

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUED.

LONDON, July 28.

A ridiculous account is published in some of the papers, that, at the battle of Marengo, the two armies were about the number, 25,000 each. Is it possible that any body can give out such nonsense as true? The corps of the Imperial army which blockaded Genoa was, according to every account, about 15,000 men. In fact a moment's reflection will show that a smaller number could not have blockaded Genoa where Massena had 10,000 men, besides the Genoese patriots. General Elsnitz, from Savona to Nice, at the Col di Tenda, had, at the very least, 15,000 more on the different points he held. The corps of General Haddick and Keim in the neighbourhood of Turin were not under 10,000 making, in all, 40,000 men. Is truth, this computation is probably below the real strength of the Imperialists. The new army which Bonaparte brought into Italy, altogether, is computed at upwards of 70,000, deducting those killed in the different actions, those that penetrated toward the Mantuan, and those left to blockade seven or eight fortresses, he could not have 50,000 at the battle of Marengo. It is likely that both had some where about 40 or 45,000.

July 31.

We have authority to state that the reports, contained in the papers yesterday of an EMBARGO being imposed on the Danish ships in the ports of Great Britain, and of the detention of the Russian ships at Yarmouth, are entirely destitute of foundation. By a letter from a Gentleman, dated, Lifford, June 28, 1800, we learn that on the top of a boggy mountain near Holy hill, two miles from Streban, on the estate of Lord Abercon, some stone buildings of an oval form have been discovered ten feet under the turf; two had been cleared, which was measured forty five feet in the longest diameter; they contained many party walls, one door, and no window; the stones cemented with strong lime mortar. A strong wall perfectly regular, has also been traced for nearly half a mile, where the turf has been taken off to the depth mentioned, that is ten feet; and wherever the turf had been cleared away, they came to a good soil, bearing evidently marks of the plough. Various instruments of iron and brass were found in the buildings of uncommon shapes. The adjacent farmers have begun to demolish the buildings, and to take away the larger stones for building, in doing which they find much difficulty from the strong cement.

The Americans in Paris met on the 4th July to celebrate the anniversary of the Independence of the United States. At this meeting many resolutions were given in honor of the invincible French armies and the speedy re-establishment of good harmony between the two republics.

The Americans viewed with much emotion Gen. La Fayette who was present, and who so powerfully contributed to the establishment of their independence. They shewed him the most impressive marks of respect and attachment.

Admiral De Winter has arrived at Paris from Holland.

August 1.

Russians and Danes.

It is said the Emperor of Russia has refused to admit to a private audience the Danish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. [This does not indicate that the two powers are about to form a very intimate connexion. The Emperor is scarcely upon "speaking terms" with any nation.]

Bonaparte has declared that he will accept of no recompense, while in his present situation, nor for one year afterwards.

Bonaparte has broken Letour Frisac, (who surrendered Mantua to the Austrians) without a Court Martial, agreeably to modern republican principles.

August 4.

Quiberon Expedition.

Several sail of the line have quitted Quiberon Bay, and joined the Grand Fleet off Ushant. Sir Ed. Pellew with a small squadron is still off Belle Isle; but hourly expecting orders to return to England, with the land forces, the expedition against Belle Isle being, for the present laid aside, if not entirely abandoned. The enemy's fleets are repented in distress for want of those supplies, which our cruisers intercept. The coasting trade is completely prevented.

PORTSMOUTH, July 30.

Arrived his Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, from the Channel fleet.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 30.

Orders have this day arrived for the troops encamped at Nerley to embark to-morrow morning at this Quay. Upwards of thirty transports have been laying in the river since Friday last. It is said 30,000 more troops are destined for sudden embarkation from another quarter, perhaps Portsmouth.

PLYMOUTH, July 26.

Arrived the American ship Rebecca, William Roston master, from Savannah, bound to London, laden with cotton, rice, tobacco, and slaves; on the 25th ult. in lat. 44 00, long. 60 30, spoke the ship Three Friends, captain Coyte, from Liverpool, bound to New London, out 50 days; and the 4th instant spoke the American ship Mississippi. Gallahan master, from Philadelphia, bound to Liverpool, all well.

LEGHORN, June 28.

On the 25th instant admiral lord Keith arrived here with several English ships of war, and 20 transports, on board of which are Austrian troops. We are assured, that for the benefit of commerce, the blockade of Genoa will be raised.

HAMBURG, July 7.

Count Munster Meinhofel had his name erased from the list of the Knights of the Prussian order of the Red Eagle, conferred on him in 1796, and the strictest orders have been given to arrest him as soon as he should enter the Prussian dominions, for having addressed a criminal letter to Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, the King's uncle.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, September 16.

INFORMATION.

A gentleman lately from Ulster county, brings us the following very curious and interesting information, that about twelve or thirteen miles to the west of New Burg, a Dutchman, by the name of Maltern, was lately digging for marble on a low piece of ground, where this manure is generally and plentifully found in the neighbouring country; that having arrived near the bottom of the stratum of marble, he struck up the bones of a huge animal, about ten or twelve feet from the surface of the earth; some of the bones they immediately procured, but the water rushed in with such rapidity the persons employed were obliged to desist; since which time, the neighbours have made another attempt to obtain the whole of the skeleton; they succeeded in part; several of the bones of the hind legs have been dug out, which are more than four feet in length, and measure round the joints upwards of forty inches in circumference, and on the solid bone, thirty-six inches; the bones of the back were also obtained in part, and the orifice occasioned by the decay of marrow is more than three inches in diameter; the upper teeth which are perfectly found and white, measure seven inches in length, and are nearly four broad. From the calculations made by the best informed physicians and gentlemen of the country, who have seen the bones already procured, it is thought the animal must have been between fifteen and twenty feet in height when alive.

This is the seventh or eighth skeleton already discovered within the vicinity of 8 miles, from a common centre, since the citizens of that country have been in the habits of draining these places for manure, which has not been customary but a few years.

Last evening arrived here the fast sailing ship Fanny, Captain Braine, in thirty five days from Greenock, belonging to Mr. Thomas Buchanan, with a full and valuable cargo.

As yet we have only been able to lay our hands on papers to the 6th of August which do not contain later news than we have already had by way of Boston. To-morrow, however, we expect papers two or three days later; they may contain news.

A Glasgow paper of the 5th August, advertises for N. York, the ship Ruffel to sail the 7th of that month; the brig Trio, the 26th; the ship Huron, the 11th, and the Amsterdam Packet, the 1st. [The Glasgow paper of the 30th July, contains the clearance of the Brandy Wine, Miller, and the Huron, for this port.]

Passengers in the Fanny; Messrs. Mitchell and Servant; James Scott. John Morrison, Andrew Hsie and twenty-five in the clearance.

BALTIMORE, September 15.

On Friday evening a person who had usually been employed in driving a cart for a tallow chandler, fell down and expired, in Dutch alley, near Howard street. Several instances of this melancholy nature have recently transpired in this city. Some attribute them to the fever; it seems impossible however, that any disease can be so virulent as to create such instantaneous mortality. The person above alluded to, is said to have been in a state of intoxication for several days previous to this disease. He first attracted notice, by uttering several piercing cries, as if in great bodily distress, then fell and expired.

Houses to Let:

ONE large convenient three-story Brick Dwelling-House, with four rooms on a floor, and two Kitchens; there is a pump of water, and a rain water cistern in the yard; situate on the east side of Fourth-Street, one door above Race-Street, lately occupied by Solomon Moroch.

ALSO,

A convenient Three Story BRICK HOUSE,

Next door, but one, north of the above, No. 157.—It has a Pump and Cistern in the yard, &c. For terms apply at No. 116 Arch-Street.

August 4. Sep. 16 m&wtf

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against having any communication with the GANGES Sloop of War, (now at New-Castle) or any of her officers or crew there, as they may depend on being prevented from returning to this city in less than thirty days. And means will be taken to prosecute all without distinction for violating the Quarantine Law.

September 11.

Federal Meetings.

WE a Committee of Conference, convened at Norristown, Montgomery county, on Friday the 12th instant, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to fill the office of State Senator for the District composed of the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, and Chester, unanimously agreed to support JOHN HULME, of Bucks county, for said office, and do recommend him to our fellow citizens, as a character well calculated to execute, with honor and fidelity, the duties thereunto appertaining.

(Signed)

JOHN JONES, Chairman.

(Attest)

THOMAS JENKS, Sec'y.

Norristown, September 12, 1800.

William Maghee	Committee for Bucks county.
Thomas Jenks	
Samuel Sellers	
John Jones	Committee for Montgomery county.
Henry Pawling	
Seth Chapman	
Joseph McClellan	Committee of Chester county.
Thomas Bull	
Isaac Wayne	

AT a meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, at the Court-House in Woodbury, pursuant to Public Notice given for that purpose, on the 11th day of September, 1800:—The following Townships were represented, viz.—Waterford, Newton, Gloucester-Town, Gloucester-Township, Deptford, Greenwich and Woolwich.

James Hopkins, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Joseph Griffith, Secretary.

THE Committee appointed on the 9th of August last, to prepare an Address to the Inhabitants of this County, expressive of the sentiments of said meeting, having made report, which being read, was unanimously adopted. Whereupon, Ordered, That five hundred copies of the said Report be printed and dispersed throughout the different parts of this County;—and that John Blackwood and Joseph Hugg, Esqrs. and James Hurley, be a Committee for that purpose.

The meeting being informed that there are six Federal Candidates in nomination for the General Assembly, to be voted for at the ensuing Election; and deliberately considering the importance of union as well as perseverance among the Federalists of the County, do agree—that a committee of two persons from each Township be appointed, who shall have full power and authority to select from the six Federal Candidates, such three persons whom in their opinion they would recommend to the Inhabitants of this County, as the most proper characters to unite the people thereof; and to secure to us a federal representation.

A committee was accordingly appointed, who having retired, some time after returned, and made the following Report:—

THE Committee having taken into consideration the list of nomination of Candidates to be voted for at the ensuing Election, do report unanimously—That in their opinion the following Ticket will be most likely to unite the Federal interest in this County:—

Counsellor.

Thomas Clark.

Assembly.

Samuel W. Harrison,

Abel Clement,

Samuel French.

Sheriff.

Joseph Hugg.

Cor. ners.

John Piffant,

Duncan Campbell,

Micajah Clement.

"The said committee do therefore recommend the above Ticket to their fellow citizens."

DAVID DAVIS, Chairman.

Which being read, was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the real interest; and they take it to be the duty of all good men in the county of Gloucester, to come forward and give their aid and support to the foregoing Ticket, as being the one best calculated to preserve unto us the inestimable blessings of peace, order, and good government, and a continuance of our present excellent Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That we do absolutely disavow the principles contained in certain publications of James Sloan and Jeremiah Wood, wherein they declare—That a change of government, a change of Men, and a change of Measures ought to take place.—The effect of which, we solemnly believe, would subvert our true interests, destroy the real happiness we experience under our present mild and salutary general government; and eventually introduce among us all the direful attendants on disorder, anarchy and confusion.

Resolved, That two hundred copies of the proceedings be printed in hand-bills, and the same be published in the "Trenton Federalist," and "The Gazette of the United States."

JAMES HOPKINS, Chairman.

JOSEPH GRIFFITH, Sec'y.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

When the present sheriff's time of office expires, I take the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour; in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's assured friend and humble servant.

Joseph Cowperthwait.

Sept 8

tu&tE

Gazette of the United States

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash 100 per cent.	
New 8 per Cent Stock do.	103 1/2
6 1/2 per Cent. (net amount) do.	87 1/2
Navy do.	87 1/2
Three per Cent. do.	53
Deferred, do.	84 1/2
BANK United States, do.	31
Pennsylvania, do.	26
North America, do.	48
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 10 per cent. below par.	
Pennsylvania, shares, 21 per cent. adv.	
Township Shares, 10 per cent. under par.	
Bridge (Schuylkill) Stock, par.	
East-India Company of N. A. 7 per cent advance	
Land Warrants, 25 dollars, per 100 acres.	
Water Loan, 8 1/2 per cent.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

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

THE GRAND QUESTION STATED.

At the present solemn and momentous epoch, the only question to be asked by every American, laying his hand on his heart, is, "Shall I continue in allegiance to GOD—AND A RELIGIOUS PRESIDENT;

Or impiously declare for JEFFERSON—AND NO GOD !!!

To Readers and Correspondents.

The witty and ingenious article, "a new Chapter of the Chronicles" is an admirable imitation of the Oriental style. Its satire is sharp, its narrative true, and we hope its scope will reform, or mitigate the savage disciples of democracy.

Seldom have we had occasion to approve a more true, forcible and well reasoned Essay, than that of "VERUS" on the subject of "the American Commissioners at Paris." The statements and deductions of this writer exhibit both the fairness of candour and the solemnity of truth. To the lukewarm party, on the one hand, and to flagitious rogues and swindlers on the other, the remarks of a bold, sensible and honest man will found both harsh and hateful. But they "will discourse sweet music" to the lover of the true interest of America; to the man of honor and high mind; to him, who is far elevated above the vile mire of avarice; and who disdains to cheat, even a rival or a foe.

The Medical Essay, though it be signed by the odd and unlucky word, "Contagion," shall be inserted. The author never reasons more sensibly, than when he combats that windmill doctrine of the domestic origin of "the Yellow Fever." All scientific productions in a clear and temperate tone on this topic shall receive the Editor's attention. In the moral and political condition of America there are many real faults; and honestly and laudably is that writer employed, who demonstrates the evil, and solicits the remedy. But the physical defects of her climate are not such as to require many a Doctor. Our air is reasonably pure, and our skies, if not clement, like those of France and Italy, still are not frequent sources of death and desolation. The Yellow Fever is not one of our cardinal deformities. It does not lurk in every marsh, or dabble in every sewer. This kind of contagion is from abroad. Our fever of domestic origin is the hectic heat of restlessness, and the paroxysm of speculation. We are infected by the contagion of democracy, and vexed by the plague of Jacobinism.

"ANGELO" is a very harsh and puritanic writer. We do not wish to give currency to such bitter invective against lovely woman. We suspect that "ANGELO" is numbered by the Stoic apathy, or, rather like his namesake, the hypocritical deputy to Shakespeare, affects to be rigid, the better to conceal his propensities.

"Lord Angelo is precise, Stands at a guard with envy, scarce confesses That his blood flows, or that his appetite Is more to bread than stone."

The different gay and sportive writers, who furnish us with witty ode and epigram at the expense of some of the more notorious Jacobins, are entitled to our particular thanks. Nothing wounds a malignant democrat more than the keen javelin of wit. The popular ballad is an admirable vehicle for satirizing knaves and fools. HORACE well describes the terrors of the tota Cantabrigia urbe; and we exhort each trembling catiff of the Jacobins to remember that

"Who'er offends at some unlucky time Slides into verse, or hitches in a rhyme Sacred to ridicule, his whole life long, And the sad burden of some merry song."

"DICK VULCAN" is an ingenious artificer, his forge is well constructed, and he burnishes very brightly. We have looked narrowly into his shop, and we discern there much more fire, than smoke.

The neat and succinct writer of an Essay in defence of Mr. ABERCROMBIE'S Sermon is engaged in an honourable service, and will receive the commendation of all good men.

A "Refutation of Aurora Lies," respecting the conduct and character of Mr. ABERCROMBIE will shortly appear.

A nervous Essay, respecting a late Sermon and the consequent defamation of the Preacher by the Jacobins will be published in a few days. It is pleasing to observe that all the staunch friends to government, and the wife and worthy of every denomination volunteer so generally in behalf of an amiable and well principled Divine, virulently calumniated by the Democratic crew for exposing the deformity of their Deistical minion.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE CLERGY.

Versus

JEFFERSON.

WHAT a coil is here about the conduct of a certain Clergyman! He has, it seems, terribly offended those who chance to hold opposite opinions in politics. He has been selected as the mark for tedious Rhetoric to aim its shafts; and for scorn to point her finger at. And what is his offence? How has he disgraced his sacred function?

Has he betrayed any confidence? Abused any trust? defrauded any one of property, or reputation? Has he denied the truth of the doctrines, which he has undertaken to teach? Has he insinuated, in private or public, that religion is nothing but a set of abstract notions, naked points of faith, very convenient indeed, to be held in speculation, but of no weight in the practical concerns of life, of no power to influence our conduct in the most important relations of society?

If there have been his crimes woe betide him. He will deserve to be publicly degraded from his office, and confined to the chastizing hand of his God, and his conscience. Every honest man should seize a rod, and join to scourge the sanctified villain through the world. And has this Clergyman incurred this severe penalty? what, I again ask, what monstrous offence has he committed?

Why truly he has ventured to dissuade his hearers from exalting to the highest office in the state, a man who is without religion. Such is the deadly sin, that has shocked so many timid consciences, and awakened the indignant eloquence of so many pens.

We are soon tired of wond'ring at the inconsistencies of prejudice, and passion. For my own part I am not surprised at any thing under this sun. I expect that snow will be coal black to the blind. That a Hurricane may blow its fill without molesting the slumbers of the deaf, and that a mind occupied by prejudice and passion, will feed, hear and feel, in a way different from other minds, and like a diseased body, will convert the most wholesome food into poison, and the sweetest beverage to four. I am not surprised that men who have embarked their all in the success of some great cause, should heartily hate, and bitterly rail at, everything that impedes their way to the goal, of all their wishes, and that their judgements should be fairly topsy-turvyed, and the whitest purity should seem in their eyes, like the dunest pall of hell.

For instance, I am not surprised that a Clergyman should be reviled for discharging one of his most sacred duties, when his efforts happen to disfavor our own cause. In such case, I will not even permit him to praise religion. To lay the least stress upon piety; to suggest the least connection between our religious principles, and our conduct in society. I am not only enraged at him, as the enemy of my personal hopes, but in the midst of my angry tumults, I even imagine that there is something impious in his conduct. I find in it, not merely error in politics, but a breach, of religious, and professional duty.

What! a Clergyman tell me, from the very pulpit, that religion is a practical thing, a law to govern us in all our actions: to make us good parents, good children, good Husbands, good neighbours, and above all, good citizens! I attempt to persuade us that, in the eyes of our God, it is of some moment whom we chuse to be our law-givers; and our leaders in peace and war! That in this choice we should be anxiously attentive to the moral qualities of those who seek our favour! That as all morality rests upon religion; all security that power will not be abused, and trust betrayed reposes upon virtue, whose foundation, and whose soul, is piety, we should instantly reject him who has not this grace!

All my resentment is awakened at such absurd, such profane conduct. I feel an ardent zeal to defend the pulpit from doctrines so unfuitable to it, the sacred fold from such wolfish intrusion. I revile him for sleeping out of his province, and instead of inculcating charity and peace, submission to authority, and a heavenly abstraction from earthly things, I charge him with sowing discord and fostering disobedience, and rebellion. To make the church a place for explaining or enforcing the social duties, as members of a family, a neighbourhood, and a country; is altogether unpardonable. I talk to him about the example of Christ, who gave to God what was God's, and to Caesar what belonged to him, and warn him against turning.

The house of preaching and of prayer, Into a Coffee house or Fare.

Such is the colour of that film, with which self-interest has veiled my vision that to exercise the lawful privilege of chusing him who should rule over me, is the same thing with kicking a Constable who attempts to arrest me as a rioter; that to deliberate upon the merits of the several candidates, and to exhort my neighbour to a wise choice is the same thing with drubbing a taxgatherer, who demands my contributory dollar; that to enforce the connection between religion, and the conduct of life is an impious attempt to unite those things which God has ordained to be separate, and that to enlarge upon the duty of chusing those for the supreme office in our nation, who are believers in God, and consequently, have one of the indispensable requisites of virtue, is to violate our duty as a public teacher for piety and virtue.

I am not satisfied unless he who puts on the clerical gown, puts off, likewise, the man and the citizen, perhaps, indeed, as I have no interest in his silence, on the duties of Husbands, and Fathers, I shall not care how much he prates about them, but when he lifts his eye to an higher scene, and talks