

Marshall's Sale,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

UNITED STATES }
Pennsylvania District, }
BY virtue of a writ to me directed from the Honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 11th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon

The Vessel called
THE PRUDENT,
As she now lies at Brown's Wharf—with all and singular her tackle, apparel, and appurtenances, the same having been condemned in the said court as forfeited, &c.

JOHN HALL, Marshal.
Marshal's Office,
Sept. 8, 1800. } d 3t

Marshall's Sale.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District, }
Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of an order to me directed from the hon. Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale, at the stores of Messrs. Gurney and Smith, No. 198, So. Water Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 11th day of September inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

The Cargo

of the armed French vessel Chouchou, prize to the United States ships Philadelphia, Stephen Decatur, Esq. and Connecticut, Mofes Tryon, Esq. consisting of the following articles, viz.

- 17 Trunks and six Boxes Hair Powder
- 3 Do Pomatum
- 8 Do Powder and Pomatum assorted
- 8 Do containing Dressing and Shaving Boxes, Scented Waters, Puffs, Combs, &c. &c.
- 3 Cases Playing Cards
- 1 Case Black Ink in Bottles
- 3 Boxes Scented Soap
- 8 Trunks containing Writing Paper, Blank Books, Grammars, Dictionaries, &c. &c.
- 1 Trunk Quills
- 4 Cases Ironmongery assorted
- 1 Case Looking Glasses
- 3 Cases Artificial Flowers,
- 21 Boxes Vermicella
- 2 Cases contg. Fans, Combs, Snuff Boxes, Medallions, Pencils &c. &c.
- 19 Boxes Tallow Candles
- 10 Do Wax do.
- 40 Casks 4th Proof Brandy (about 18 Gallons each)
- 27 Casks Malaga Wine do.
- 8 Do Sherry do.
- 79 Boxes Soap
- 50 Bottles Sweet Oil
- 1 Case Lard and 1 Case Hams
- 80 Boxes Raisins
- 10 Potts Olives
- 87 Potts Anchovies

JOHN HALL, Marshall.
Marshal's Office,
Philadelphia Sept. 6, 1800. } eotS.

BENJAMIN CLARK,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
HAS REMOVED
To No. 36, MARKET STREET,
Where he has for Sale,
Spring and other Clocks; gold and silver Watches; Tools, Files and Materials; steel and gilt Chains, Seals and Keys; Springs, &c. &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired as usual.
June 3 tu&f tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Jacob Thomas, late of Washington, State of Kentucky, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated on or before the 20th October next.
JACOB REESE, Administrator.
September 6. d3t

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE PROPRIETORS

Of the Pittsburgh Glass Works,
HAVING procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best Materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9, to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes for other purposes, may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware—the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any of the sea ports of the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to JAMES O'HARA or ISAAC CRAIG, or at the Store of Messrs. PRATHER and SMILIE, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh, March 4, tuthf.

To Printers.

WANTED—in Exchange,
A FOUNT of Long Primer, weighing 6 or 700 lb. or upwards, and a Fount of Brevier, weighing 400 lbs. or upwards.

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[By arrivals at Boston and N. York.]

LONDON, July 12.

The Clef du Cabinet, Paris paper, asserts, that the Emperor in answer to Buonaparte's proposition, has proposed an armistice for a year; but that the French insist on renewing the war unless a speedy and solid peace be concluded. The German Minister is not disposed to make peace.

The number of British troops ordered into the Mediterranean, is thought to prove that Ministers are assured of the determination of the Emperor to re-new the war. It being supposed these troops are to join the Austrian army in Italy.

July 15.
The French army in Germany have now reached the very ground they possessed in 1796, when Jourdan was defeated and Moreau was obliged to retreat.—The French occupied every place as fast as the Austrians retreated. On the 23d & 24th ult they took possession of Giengen, Heidenheim, the valley of the Benz, Aen, Efsleogan, Swabian Gemund, and Geislingen.

July 16.
The French minister of war has issued a proclamation to cause the conscripts not yet assembled, to join the army. It is full of menacing language against the powers hostile to France.

July 17.
We have inserted a copy of the convention of 1793, and of that of 1800. The former was broken. The last does not pledge the emperor so far as the former. In the last the government of Austria and England, promise not to lay down their arms, unless by common consent; not to make a separate peace, but by previous and express consent of each other; not to receive offers of peace without communicating them with openness. If the former strong bond was unable to hold the Emperor, what can be expected from the slighter.

July 21.
It is said that accounts in possession of Government, state that Buonaparte in a speech on the 14th of July, said, "if the propositions for peace were not acceded to, he would again put himself at the head of his invincible army, and in a fortnight compel the enemy to treat."

Ministers, by proposing to pay the Emperor a subsidy of two millions, exhibit a confidence in the continuance of war.

The negotiations with the emperor cannot be broken off as hostilities have not been renewed in Italy. It is not yet declared whether the government in Italy is to be republican or monarchical; and the idea of the restoration of the king of Sardinia is not wholly excluded. If Buonaparte sincerely wishes for peace he will not attempt to revolutionize a single district more than was agreed upon at the treaty of Campo Formio.

By the last accounts from Moreau, every thing was in preparation for an assault on Ulm, which is not expected to make much resistance.

The Duke De Levi, who commanded a regiment at Quiberon, has been permitted to return to France, and has recovered some of his former property.

A letter from General Lecourbe, to his brother in Paris, dated head-quarters, Hochstedt, 2d Messidor, (June 21st,) says,

"I have now, my brother, avenged the names of the French beaten at Hochstedt in 1704. I forced a passage on the Danube at Blintem (the enemy having cut down all the bridges of that river.) I totally defeated them, took five standards, fifteen pieces of cannon, with a number of carriages, baggage, magazines, &c. I entered Donawerth, Dillingen, Lavingen, Gundelingen, &c. and by that cut off all communication with the enemy's army before Ulm. It is one of the greatest actions of the war."

They write from Madrid, that orders had been given for several regiments to repair to the frontiers of Portugal. Great apprehensions are entertained of the plague, which now rages at Ceuta.

John Duncan, one of the crew of the Hermione, concerned in the murder of the Captain, &c. was condemned to death, at London, on the 2d July. Two others were in custody, and were to be tried immediately.

A Portsmouth article of the 5th says— "The America of 64 guns, with Sir Wm. Parker's flag on board, as commander in chief of the American station has within these few last days, passed this port, with a considerable number of merchantmen.

The Royal society of Copenhagen have proposed as a prize question, "who were the people who discovered America previously to the Norwegians, and how far southward the discoveries of that people extend?"—Respecting this question, the Norwegians are said to be possessed of many curious documents.

It is said, that on the Union with Ireland becoming an operative system his Majesty will certainly take the title of Emperor of the British Isles.

The late French General Desaix was a young man of very promising talents, and of noble extraction. He was nephew to Count Montlosier, the present conductor of

a periodical publication in London, and two of his brothers are officers in the emigrant corps of Conde.

PARIS, July 16.

On the two angles of the legislative palace, we now read "Concorde, the Republic, Liberty." We think room should have been found for the word "Equality."—It was afterwards inserted.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, September 2.

By the arrival of the Friends, Captain Steed, we have received positive accounts of the flight of Rigaud from St. Domingo. He had previously loaded an armed brig with his treasures, which had sailed and Rigaud escaped with a number of his officers from Les Irois.

The crew of the Constellation are very sickly with the flux. She was hourly expected at the Cape, to get a new rudder.

By the schooner John, from St. Jago, we learn that one of Rigaud's Generals had arrived there with a number of passengers, but the Governor refused to let them land; it is unknown where they went to afterwards.

There were several British ships of war cruising off St. Jago.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

For the Daily Advertiser.

I was in great hopes that it would have been altogether unnecessary, again to recal for a moment to the public mind, the distressing idea of Yellow Fever. In the course of the last week however, there have occurred in the practice of the physicians of this city, a good many pretty severe bilious cases—and some of these as is usual, have been magnified into those of the very worst sort. Since my last communication to the public, there have been reported to me, or otherwise come to my knowledge, eleven cases, which were believed to be of a suspicious nature, a few of which bore strong and unequivocal marks of this fatal disease—and out of this number four have actually died, under all the dreadful symptoms of complete Yellow Fever. These were:—

Peter Graham, in Magazine street,
Mrs Mary Vantwel, 42 Stone street,
William Parcells, Heller street, and
An apprentice of Mr. George Warner's in Cedar street, who died this day at 11 o'clock.

The citizens notwithstanding this list ought not I think to yield to undue apprehension or alarm, since the great proportion of fever cases which now prevail, carry along with them the character of the true Autumnal Remittent Fever, accompanied at the onset by pretty high inflammatory symptoms. As far as my enquiries have been able to inform me, the whole number of these who either have been sick of yellow fever, or who have died of that disease this season, do not amount to one fourth of those who died or recovered of it in New York, in the year 1791.

Calculating from ordinary circumstances and natural causes, we have no reason to fear the prevalence of a sweeping Epidemic this season.

Calculating in like manner, from ordinary circumstances, and natural causes, we have no reason to expect less, than some solitary and fatal instances of Yellow Fever, before the sickly season comes to a close.

JAMES TILLARY, Res't. Physician.
Sund y, Sept. 7, 1800.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, September 8, 1800.

LETTERS for the British Packet Leicester, for Falmouth (England) that was to have sailed Tuesday 3d instant, will be received at this Office, until Saturday 13th instant at 12 o'clock, Noon.

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

Robbery.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Saturday night my shop in Water-street was opened by a false key, and sundry articles of JEWELLERY, to the amount of ten or twelve hundred dollars, were carried off. Among them were,

Two marrow spoons marked "Worrock";
Likelihoods of Mr. James Robertson and wife, of Peterburgh—one do. of a Mr. King—one do. of Mr. John Trimble, late of this town, the back set with a large blue glass and a smaller in the centre, under which was a plait of hair laid straight, with J. T. is a cypher worked in pearl. Together with a number of fancy pieces, painted by Sully, which cannot now be recollected; 5 Bostwain's Calls stamped "Worrock."

AND

The following Watches:

- 1 Gold watch, maker's name Provost, Paris
- 1 silver do. Thomas Green, Liverpool, 3703
- 1 do do. George Bisfield, London, 13,500
- 1 gold do. French, no name
- 1 do. do. John Ryland, London, 2331
- 1 silver do. French, no name
- 1 do. do. John Bull, London, 744
- 1 gold do. Rodart, Paris
- 1 silver do. Joseph Kember Shaw
- 1 do. do. J. Darlington, London
- 1 do. do. No. 9361
- 1 gilt do. G. M. Metcalf, London, 1796
- 1 silver do. George Halfwood, London, 2906
- 1 do. do. J. Smith, London, 212
- 1 double case gilt watch, R. Osburn, Richmond, 8764

100 Dollars will be given for the restoration of the jewellery, or 200 dollars if the thief or thieves are also secured.

Mr. Benjamin Morris, the owner of the Watches which were taken at the same time, will also give 100 dollars for them.

July 29
The Printers at Petersburg, Richmond, Alexandria—Baltimore—Charleston—and others, are requested to insert the above for a few times.

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash 100 per cent.	
New 8 per Cent Stock do.	108 1/2
Six per Cent. (net amount) do.	87 1/2
Navy do.	87
Three per Cent. do.	53
Deferred, do.	84
BANK United States, do.	31 a 32
Pennsylvania, do.	26
North America, do.	48
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 10 per cent. below par.	
Pennsylvania, shares, at per cent. adv.	
Turnpike shares, 10 per cent. under par.	
Bridge (Schuylkill) Stock, par.	
Rail-India Company of N. A. 7 per cent advance	
Land Warrants, 25 dolls. per 100 acres.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on Lon. at 30 days for cash 170 per ct.	
Do. do. 60 days do.	168 1/2 do.
Do. do. 90 days do.	166 1/2 do.
Bills on Hamburg at 60 days	36 a 37 cts. per Mark Banco
Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days	39 a 40 cts. per Florin.

From the 31st August to September 7th, there were 45 deaths in the city of N. York.

For the 24 hours, preceding Saturday morning (sun-rise) there were 34 deaths at Fell's Point and Baltimore. At that time there were 57 patients in the Hospital, and 23 convalescents; and 31 had been discharged, cured. New cases not mentioned.

From 5 o'clock in the evening of Friday the 29th day of August, until 5 o'clock in the evening of Monday the first of September, there were 50 new cases of disease, and 12 deaths at Norfolk, (Virg.)

The Board of Health of Alexandria, have restricted the intercourse between that city, Norfolk and Baltimore.

DIED—On Friday evening the 5th inst. after a few weeks illness, Mr. Sannel Scott, of Virginia, Student of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, aged 22 years. A young man beloved by all who knew him; of a free and cheerful disposition, and possessed of accomplishments which will ever endear his name as a worthy member of society.

So bloom'd thy youth—hope drew the flattering plan,
And traced thy virtues, ripening into man.
Grad'd thee with all that loveliness of mind,
That various worth which dignifies mankind;
But ah! to us such blessings are denied,
The grave's cold womb receives our early pride;
Our morning sun is veil'd in midnight gloom,
And hope lies buried in his early tomb.

at Norfolk, August 30, Mr. Jonathan Billings, late of Conway, (Mass.) after a short illness.

on Sunday morning, Mr. Alexander Leckie, Sen. late of Sheburne, (Nova-Scotia.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Muldowny, received by a gentleman in this city yesterday.

Ship of war Ganges, off New Castle
September 7, 1800.

"I have lost a few of my people with the fever off the West India, among others young McConell (Midshipman) is no more. He lived and died a favourite, and would have been a bright ornament in our Navy. Thus, as is often the case, the best are taken first. Communicate this melancholy circumstance to his parents, in as delicate a manner as you can. I would write myself but the shock would be too sudden."

It is well known that the profligate Louvet was the author of "Faublas" and many other shameless romances in which all reverence to modesty and marriage laws was openly abused. This loathsome Lecher, the advocate for French divorce, the patient of French disease, and the favorite of Jacobins, French and American, is well described in the subsequent lines.

Yes, hapless Louvet, where thy bones are laid
The easy nymphs shall consecrate the shade.
There, in the laughing morn of genial spring,
Unwedded pairs shall tender couplets sing,
Eringoes o'er the hollow'd spots shall bloom,
And Flies of Spain buzz fastly round thy tomb.

The following is a sharp and two edged sarcasm upon the pedant ROLAND, a politician very much like our Jefferson, and upon Roland's wife, a French strumpet, very much like any other easy nymph of the back sliding fiftihood.

"But hold,—severer virtue claims the muse—
Roland the just—with ribbands in his shoes;
And Roland's spouse, who paints with chaste delight
The doubtful conflict of her nuptial night;
Her virgin charms what fierce attacks shall'd
And how the rigid Minister prevail'd."

* Such was the friendship of this Minister's republican principles that he positively refused to go to Court in *Shoe Buckles*!—So that virtuous, disinterested, peaceable and insolvent republican, St. Adams expressed his indignation in a Court of Justice, because the Judges wore *Scarlet* robes, and hated a British officer, because he wore a *red* uniform; for *scarlet* and *purple*, are vile aristocratical hues, and therefore hateful to a low-bred tax gatherer.

† See Madame Roland's Memoirs where the Lady herself describes her latent charms, and the joys of matrimonial embrace, with a minuteness of detail and a glow of expression, not unworthy of the modest historian of the exploits of Fanny Hill.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR WAYNE,

IF you think the following extraordinary character will add to the entertainment of your readers, you will please to give it a place in your paper.

"LA MAUPIN.

A French finger in the 17th Century, was one of the numerous instances, in which a stage heroine, fortified by public favour and preforming on the magic of a melodious voice, defied the laws and institutions of a country by which she was supported, and committed, with impunity, crimes which would have doomed a common unaccomplished desperado to ignominious death.

This romantic and indecorous adventurer, for I hesitate to call her a female, who dress, fought, made love, and conquered, like a man, having been married at an early age, fortunately for her husband Monsieur Maupin, quitted him a few months after their nuptials, for the superior attractions of a fencing-master, who taught her the use of the small sword, a weapon which she afterwards handled with destructive dexterity against many antagonists.

In an excursion from Paris to Marseilles, her performance in a favorite piece was received with admiration and the most extravagant applause, and, strange to tell, she won the affections of a beautiful young woman, the only child of a wealthy merchant in that city, prevailed on the infatuated girl, to elope with her in the night from the father's house, and being pursued, took refuge in a convent. The rigid discipline and correct intercourse of such a society, did not suit the views and temper of La Maupin; she was alarmed by certain religious doubts and scruples, suggested by her fugitive, who began to repent of her rash and unwarrantable conduct, in quitting her father's house, with all that was decent or respectable in society, for a female bravo, whom she dreaded, and submitted to, rather than loved.

Interrupted in her designs, and irritated by opposition, this theatric miscreant set fire at midnight to the building which had so hospitably sheltered her, and in the general confusion, securing by force her unhappy victim, fled to a sequestered village, where they were concealed for several weeks; but the country being alarmed by such flagrant enormity, a diligent search took place, the offender was traced to her retreat, and seized, after a stout resistance, in which she killed one of the officers of justice, and dangerously wounded two others.

The fair but frail Marseillaise was restored to her afflicted parents, and La Maupin, a notorious murderer, a seducer of innocence, and an incendiary, was condemned to be burnt alive; but this fiend, whose tones enchanted every hearer, while the poison of alps was within her lips, had secured such powerful interceders, that the execution of her sentence was delayed; and, I relate with regret, that an amiable and profligate woman escaped the punishment she deserved.

From infamy and fetters she hurried to Paris, was received with raptures at the opera, but could not take off the characteristic audacity of her former deportment. In a crowded theatre, conceiving herself affronted by Duménil, a favorite actor, remarkable for mild temper and inoffensive manners, she rushed on the stage, poured fourth a torrent of abuse on the poor man, interrupted the entertainment, and caned him in the face of the audience. This indignity was submitted to without a murmur, and basking in the warm sun-shine of public patronage, she exercised for several years a capricious and insulting tyranny over princes, magistrates, managers, and people.

At a ball given by a prince of the blood, in the reign of Louis the fourteenth, La Maupin insolently paraded the rooms in men's clothes, and treating a lady of distinction with indecency, was called out, at different times, by three gentlemen, each of whom she run through the body; yet, such was the public infatuation, or so polluted at that period the fountain of justice, that this hell-hound, whose existence was a libel on the laws of nature and humanity, again was pardoned.

Under the impulse of prevalent fashion, peculiar taste, vicious caprice, or a combination of appetite and curiosity, the Elector of Bavaria made her proposals, which she accepted, and for a short time insulted the inhabitants of his capital, as an appendage to the loose pleasures of his sovereignty. But the reign of a prostitute, which can only be prolonged by discreet management and gentle conduct, was rapidly shortened by the eccentricities of a ferocious virago, who stripping from infamy the thin veil of exterior decency, soon disguised her lover.

Though callous to crime, the German Prince shrunk from absurdity, and after the violence of passion had subsided, resolved to dismiss a woman so grossly deficient in those indispensable female requisites, delicacy, decorum, and softness, which I hear so many young men, reeling from the stews, lament the want of in those select circles.

After debauching the principles, imposing on the understandings, and deluding the persons of the wretched dupes, ought gentlemen to be disappointed in finding them bereft of those endearing qualities? When a midnight ruffian has violated the nocturnal security of their houses, they might, with equal propriety, expect to find in their plundered cabinets, a gold repeater or a brilliant diamond.

The fatiated Elector, with a mixture of cruelty and kindness, sent La Maupin a purse of forty thousand livres, by the husband of a new mistress, who informed her, that a carriage was at the door, in which she must immediately quit the capital. The enraged courtizan threw the purse at the