

FEDERAL MEETINGS.

AT a meeting of a number of Federal citizens of the counties of Chester and Delaware, at West Chester, on Saturday the 30th of August, 1800, it was resolved to support JOSEPH HARRIS, Esquire, at the ensuing election for member of Congress for said counties.

The citizens of Delaware having retired, it was, on motion, resolved, that Thomas Bull, Isaac Wayne, and Joseph McClellan, Esquires be appointed Conference on behalf of Chester county, to meet Conference already appointed by the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, at Norritown, the 12th of September next to fix upon some suitable Federal Character to be voted for the ensuing election, to represent the district in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

On motion, it was resolved, That the Federal citizens of Chester county be requested to meet at the house of Abraham Marshall, in West Bradford, on the 30th of September next, for the purpose of fixing on a ticket generally for said county, and that the whole proceeding of the day be published in Hall and Sellers, Gazette, with a request to the other Federal printers of the city of Philadelphia, to publish the same in their papers until the election.

JAMES MOORE, Chairman. JOSEPH McCLELLAN, Secretary. August 30th, 1800.

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held pursuant to a public notice at Mr. Dunwoody's Tavern on Thursday evening the 18th September.

JOHN MILLER, jun. was appointed Chairman, and THOMAS B. ADAMS, Sec'y.

A list of the members proposed for the Select and Common Councils was read, and a number of alterations being proposed as substitutes for those persons who declined serving.

Whereupon, Resolved unanimously, That this meeting will support the following Tickets at the ensuing election for members of the Select and Common Councils.

Resolved, that the names of the members of both councils, agreed upon this evening be published, together with the names of those who have heretofore been agreed upon as candidates for the several offices of Member of Congress, State Senator and Members of Assembly.

- Congress. Francis Curney, Senator. Nathaniel Newlin, Assembly. William Hall, George Fox, Godfrey Haga, Samuel W. Fisher, John Bleakley, H. K. Helmuth, Select Council. Henry Pratt, William Poyntell, William Dawson, Thomas Parker, Andrew Bayard, Common Council. Robert Ralston, John Morrell, George Krebs, Isaac Snowden, jun., George Dougherty, Kearney Wharton, Jacob Cressler, Malcom McDonald, Pascal Hollingsworth, Timothy Paxton, William Young, Jacob Lawerfwyler, Jonathan W. Condy, Charles W. Hare, John Carrol, Daniel Smith, Lawrence Herbert, Alexander Henry, Thomas P. Cope, James Milnor.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen who were appointed a committee to correspond with our Federal friends, and to pursue such measures as may be found advisable to promote the Federal interest, at the ensuing election, be continued for the same purpose. William Rawle, Levi Hollingsworth, John Inskip, Robert Wharton, Joseph Hopkinson, John Hallowell, and Thomas Fitzsimons.

JOHN MILLER, jun. Chairman. THOMAS B. ADAMS, Sec'y

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, Esqs. and James Hurley, be a Committee for the 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.

The 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, bel Clement, Samuel French. Sheriff. Joseph Hugg. Clerks. 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.

At a respectable meeting of the Federal inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, at the house of Joseph Hart, in the Northern Liberties, on Wednesday, the 17th of September—

Resolved, That a meeting of the citizens of the county of Philadelphia, who are friends to the Federal Government, be held at James Hart's tavern, at the three mile run, on the German town road, on Thursday the 25th day of September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating those persons whom they will support at the next general election for the different offices of government.

By order of the meeting. WILLIAM WARNER, Chairman. RICH. PETERS, jun. Sec'y.

L'AVENIR & ARDLEY, No. 63, south Third street, Opposite the United States Bank,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they transact the business of purchasing and selling of Stock, negotiating Bills of Exchange, buying and selling of Houses, Lands, &c. on commission—Such as will favor them with their custom, may rest assured that the utmost exertions will be exercised, to render every possible satisfaction.

They have at present for sale, 2170 acres of well chosen LANDS, being military warrants, already located and surveyed, situate between the Little Miami and Sciota Rivers, in the North Western countries. September 19 \$

Elisha Fisher & Co. No. 30, north Front st. t. HAVE FOR SALE, Sheet Iron, tin plates in boxes, sewing twine, hoes, window glais, and a large assortment of Ironmongery, cutlery, fadlery, brads and japan'd Wares. Hats in cases, Coach & Coach harness furniture, &c &c September 23 drw

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; fire and gilt Chains, Seals and Keys; Springs, &c. &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES Repaired as usual. June 3 to&f tf

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.

BASHOT CAMP.

Monday closed the Court Martial on capt. Bruhl, who was charged with the very serious offence of being drunk when on the King's Guard at Cumberland Lodge, in the afternoon of the 17th of last month. He was assisted in his defence by Mr. Plowden. The trial lasted three days. The court sat in the hall room at Sunning-Hill, and General Cowell was the president.

The prosecution was carried on by general Burrard, who himself deposed that he saw the prisoner in a state of intoxication at Cumberland Lodge, and that he then ordered him into arrest, but that seeing him a second time allowed him to fall in and do his duty. He laid his particular reason for this was, that the festivity of the day might not be damped by his Majesty's observing and enquiring into the reason of Captain Bruhl's being relieved.

Colonel Wynyard deposed, that he found captain Bruhl asleep in the garden of Cumberland Lodge, and very much intoxicated, so as not to be able to stand or do his duty; that he went up and spoke to him rather sharply, and told him he was a disgrace to the battalion, and to himself, and he would report him immediately. Lord Bury was ordered by General Burrard to put the prisoner under arrest, and his Lordship swore that at that time he was drunk.

Adjutant Sabine, who, after captain Bruhl's return to camp, was ordered to put him in arrest, swore, that, at that time which was about ten o'clock, he was certainly not drunk, though he was fast recovering from the effects of liquor, which were very visible in his appearance. To this gentleman's evidence the prisoner objected, as not applying either to the time or place laid in the charges. The court was cleared, and the objection over-ruled. Thus closed the prosecution, on the first day.

The prisoner on the second day opened his defence, which he read to the court with a very emphatic energy. He admitted that he did fall asleep in the gardens of Cumberland Lodge, but attributed that effect to the extreme heat of the day, the extraordinary fatigue of carrying the colours for several miles, and also to an imprudent habit of taking laudanum, which he had done on the preceding night. That he had been observed to refuse liquor when pressed to drink, left being on guard he might be over-reached. That he was perfectly sober the whole of the day; that he actually performed his duty steadily and properly in every respect. He contended, that he had acted throughout the day with complete and uninterrupted sobriety, which must formally exclude drunkenness. He entered into the nature and symptoms of drunkenness and of sobriety, and then concluded, that, from the evidence which he had to adduce, he considered he should prove the clearest and most unequivocal sobriety, and therefore clear himself of the charge of drunkenness, which had been brought forward in so serious, though in a very liberal manner.

The prisoner then called several of his brother officers, who first proved, that he had been remarkably moderate in the use of liquor at table; that he had been repeatedly pressed to drink, and had refused, alledging that he was on guard, that he was extremely fatigued, and liable therefore to be affected by a small quantity of liquor; that he was seen sleeping by Lord Cathcart, who awakened him and advised him not to continue in that part of the gardens, which was exposed to the view of their Majesties, in the act of sleeping; that he immediately rose, thanked Lord Cathcart for this new mark of his kindness and friendship, and said he would follow his advice, and Lord Cathcart perceived no symptoms of intoxication in him; that accordingly he arose, and went into another part of the garden, more retired, and again sat down under a tree and slept. That some of his brother officers saw and heard Colonel Wynyard accost him in this second place of repose in a very violent manner; that upon first awaking he appeared confused and agitated, at being so violently spoken to by his Colonel; but that he arose, answered, and acted most properly and steadily on the occasion; and that several of them conversed with him about this and other subjects; that they assured General Burrard that he was perfectly capable of doing his duty; that General Burrard permitted him to fall in and do duty; that he bore and dropped the colours steadily properly before their Majesties, and carried them home on foot, over very rough ground, for many miles back to the camp; that when he arrived there, he was perfectly collected and steady, and shewed no signs whatever of liquor; and that most of those who observed him did it with the immediate view of ascertaining the truth of the report which was circulated of his drunkenness.—The defence lasted two days. Lord Cathcart came from Weymouth to give evidence.—And as now the sentence of the Court awaits the Royal Confirmation from Weymouth, it would not be decorous to hazard a conjecture upon it.

RATISBON, July 20. Extract of a letter.

A similar misunderstanding to that which has existed from the opening of the campaign, between Gen. Kray and Starray, his broken out between the Austrian commanders and the Bavarian and Wirtemberg Generals. It is known that the Bavaro-Palatine troops have been constantly employed by the Austrian Generals in forming the rear guard, from the battle of Mollkirch to that of Donawerth, and these generals have

almost always neglected to support them in a proper manner by the Austrian troops. It is pretended that a Bavarian General challenged and fought M. Starray after the affair of the 19th of June, in front of Dillingen. It is certain that M. Starray has not commanded since that epoch, and that he has retired into the Upper Palatinate. We now learn that Baron Christian de Deaux Pouts, who commanded in the capacity of Lieutenant General, the two Bavaro-Palatine brigades, has given in his resignation, and gone to Anspach, where his children are.

It appears also, that in consequence of the difference between the respective generals, some disagreement has taken place between the courts of Vienna and Munich. The Elector complains loudly that general Kray retreated along the Danube, leaving Bavaria exposed. He demanded that general Christian de Deaux Pouts should at least be detached upon the Leach to cover Munich; but it appears that the Bavaro-Palatine troops were not permitted to separate from the Imperial army. The refusal has increased the discontent and ill humor of the Elector, who, seeing that his capital was left without defence, resolved to retire to Upper Palatinate with the corps of troops which he could assemble from different parts of Bavaria. The Prince established himself at Amberg, with 10 or 12,000 men, while General Kray carried off the remaining Bavarian brigades with the Imperial army to the Inn.

Count Henau closely pressed at Ratisbon by general Grenier, solicited reinforcements from the Elector; after some parleys the Elector sent three battalions, which were conveyed in waggons, and which arrived at Ratisbon the moment after the news of the armistice had been received.

It is said that the Elector has sent several couriers to Berlin, and that there is an idea of a separate peace between Bavaria and France, through the intervention of his Prussian Majesty. But the cabinet of Berlin, which last year advised the Elector to yield to the menaces of Russia and Austria, does not appear to be willing to push itself too far forward, notwithstanding the personal friendship which the King entertains for the Elector. The latter thought to gain time by lengthening out the negotiations with general Moreau; in the mean time the Austrians were beforehand, and concluded the armistice in order to leave to the Elector the advantage of having treated first with France.

Hence it is generally believed here that at the making of peace, the interests of that Prince will not be as much attended to as might have been. This, at least, is what the agents of Austria report. On the other hand the Emperor of Russia, now he declared enemy of the court Vienna, and who was expressly guaranteed the Elector's territories, will hardly fail to mediate in his favour, and to press his Prussian Majesty to do the same. Besides, it is for the interest of France not to let the Emperor get footing in Bavaria. If Austria possessed Ingolstadt, for example and if he were to occupy Munich, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible for the French, in any fresh war, to force the line of the Tyrol to the Danube along the Iser, as General Moreau has done with such brilliant success; such prodigies do not happen twice.

By this Day's Mail.

SAVANNAH, September 9.

Arrived, on Sunday last, the ship Julius, Pringle. London, 62 days.

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the schooner Eleanor, Captain Steele, dated at Cape Look Out, August 20.

I now take up my pen to inform you of the disaster which befel us on Sunday night last; about 11 o'clock we found ourselves on Cape Look-out shoals, the vessel striking tremendously; at day break myself and one other passenger threw ourselves overboard and swam to the shore, which we gained, but much exhausted during the night we unfortunately lost our boat, from which circumstance we were left in a sad situation; the remainder of the passengers and crew, which we left on board, constructed a raft, on which they embarked, leaving every thing on board the schooner, which soon after went to pieces, they all however got safe ashore. Mr. Baldwin lost his trunks, cash, &c; Mr. Ralston lost his trunks, and 1000 dollars cash of his own, besides several fums put in his hands by merchants in Savannah for others in Baltimore; Mr. Gunn lost his trunk, and upwards of 500 dollars in cash; Mr. Idler, lost his trunk, cash &c. as did the Priest."

RICHMOND, September 19.

Yesterday were executed at the gallows near this city, pursuant to their sentence, five more negroes concerned in the late conspiracy. Several others have been condemned, and will be executed in a few days.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE,

A PRINTING PRESS complete, Old Long Printer, Small Pica on pica body (new and old Pica, do. English, (two small fonts) 16 Line Pica, &c. Sundry Frames, and a great variety of Office Furniture, &c. Iron work of a printing-press, They will be sold cheap for cash—Apply at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock types and prices. Includes Philadelphia, September 24. Old 8 per Cent Stock for cash 108, 8 1/2 per Cent (net amount) do. 86, Navy do. do. 86, Three per Cent do. 82, Deferred do. 84 1/2, BANK United States do. 31, Pennsylvania do. 26, North America do. 43, Insurance comp. N.A. shares 10 per cent. below par, Pennsylvania shares, 21 per cent. adv., Turnpike Shares, 10 per cent. under par, Bridge (Schuylkill) Stock, par, East-India Company of N.A. 7 per cent advance, Land Warrants, 25 dolls. per 100 acres, Water Loan, 8 1/2 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with columns for exchange rates. Bills on London at 30 days for cash 170 per cent. do. do. 60 days do. 168 1/2 do. do. do. 90 days do. 166 2/3, Bills on Hamburg at 60 days 36 a 37 cts. per Mark Banco, Do. in Amsterdam, 60 days 39 a 40 cts. per Florin.

THE CARRIERS of this Gazette, have been strictly forbidden either to sell or give away, any of their papers; and should the Editor detect, or receive information of any person attempting to seduce them from the line of their duty, he will employ legal means for redress.—It has become a serious inconvenience, and those who are friendly to the interest of this paper, are requested to give such information as may be in their power on the subject, and they will confer an obligation on THE EDITOR.

It is requested that Gentlemen who are neglected by the Carriers, will not permit several days to elapse without giving information of such neglect; but immediately give notice. They shall be served regularly.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"NO INFIDEL" is received and applauded, it shall soon appear; and some of the lukewarm Clergy, who are too timid to do their duty, against Jefferson, at this momentous crisis, will be perplexed to answer the hard question, proposed by "No Infidel" in the conclusion of his essay. "Some of the Ministers of Jesus Christ, think it improper to introduce Politics, in the Pulpit, who could bellow loudly at the commencement, and during the continuation of the Revolutionary war. If it were then proper, when our Independence was in danger, is it not more proper, when our RELIGION is SO MUCH THREATENED?"

A Great Personage, and the Picture dealer, a merry and satiric tale, in the manner of La Fontaine, is this day inserted. We shall be glad to hear from this writer.

Whether he choose Cervantes serious air, Or laugh and shake in Rebels' easy chair." The author of the "Probationary ode to the Secretary, and his Six-penny Tumblers," will gratify our classical readers, and every honest foe to the Jacobinical faction in Pennsylvania, if he will persevere in bestowing such acute poetical chastisement on our canting French Patriots.

All who, for interest seek to embroil the State, And sell their bellings, at the dearest rate, And make poor Patriotism a masking gown, Pretending public good to serve their own,

Whether the People of the United States, are to be awakened, to a perfect sense of the danger which surrounds them, remains to be seen. It is our duty, as the Heralds of public occurrence to state the following facts, and having submitted them to our fellow-citizens, it will be no less their interest than their duty, to give to them the consideration which they deserve;—and to take such measures of prevention, as may save their country from the great calamities, with which it has ever been threatened.

It appears from the evidence given on the trials of the Negroes, apprehended in Virginia, and from their several confession, IN THE HOUR OF DEATH, that the most extensive plans of murder and desolation have been organized in the Southern States. That Frenchmen have been the projectors of these infernal plans. That in the massacre of the whites, Frenchmen alone were to have been spared; and it all appears from Duane's publication of Wednesday, that the Aurora, a paper devoted to the furtherance of French measures, is already employed to palliate, and to excuse these enormities.

That instead of reproaching these schemes of murder and desolation, it is filled with auguries, drawn from the opinions heretofore delivered by Mr. Jefferson, that consequences calculated to inspire the Insurgents, must inevitably flow from such conduct.

Whether such encouragement to murder, and rapine, will be tolerated, it is not for us to decide—if it is tolerated, we must repeat the axiom, "whom God wills to destroy, he first makes mad."

For the twenty-four hours preceding Wednesday Sun-rise there were twenty-five deaths in Baltimore and vicinity. Total in the Hospital sick with the prevailing disease, 42, Convalescent, 12, Discharged cured, since last report, 1