashmead agreed to give chase. At 11 A. M. both ships tacked and hauled their wind for the stranger; no sooner had the Mount Vernon shewed her broadside, than Monsieur, not much liking it, up helm and away; when tacking, like a true cur, he shewed his teeth but was afraid to bite. He outstripped us on the wind and was soon far enough from us. At 1 P. M. (by log the 1st of the 13th) we gave over chase, and stood on our course. The schooner was soon out of sight. Our chasing was certainly very fortunate, from events—

At 3 o'clock, 30 minutes P. M. in lat 23, 05, N long 61, 45, W. saw another schooner to leeward, passing S S E by the wind, carrying a small red flag (between a bargee and a pendant) at her mast head; most probably a private signal. At 4 o'clock 30 minutes she tacked and stood for us; having every other appearance of, and by this action plainly demonstrating that she was a privateer. At sun-setting she was in our wake, coming up with us. At 8 o'clock 30 minutes P. M. in company with the Mount Vernon, and, as captain Rutter proposed, to surprise the fourte, tacked ship and hauled our wind to S S E; at 9 P. M. captain R. a-head perceived the schooner about half a mile to windward, and fired a gun, which not being answered, both ships saluted her with a broadside. Tacked immediately and stood after her to the Northward; in the meantime the schooner had tacked to the Southward, (endeavoring to beat to windward) and about the same distance to windward, received, on passant, another broadside from each ship, without returning a shot. We continued our course. Unfortunately for our enterprize, when first putting about, the Mount Vernon missed stays, or we should have had him under our lee, and might have given a better account of the gentleman.

July 13th, at 1 A. M. again perceived the schooner dogging to the windward. At day-light the crowded sail after us, and gined upon us slowly. Captain Rutter and captain Ashmead agreed to jog on under easy sail, and when the schooner drew near to heave to, and offer battle. The day was squally with thunder and rain, and in the interims, winds very light. At meridian Mount Vernon fired a stern-chase, and shewed American colours.

At 15 minutes P. M. (by sea account July 14th) the vessel in chase, hoisted her ensign, tripartite, and fired a gun, without hall!—Some said this was by mistake; but I, who have a more favorable opinion of Messieurs, affirm, that this inoffensive mode of commencing, was an effect of the effervescence, produced in his mind by an assimilation of the two passions most predominant in the breast of a true and legitimate Citizen of the Great Nation, viz. FRIENDSHIP! and POLIENESS!!—He would not offend those he so dearly loved, by the uncivil, though common, procedure in such cases—No!—he had much rather we had trusted at once to his real good will, without forcing him to do such violence to his inclinations, as our want of Bénévolence compelled him to. At 30 minutes P. M. Mount Vernon up courses and hove to, the India hove to under her lee quarter. The privateer immediately brailed up her foresail, shewed us her broadside, a random shot to windward, with nine ports, and gave us six guns, and afterwards two; all of which fell very near one or other of our ships, and two passed over both, but none struck. The Mount Vernon returned her broadside; but before the fourth gun was fired, the robber not being in tone to relish such music, hauled aft his foresheet, and braced close to the wind. The Mount Vernon filled her sails and plied him with broadsides, so quick, so regular, and so well directed, (for we could see the shot fall in all directions close round the schooner, and saw one of them pass through one of her sails) that our good ally concluded the

sooner he got disengaged from such a game the better for himself. As often as by backing and filling we could make our guns bear free of the other ship, we fired. But all was to no purpose; the privateer, though not a brisk sailer, could lie too near the wind for us; at two o'clock, therefore, the Mount Vernon, firing one gun, gave over the useless chase. Monsieur soon after douced his national pride, and replaced his little red flag or signal.

She appeared a tolerably long schooner, and probably, though she shewed 18 ports, did not carry more than 12 guns. His deck was full of men, but entirely without bulwark, or quarters of any kind; the day being cloudy and rainy, we could not distinguish whether they were our black or white brethren. We have some reason (from a bustle on board while the Mount Vernon fired her second broadside) to think that she got at least one shot about her fore-castle.—From their found two of his midship guns must have been pretty well fixed, the others, at most, not more than fours.

Had he been larger, singly, the Mount Vernon had nothing to fear from her. Backed by a real American enthusiasm in his ship's company, and directed by his own cool judgment and deliberate spirit, his ship was in no danger. And though the India was weak, many of her men who had been feasted in West India Jai's, knew their comforts; and all were besides AMERICANS! But captain Rutter was resolved we should both go one way, and under his shade, we were as secure (from such foes) as Teucer while he kept behind the Telamonian shield.

We parted from the Mount Vernon the 21st inst. in the latitude of Virginia—All well.

Same day saw an English ship, deep laden, with her main-top-gallant-mast struck, standing in for the Chesapeake, with the wind at N. E.

A Paris paper of May 15, contains the following account of the action between the U. S. Frigate, Constellation, of 36 guns and 250 men, and the French Frigate La Vengeance, of 54 guns, and 500 men,—the account is truly French.

HAVRE, May 6. A memorable action, highly glorious to the captain of the Vengeance has been fought near Guadaloupe; but we are sorry to add, that the blood of two friendly Nations has been spilt. The crime lays at the door of those who disturbed their tranquility.

The following are the details of this unfortunate rencontre, given by a passenger of the Frigate La Vengeance, who returned to Guadaloupe from Curacao, where he found an opportunity to get to France.

"I embarked with sixty passengers on board the frigate 'La Vengeance,' of 42 twelve pounders and 320 men. We left Guadaloupe the 14th Pluviôse last. The day after, we met the American frigate Constellation, of 54 eighteen pounders, who gave us chase. We determined to avoid an action, but she forced us to it. The action commenced at eight o'clock in the evening, and lasted five successive hours, during which we fired 1200 shot. The masts of both frigates fell overboard, causing in their fall a great number of accidents. All the rigging was cut to pieces and the sails torn to rags. Towards the end of the action we were within pistol shot. We had twenty men killed and forty wounded.—The Americans must have lost a great number more, since they first ceased to fire and left the field of battle." We were too much disabled to pursue them. The passengers assisted the crew during the whole of the action. We were eight days in getting to Curacao, completely destitute of masts and sails. We heard that the Constellation got into Jamaica."

From a Paris paper—"The Porte has promised the Pacha of Belgrade, that if he will conquer Passawan Oglou so completely as to render him incapable of making further resistance, he shall be honoured with the dignity of Grand Vizier. The Pacha in consequence has redoubled his exertions against his rival Passawan Oglou is actually lup ported by Allin Bassa, Pacha and Governor of Macedonia, who makes it a common cause with him. The junction of these daring characters makes the Porte very uneasy."

The Ministers of Russia and Prussia have lately demanded of the Senate of Hamburg the suppression of the sale of a work entitled "Private life of Catharine," under the penalty of the displeasure of their royal masters.—The Senate thought it prudent to comply.

A London Paper says—A gentleman has lately invented a method of producing a new crop of teeth when the old have decayed he is desired earnestly not to disclose the secret until the present scarcity of bread has in some measure been relieved.

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CLEARED, Kingfisher, Gibraltor, Blair; James, Moore, of Philadelphia, Ship Columbus, Cheefbrooke (dismantled) of Charleston; brigs Mercury, Yardeley; Molly, Harding, of Philadelphia; and sch. Gallant Pierce, of N. York, with the 3 French frigates, Medea, Francis and Concord, were at Ricer de la Plata, when captain Higgins left it. At Buones Ayres the brig —, capt. Christie of Boston, a few days arrived.

The ship Apollo, from Madeira, is arrived in the river. Ships Connecticut, Miller; Wilmington, Blair; James, Moore, of Philadelphia, Ship Columbus, Cheefbrooke (dismantled) of Charleston; brigs Mercury, Yardeley; Molly, Harding, of Philadelphia; and sch. Gallant Pierce, of N. York, with the 3 French frigates, Medea, Francis and Concord, were at Ricer de la Plata, when captain Higgins left it. At Buones Ayres the brig —, capt. Christie of Boston, a few days arrived.

The ship Nagara, Paulding, from Greenock, of and for New-York, put into Liverpool, N. S. about the 6th or 8th of July in distress, and short of provisions.

Three or four prizes to the Rover, (privateer out of Liverpool, N. S.) have arrived at Liverpool; they are said to be American vessels re-taken from the French.

Brig Alert, Rich, from Boston arrived at Cadix in 24 days—off Cadix was boarded by an English cruiser, and informed that that port was not now considered as a state of blockade.

The Letter Bags

Of the ship Roebuck, Raser, for London and brig Pennsylvania, Knox, for Hamburg, will be taken from the Coffee-House on Monday next.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Schr. Neptune, Stanwood, St. Bartholomews 10, Demarara 35, Tortola 12, St. Thomas 28

CLEARED, Ship Argus, Main, St. Sebastians, John, Wyer, Amsterdam, Draper, Taylor, Madeira, Eagle, Thom. son, Belfast, Schr. Flora, Beatty, St. Johns, Ship Black River, Mathews, and schooner Commerce, Robinson, from this port, have arrived at St. Bartholomews.

The brig Franklin, Watson, arrived at Tobago in forty-three days from this port. Schooner Betsey, from Charleston, has arrived at the Quarantine ground—Captain, Mate, and Cook died on their passage.

Schooner Betsey, from New London to New Providence, was struck with lightning and foundered at sea on the 26th June.

Brig Industry, Belding has arrived at Barbadoes from St. Johns, N. B. The brig Sally, James Stewart, master, was to sail from St. Bartholomews for New London about the 16th July.

BALTIMORE, July 24.

Arrived, Brig Liverpool, Stapleton, 29 days Bay of Honduras. Left the brigs Betsey, Andrews, of Baltimore, and Hiram, Spur, of Charleston; the former to sail in twenty days.

Spoke ship Active, of Baltimore, to New-Orleans, on the 11th July, off Cape Florida, and brig Silefia, of Charleston, bound to the Bay of Honduras, out 10 days, all well.

Schooner Two Brothers, Lecatt, 12 days, Havana. Left there brig Hunter and schooner Nymph, both to fail in three days. Passed a ship and barque, and spoke the brig Betsey, captain Low, from St. Thomas, in the bay.

Wanted Immediately, A Housekeeper,

A middle aged Woman, who would be willing to undertake the whole work of a family of 5 or 6 persons; she must come well recommended; none else need apply. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States. July 16.

Received

By the ship Kensington, captain Adamson, from London, A QUANTITY OF Brown Russia Sheetings, and Ravens-Duck, Of a superior quality.

Also on hand, received by the late arrivals, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hosiery, Checks, Fustians, Jeans, Gingham, Callimancoes, Durants, &c.

For sale by ROBERT SMITH & Co. No. 38, South Front-Street, daz July 26.

TO BE SOLD, Very low for Cash, or exchanged for Goods, A Large, Elegant, and well finished

2-story Frame House

IN the borough of Frankford; containing an entry and two large parlours on the first floor, 3 bed-chambers and two garrets. The lot, which is 340 feet deep, fronting on two streets; and has the privilege of a 10 feet alley through; it contains a kitchen, stable, and coach-house, a well of excellent water, &c. For terms apply to JOHN McCLELLAN, July 26. turk&st

FOR SALE.

A Printing Press. Apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, days

Sloop Harmony, Walker, Chaleson, 11

Cotton & Rice

Ship India, Ashmead, arrived at the Fort last evening.

Arrived at the Fort.

Sloop Edward & Samuel, Tatem, Turk's Island, S. It., Jno. Da. Costa.

Brig Molly, Higgins, River de la Plata—left it 14 h May—[Hydes & Tallow.—F. Inbett.