

fame, on the 12th, he was obliged to take half an hour's repose on the grass. The Helvetic ex-dictator Secretan was refused admittance to him, as well as Laharpe. The first night after he had entered the Valis, he spent at St. Maurice, a beautiful village on the banks of the Rhone, between two high mountains; the second night he remained at Martnach, a small distance from Mount St. Bernhard.

BASLE, May 23.

By the divisions which general Moreau has sent to general Berthier, the two armies are now united in such a manner as to form but one army. The generals of the divisions, Larocche and Leclerc, have quitted the army under Moreau for that under general Berthier.

TURIN, May 10.

The Austrians are throwing up strong intrenchments near Dono d'Oliva, since it is probable that the first Consul Buonaparte, will endeavour to penetrate into Italy, with a part of the army of reserve, by the Sempion, a mountainous pass between Valais and Piedmont, which is still in possession of the French. Another part of the army of reserve must turn towards Provence and Dauphine, as the corps of general Souchet being almost entirely dispersed by repeated defeats, those provinces are without any force to protect them from being over-run by the Austrian troops.

BOLOGNE, May 13.

The intendants in Corsica have requested to be supported by some battalions of Austrian troops. They propose to besiege Bastia, in which is a French garrison. Some battalions are accordingly on the march for Leghorn, where it is probable they will be embarked. English ships are daily arriving at Leghorn with wounded French and Austrian soldiers, and French prisoners from the coast of Genoa.

LONDON, June 4.

Extract of a letter from captain Newman, late of the Jane Packet, dated St. Ives, May 13.

"I have now to relate to you in what manner I became possessed of the marquis of Kildare-Packet. You know already about the capture and re-capture of the Jane, and of my remaining on board of the French privateer to be sent to Spain. I was landed there the 5th ultimo, and marched on for Lisbon, where I arrived in about 18 days, and took my passage in the above mentioned ship for Falmouth. We sailed on the 29th, and after being a fortnight at sea, fell in with a French privateer, which captured us, took the captain, officers and crew out, leaving five men out of the Jane's crew on board, (who were passengers,) as likewise a lady, with her sick brother and father, and three of the marquis of Kildare's people, who had hid themselves; they then put a prize master on board, with 17 men, and ordered her for Corunna, three days afterwards, being in sight of the above place, distant about eight leagues, I found means to possess myself of the captain's pistols, and one of my people seized his cutlary; the others jumped aboard the tiller-ropes, and got hold of the boarding pike, when we made a rush at the Frenchmen, and drove them off the deck; then took possession of the ship, gave them the long boat, with some fruit, and wine, and what bread we could spare, and turned them adrift, in number 18. I have no doubt of their having reached the shore, as they had a good boat with sail, oars, and moderate weather, and Corunna in sight. We after experiencing a great many difficulties, such as living on fruit for five days, bad weather, contrary winds, and no books to determine where about we were; I say, after all this, I had the good fortune to make St. Ives-head, and with the assistance of a pilot and some men (myself and people being exhausted) we got in and moored along side the Quay, where the now remains till the Post Office and the Admiralty settle the business respecting her re-capture."

CORN EXCHANGE,

London, June 9.

Notwithstanding a large supply of foreign wheat, yet, from the circumstance of its being out of condition, and not to be used without a large proportion of English, this article has again advanced—lay on fine English full 4s per quarter.

Barley of all sorts was extremely dull of sale, as also were Tick beans and Grey peas. These articles respectively fell full 2s per quarter.

Foreign Rye was not much in demand, and was evidently on the decline.

Fine dry Oats were much wanted; and notwithstanding a large supply, fully maintained the prices of last week.

Wheat	120s. to 110 to 116
Fine Foreign	120s. to 130
Very Fine English	135s. to 144
Rye	60s. to 66
Fine	70s.

Stained Barley 40s. to 55

Return of Wheat in Mark-lane, from the 26th to the 31st May.—Total 16,441 quarters—average 111s. 4d 3/4—1s. 3 1/4 lower than last return.

Price of Fine Flour—100 to 107s. 6d. per sack.

A return of the price of Flour, from the 24th to the 30th May.—Total 16,798 Sacks.—Average 102s. 4 3/4—2s. 6 1/4 higher than last return.

We are informed by late private letters from Bengal, that captain Malcolm, formerly one of the Secretaries to the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, had been deputed on an Embassy to the Court of Persia, accompanied by Mirza Ally Khan. It is reported that this deputation is sent thither in consequence of Zemaun Shah's evacuation of the Panjeb.

Buonaparte, it appears, has issued Proclamations, promising to re-establish both the King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. This manoeuvre presents a very singular spectacle. The child and Champion of Jacobinism takes up the defence of the rights of two Princes, whose dominions, in spite of all remonstrances, are kept in possession by an Emperor who has pretended to fight for social order!

The Irish Unionists are in high spirits to find that the weather on the other side of the water has been warmer than usual for the season, and more resembles the climate of England. This is ascribed entirely to the prospect of a union; and it is confidently expected that not only English capital, but even English climate, will in future be common to both countries.

Government have dispatched from Lord Keith of a recent date. They state the surrender of the citadel of Savona on the 13th of May in consequence of famine; and that on the 19th of May, the inhabitants of Genoa asked and obtained leave to send a flag to General Melas—which it was thought carried provisions for the surrender of the city.

Government have also received dispatches from Mr. Jackson at Pa'u, which establish the fact that General Melas was marching towards Piedmont to give battle to the army of Reserve. It is said Buonaparte had not more than 19,000 men with him on the 19th of May.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Jun. 5.

"The House of Commons is in Committee on the Union Propositions. The gallery and all the avenues leading thereto are crowded to an uncommon degree. The speakers hitherto have been, for the bill—Lord Castlereagh, Attorney General, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the other side, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Saurin, and the Right Hon. the Speaker. Mr. Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is on his legs in reply to the Speaker. The Ho. se will not break up this several hours. Mr. Curran has not yet taken his seat."

LONDON, June 7.

It appears that certain observations of Lord Kenyon, supposed to have reflected on what had been said by a Lord in Parliament, have been made the subject of discussion in the Upper House. It would be very improper for us to make any remarks upon this very delicate subject.

Lord Whitworth, his Majesty's ambassador at the Court of Petersburg, is expected in England in the course of the present month.

Advices were received yesterday from the Court of Petersburg, brought by Messrs. Hunter and Cuvillour. Captain Sir H. Popham came home in the same packet.

Buonaparte, it is said, means to stand up in his turn for the rights of Kings and has taken the King of Sardinia under his protection. This sovereign, indeed, has hitherto met with but indifferent treatment from his Imperial protectors, and probably may entertain some doubts of the sincerity of a Grand Consul's friendship.

The French in Genoa are, it is said, compelled to feed upon horse flesh. This may be thought very indifferent food, especially as it is used from necessity. Some of our agriculturists have lately endeavored to show that horse flesh is superior to beef and mutton. The French, however, do not seem to be sensible how *luxuriously* they fare. It is curious that, though Buonaparte, is with the army of reserve in Piedmont, Gen. Berthier continues to be styled the commander in chief. Does the Chief Consul think it beneath his dignity to command any particular army; or in case of any disaster, does he wish to guard against the loss of reputation which he might sustain were he to assume the command?

When Buonaparte was passing thro' the department of Jura, in his way to Lausanne, he was stopped by the crowd assembled from curiosity to see him, and he halted at an inn, where he appeared at the window, and gratified the populace by nodding graciously. The extreme paleness of his countenance, and the traces of care and anxiety on his brow are said to have interested the people very much. He had crossed the wild mountains of Jura with only four or five attendants.

The French papers have now become as strenuous advocates for Paul I. as the Treasury Post. His Imperial Majesty's change of politics is ascribed to the counsels of wise men who have obtained access to him, and the evil counsellors, who involved him in coalition politics, are said to have been dismissed. In those he is represented to have had "experience, and the evidence of facts," that he had got into very indifferent company!

From the London Gazette, June 7.

Tremendous Cape of Good Hope, February 3.

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you, that being off the Isle of France, in company with his Majesty's ship Adamant, on the 11th December last, we chased a French frigate, which ran on shore on the West side of the river Tombeau, about three miles from Port Louis in that Island: after firing several broadsides at her she cut away her masts: at 7 P.M. the boats were sent to destroy her under the command of Lieutenant Gray of the Adamant, assisted by Lieutenant Walker of that ship, Lieutenant Sykes of the Tremendous, and Lieutenant Owen of the Marines of the Adamant, who very handsomely requested to go upon that service. At half past nine the boats returned, bringing with them the officers and some few of the men whom they found on board the frigate, which proved to be La Preneuse, of 44 guns and 300 men, commanded

by Captain l'Hermite, to which they had set fire in several places, and which shortly after blew up. The prompt and spirited manner in which this service was performed, under a heavy fire from the batteries, reflects great honour on Lieutenant Gray and the officers and men under his command. During our cruise the Adamant captured the Benjamin, a French sloop, laden with coffee, from the Island of Bourbon, bound to the Isle of France, and rice for the same place; and the Tremendous captured the Nella Senora Del Carmen, a Spanish brig, and the Bienfait, a French brig, laden with coffee, indigo, and bale goods, from the Isle of France to Rio de la Plata, all of which I am happy to inform you are arrived.

(Signed) J. OSBORN.

BUONAPARTE and MASSENA.

The following intercepted letter from Buonaparte to general Massena has been published as authentic at Leghorn by the Austrians. It shows the difficulties with which the French government had to encounter previous to the opening of the campaign, and proves that Buonaparte was not entirely without suspicion that general Melas would attempt the very plan he has since executed. In fact it might have suggested the idea, especially as the letter discloses the weakness of Massena's army. There appears reason to believe, indeed, that Massena had been partly surprised by Melas, and had not been sufficiently aware of the necessity of guarding the three passes leading down to Savona, Final and Albenga.

Dispatch from the Chief Consul Buonaparte to General Massena.

PARIS, March 22.

"I confess my dear general, that I am not at all satisfied with your last dispatches. Why those eternal complaints and reproaches? Do you think we might have managed affairs better? We do not rest on beds of roses here; and if our armies are in want, it is because our resources are extremely weak. The most pressing orders have already been given for supplying you with the necessary articles. You must have already received what concerns the artillery department. Since the loan could not be effected in Holland, I am only enabled to send you five or six hundred thousand livres, instead of the four millions that had been promised. Apply this entirely to paying the army, and let the contractors, and those employed under them, complain; should those gentlemen wish to quit the service, menace them with death, and be as good as your word: there is no want of adventurers of that description, whom the love of gain will allure to the army. Our care must be directed to the soldiers, who suffer and fight. By no means count on the reinforcements which you desire. If you find it difficult to maintain an army of 30,000 men in the Genoise, what would you do with a still greater number? I cannot spare a single demi brigade of veteran troops, all I am able to do for you is to keep a few weak battalions of conscripts to the department of Var, to disperse the discontented in the South of France; in case of necessity you might unite those troops with your army. It grieves me that you suffer yourself to be misled by accounts which ought not to be relied on. If the Imperial army actually has the 133 battalions which give you so much uneasiness, what would the consequence? How is it possible for the enemy to employ even one half of his forces in the mountainous position you occupy? Can he attack you otherwise than with single columns? And are you not the brave, the unfortunate Massena! Do you not command the best infantry in the world! Is not the active and intelligent French soldier superior to all the troops of Europe, in mountainous districts? Beside, the enemy can convey provisions only for a small number of troops in the mountains, as they are in want of mules. No, my dear general! the superiority of the enemy gives me no uneasiness—that can only be excited by the plans which they may hit upon; for strong as your situation is, you are not entirely out of danger. I will tell you what a skillful General might undertake against you. By daily attacks he would harass your centre and right wing towards the sources of the Taro, the Bisagno, and la Polveccera, while he would vigorously attack the left, and endeavour to gain one of the three passes leading to Savona, Finale, and Albenga. Should he succeed in this attempt, your army would be divided into two corps, and your communication with France cut off. But I believe German caution will never enter on so daring a plan. Meanwhile you must carefully guard those three passes; and should the enemy attack you, carry one of those important points (which is possible), then, my dear General, you must fall upon him like lightning, attack from the side of Genoa, while Suchet attacks him from Nice, and destroy every Austrian that should pass the mountains, &c."

"A young Chinese has arrived at Providence, R. I. in the ship Resource—he means to stay two or three years in the United States, and acquire our language; he excites curiosity."

"It is asserted that some person has effected an escape from the vessels performing quarantine at New-York, and is now in this city—it is hoped some measures will be taken to prevent such dangerous practices."

A letter dated the 30th ult. from a gentleman in Portsmouth, N. H. to a respectable house in this city, gives the following particulars of the capture of the brig Polly, Captain Makins:

"I briefly inform you that I had the misfortune to be captured the 23d of May, by three French ships of war; was taken out the same day and detained, though civilly treated, on board the Commodore until the 25th June, when in lat. 35. N. long. 26. W. they boarded a brig with salt from St. Ubes, bound here, and not deeming her valuable enough to be captured, suffered her to proceed, and put me on board along with 13 more American prisoners, belonging to three different captured vessels. These French vessels consisting of two ships, (one a corvette of 18 guns, the other of 10) and a small schooner, for a tender, were from Cayenne, and subject to the orders of Victor Hughes, to whose consignment they send all their prizes. They are now in Tenerife, where they are watering and victualling, intending to go from thence to Rio de la Plata, in order to annoy the valuable trade we have there, that being (their officers acknowledged to me) their chief dependence. I am positive they are to put into Monte Video for the same purpose, for which they are now in Tenerife, and then to cruise, for two or three months between that and Cape Trio, on the coast of Brazil. This plan of operations might be easily interrupted, if the Secretary of the Navy would take it into consideration. The above information is from the commodore himself and his officers, with whom I was on very good terms during the time of my detention on board. The 10 gun ship, having sprung her mainmast, sailed back for Cayenne ten days before I was released; the other ship is the Berger, commanded by Citizen Bourdiehen, mounting 18 double fortified twelve pounders, and is not well manned; the schooner is called the Mufette, Citizen Duppe, commander, a weak Virginia built vessel, mounting 6 four pounders, and 60 men."

Yesterday arrived at the Fort, the schooner Prudent, Robbins, (prize master) a prize to the United States ship Ganges, having 16 slaves on board.

rather of Russian manners, that the displeasure of the Prince includes banishment from all society. The man so lately the champion of Royal panegyric, and the object of every courtier's flattery, was at last abandoned to the struggles of sickness and death.—The fervid herd of the metropolis with a shameful complaisance, shrunk from the company of a disgraced warrior, and the last moments of Suwarrow were deprived of the offices of friendship, and the consolation of public sympathy. Such at least is the report; but we hope it is untrue, or exaggerated. There would be something in this treatment of the veteran general worse than caprice. Whoever impartial posterity may say of the character of Suwarrow, it cannot be denied that he served his country with pleasing success, and implicit fidelity; that he has contributed to consolidate the power, and to extend the fame of the Russian Empire.

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

By the Packet arrived at N. Y. we have received London Papers to June 10. Extracts from them will be found in this day's Paper.

From our Correspondent.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

The ship Perseverance, Adams of Philadelphia, arrived here this morning. She left Barcelona on the 17th June; on the 20th June spoke the Sea Horse British frigate with a number of troops on board bound to the Mediterranean. Gen. Abercrombie and two other general officers were on board the sea Horse.—News had been received at Barcelona, previous to captain A's sailing, that the blockade of Genoa had been raised.

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POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 5th August 1800

Letters for the British Packet Jane, for Falmouth England, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock Noon.

N. B. The inland Postage to New-York must be paid.

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE, No. 25519, dated 1st January 1797, in favour of Robert Lindsay, of Charleston South Carolina, for one share of the stock of the Bank of the United States is lost—a duplicate of which will be applied for at the said Institution.

ROBERT KNOX,

August 7.

day

Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED		days
Schr. Two Brothers, Fugh,	N Carolina	9
F. H. to Capt.		
CLEARED.		
Ship Boston Packet, Strong,	Cowes	
Neptune, Dandelot,	Bourdeaux	
Brig Jame Stuart, Maxwell,	C. Francois	
Schr. Liberty, Bulskirk,	Baltimore	
Success, Hook,	Novo Scotia	
No Arrivals at the Fort.		
Ship William Little John, Folsdick,	from	hence was spoken in the lat 43. 8. N. long. 38. 10. W. on the 5th July, all well.
The Danish ship Muhlenfels, Bryfon,	from	hence to Amsterdam, has been condemned at Halifax as enemy's property; cargo not yet tried.
Ship Thomas Wilson, Gwinn, from Philadel-		phia, has arrived at Cork.
Brig Suffanah, Shaller, from Philadelphia,		arrived at London.—[Lloyd's List.]
Ship Providence, Atkins, of Providence from		Leghorn and Barcelona to this port, has put into Sandy Hook for supplies. The Providence mounts 36 guns, and men answerable, and supposed to have left Barcelona the latter end of June.
The Washington, Young, of Philadelphia,		arrived at Gravesend the 6th of June.
Brig Dispatch, Rose, of Philadelphia, has		arrived at Cork.
The Nancy, Lloyd, of Philadelphia, has ar-		rived at Liverpool.
Cleared out at Providence R. I.		
Schooner Sea-Flower, B. Rhodes, Norfolk;		Schooner Zerviah, J. Rhodes, Alexandria.

BOSTON, August 1.

Arrived, brig Abigail, Hutchins, Jun. from St. Ubes. Sailed from thence June 12. in co. with ship Mary, John Moulton, of Beverly. Left at St. Ubes, ship John Boardman, of Portsmouth; ship Cato, Parker, do. ship Pacific, Salter; do. ship Hannah and Eliza, Emery, of Boston; ship Lucy, Cook, of do; brig Hannah, Orms, of Newburyport; ship —, Thomas, of do. brig Jason, Carr, of New-York; with several others, names unknown.

Same day, Schr. Juno, of Newburyport, Morison, 45 days from Oporto. It was reported a few days previous to sailing, that the Combined Fleet was seen in lat. 59. long. 19. Left at Oporto, ship Storks, Foller, of Boston, the only American. July 10 lat. 44. 47. long. 28. spoke ship Ruby and Betty, 20 days from Norfolk, for Liverpool. Yesterday morning saw a large ship standing in, appeared to be deeply laden, and sailed slow.

The ship Superior, Capt. Merchant, from Leghorn, for New-York, has touched in at the Vineyards. She left Leghorn, June 3d; and must bring news.

At Jamaica, July 2, Capt. Swaine, of Nantucket. Schr. Mary, Delano, of Wiscasset, was spoken 4 days out, bound for Boston.

Arrived at Nantucket, ship William Coffin, from South Seas, via Brazil and ship Mary, Felger, from Brazil, full of oil. Left on the coast, ship Industry, of Nantucket, nearly full. At Bristol, June 10, schr. Felicity, Monch, of New-York. May 12, spoke ship Mentor, 27 days from Portsmouth, for Mosambique.

NEW YORK, August 6.

ARRIVED, days

Cutter Crocodile, —,	Kingston 28
Schr. Union, M'Donald,	Mantanzas
Sloop Charlotte, Baker,	New Providence 14
[ence 14]	
Amphitrite, Geer,	Baltimore 8
Resource, —,	Virginia 4

CLEARED,

Schr. Virago, Fuller, Curacao

The schooner Confection, has arrived at Caspechy from Havana

Captain Sharp, of the Packet. July 1, in latitude 42. 10. N. longitude 34. 36. spoke the Hope, from Lisbon bound to Boston out eighteen days.

July 5, latitude 43. 8. N. longitude 38. 10. the William and Little John, of Plymouth; from Philadelphia to Oporto.

July 30, latitude 40. 41. longitude 68. 6. spoke the ship Joseph, from New York to Dublin; all well.

August 1, latitude 40. 29. longitude 69. 6. spoke the ship William and Henry, from Norfolk to Falmouth, out six days.

BALTIMORE, August 4.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Arifides, Handy, St. Marks, 18 days.

Left at Goaves a brig commanded by Captain Greene, and belonging to Messrs. T. & S. Hollingworth, of Baltimore; schr. Ann Penneck, of Baltimore, to sail the day after Capt. H. Spoke ship Mary, Thompson, from Baltimore to Port Republican, 15 days out, all well, who in lat. 25. long. 72. 1. spoke ship Dispatch, Martin, from Baltimore. About the 6th or 8th ult. Captain Jony, of the schr. Phillip, passed St. Marks for Port Republican. 30 days from Baltimore, all well.

For Madeira, THE BRIG ABIGAIL, To sail about 15th instant. To a few hundred barrels or passage, apply to Gideon Hill Wells, or Moore Wharton.

August 2.