

By this Day's Mail

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 27. OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Captain Little, of the ship Boston, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Nantasket Road, Nov. 15, 1800. I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I arrived here last evening, in company with the French national corvette Le Berceau, citizen Louis Andre Senes, commander, captured on the 12th of October, in lat. 22, 50, North, long. 51, West, after an action of two hours. Le Berceau was left from Cayenne, on a cruise, mounts 22 nine and two twelve pounders, one deck, and had on board 230 men.

With regret I mention our loss on board the Boston—4 killed in the action, 3 mortally wounded, since dead; among the latter was Mr. Samuel Young, the purser, who requested liberty to quit the cockpit and assist on the quarter deck. He fell early in the action. Eight were wounded, but are all on the recovery. I have subjoined a particular list of the killed and wounded. It is a cause of satisfaction for me to add, that the officers and crew of the Boston, without an exception, discovered courage and firmness during the action; and it would be unjust in me not to acknowledge, that the captain of Le Berceau fought his ship gallantly, so long as she was in a situation capable of being defended. Soon after he had struck his fore and main masts went over the side, and his ship was otherwise in a very shattered condition.

The Boston was much injured in her masts, spars, rigging, and sails, considering the force of the corvette, which compelled me to return from my cruise to rest. By next mail I shall be able to furnish you with every particular, and

Remain with great respect,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE LITTLE.

List of men killed and wounded in action on board the Boston.

William Ford, ordinary seaman, killed. James Higgins, do. do. Mathias Jasey, seaman, do. William M'Kee, marine, do. Mr. Samuel Young, purser, mortally wounded.

Thomas Hartley, marine, do. Nathaniel Dill, ordinary seaman, do. Mr. John M. Halwell, midshipman, shot thro' the wrist joint.

George Grooms, seaman, one leg shot off, the other wounded. Gavin Walkinshaw, seaman, one arm shot off, and part of the other hand.

Francis Rose, seaman, shot through the thigh. John Runlett, do. shot through the arm.

Frank Francis, ordinary seaman, wounded with splinters. John Alfred, seaman, do. John Collins, ordinary seaman, do.

The enemy's loss I have not been able to ascertain, as they had thrown overboard their watch and quarter bills and most of their papers; but from the best information I have been able to obtain, they had upwards of 230 men when the action commenced; 197 were found on board after the action, including the wounded, who were 18.

POUGHKEEPSLE, November 25. Messrs. Power and Southwick,

I observed in your paper of the 4th ult. a statement of a Duel said to have been fought between David L. Perkins, fiddler, and myself. I have delayed contradicting it in order to obtain from you the names of the authors, and laying them before the public, to appear in as odious a light as they too justly deserve. Mr. Frederick Teator and Mr. Hugh Walker are the authors names, given to me by my friend Mr. Samuel Heke, who was authorized by me to demand them of you, they are inhabitants of this town, well known for their respectability and avarice. The former is a tavern keeper, and a man of a turbulent and malevolent disposition—the latter a poor drunken taylor. A prosecution, however, is commenced against them for Defamation.

JOSEPH C. COOPER.

Rhinbeck, Nov. 20, 1800.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21.

We learn from Lovillville that the Legislature of this State, were to appoint electors for President and Vice-President, on the 14th instant.

The brig General Warren, Bowman, from Tobago, to this port, has put into Charleston in distress, having been out 33 days.

From Fincastle November 7.

A Duel took place on Wednesday last between Mr. William Bowyer of Staunton, and Thomas Botts, Esq. Attorney at law, lately from Dumfries; the latter received a wound in his body, which put a period to his existence in a few minutes.

NEW YORK, December 1.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the utmost respect is paid to the American flag by the English in the East India settlements.

RICHMOND, November 25.

The Circuit Court of the United States commenced its session in this city on Saturday last. We understand that the trial of several persons for piracy will come on during the session. Judge Patterson presides.

30,000 lbs. best heavy

BLACK PEPPER,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL RHODES,

No. 1, Penn Street.

December 1.

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2.

Prices of Public Stock,

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2. Par amount of a share

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like Right per cent Stock, Six per cent Stock, Navy ditto, Deferred 6 per cent, Three per cent, 4 1/2 per cent, BANK U. States, Pennsylvania, N. America, Insurance Co. Penn's, Turpike, Schuylkill Bridge, Water Loan, Land Warrants, and St. Augustine Church Lottery Tickets.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 60 days 72 1/2 Rates of Foreign Coins and Currents in the United States—per act of Congress for payment of Duties.

Table with 2 columns: Currency and Rate. Includes English pound sterling, Irish do, Dutch Florin or Guilder, and Hamburg Mark Banco.

Corrected by M. McCONNELL,

Chestnut street, No. 143.

The Rhode-Island papers, received by this day's mail, give the complete return for electors, by which it appears, that the federal ticket has carried by a majority of 254.

Bishop Clagget is chosen Chaplain by the Senate of the United States, and the Rev. Mr. Lyle, by the House of Representatives.

Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President of the United States, arrived at the Seat of Government on the 28th ult.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SIX months have elapsed, since the present Editor of this Gazette, became its sole proprietor, by purchase, from Mr. Jno. W. Fenno. He therefore deems it proper, at this period, to state some particulars relative to it, at, and since the time when it became his establishment.

The Gazette of the United States, had from its commencement, been conducted, at different periods, by two gentlemen, of acknowledged talents and respectability; hence it merited and obtained countenance from a very numerous and respectable class of the community. It was, therefore, reasonably concluded, that on its becoming the property of another, who from several years absence from his native city, was recognized only by private friends, that a proportion of those who had previously honored it by their support, would withdraw their names.

This was partially the case—but so far from resulting the fears entertained on this point, not one fourth of the number contemplated, have relinquished. This alone was a favourable omen, but it is infinitely more gratifying to observe, that the numbers added to his subscription list, have exceeded his calculations two-fold.

In the Advertising department, many favours are acknowledged, but as on this particular, rests the ability to meet large pecuniary, weekly disbursements, it is found requisite to solicit a more liberal support.

This paper, exclusive of the number circulated in this city, is read in every town, of any importance, in the United States, and in the advertising line, will be found highly beneficial to the Mercantile part of the community.

It will be deemed superfluous, at this time, to enter into a detail of the political principles of the Editor—the motives which actuate him, and his general plan of editing. They are now universally known, and it is highly pleasing to find, that they are generally approved of, by a respectable portion of the community, who have sanctioned that approbation with their names and purses.

It may be observed by some honest, worthy men, that the style of the Gazette is sometimes violent, and that private persons, are at those times attacked.—To the charge of violence he objects, that of warmth is cheerfully admitted;—and he will here observe, that advocating truth, and the dearest interests of his country, he feels a zeal, which he thinks, and they on reflection must admit, is laudable. Those, who object to his giving full scope to his feelings on this subject, will do well to consider, that he has to contend with an unprincipled, daring, and aspiring faction; who threaten every thing virtuous, with total subversion,—whose only arguments are falsehood and calumny.

Private characters, are held sacred, generally speaking, but when turbulent aliens and naturalized citizens, become bawlers at town meetings and write libel after libel on the first characters in our country.—When they sanction with their detested names the most glaring falsehoods and the vilest detraction, amid such an uproar, silence would be criminal. Such men and those only has the Editor dragged before the American people; he has opposed them, and will continue to oppose them, and from the strongest ties of attachment to America, he will unceasingly combat with all the means in his power, the infamous and inveterate foes to this country whether foreign or domestic, under whatever specious garb they may please to assume.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, on Thursday and Friday last, several new members appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

A committee of seven was appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of last session, commemorative of the military and political services of General Washington.

Sundry petitions and reports of committees were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On the 27th ult. many of the members of the House, went in carriages to the President, to deliver their addresses, and a considerable number declined going.

Extract of a letter, dated Lancaster, Nov. 30th 1800.

On Friday morning, the bill for appointing Electors of President and Vice President was renewed in the Senate by Mr. Findley, who offered a bill, similar to that of Mr. Boileau's, for a joint vote of the two houses for 15 electors, which was made the order for Saturday. The same amendments were made as in a former occasion, viz. 7 to 8. The Bill was then sent down to the House of Representatives, who amended it, so that each house should nominate 15 and out of the 30 so nominated 15 electors should be appointed by a joint vote. This bill will go up to the Senate tomorrow, who will no doubt reject it. It is thought by some that the House of Representatives will then recede from their amendment and take the 7 and 8; others are of a different opinion. How it will terminate it is impossible to say.

The Earthquake which was felt at Lancaster, Wilmington, &c. and of which an account was published yesterday, was felt here about the same time, though as it is not unusual to hear a similar noise in the city, from the driving of carriages, waggons &c. all hours of the night,—it created a very little enquiry. A person who paid fine attention to the shock was awakened by it between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning the 20th instant, when he stood upright in his bed, which appeared to rock like a cradle, concussion and noise gradually decreased till it subsided. In the neighbourhood of the city, we understand it was felt much more sensibly.

Que. Is this a fulfilment of an old prophecy, which predicts that "towards the latter end of the year 1800, and the 3 following years, there shall be great Earthquakes in America, Europe and Asia?"

[Baltimore paper.]

There is now living in the town of Clonmel, Ireland, a man named Sheedy, who from every reasonable calculation, can want little of being 100 years of age. He has three times cut full grown timber of his own planting, and is now to be seen resting under the shade of the fourth planting. His wife has been more than ten years bed ridden, and has had no other attendant, than himself; his memory is tenacious, all the faculties of sense unimpaired, and he walks erect, and apparently as strong as at the age of forty. It is to be remarked that this man has always had a great aversion to strong liquors.

The following singular account of a phenomenon which appeared to the air near the village of Quintana, in the Province of Burgos, in Spain, is given in the Paris Papers, as an extract from the Journal of Madrid, of the 7th of July;—

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of June, a stormy cloud was seen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, towards the north, and a very thick fog which seemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very gross column they formed together a very fantastic figure, with arms, feet, & a long tail. The resemblance of a very large serpent, of a sky blue colour, was soon after plainly discerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud & fog which extended itself so far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red colour, and at length separated itself from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and sparks of fire. The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the north separated it in the southern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

"It was seen to tear up in its passage several large stones and trees. In particular, a very large oak was first stripped of its leaves, and afterward torn up by the roots. It destroyed all the cherry and apple trees in its way, & burnt up the ground over which it passed for more than sixty paces. This singular phenomenon continued its depredations for about 25 minutes, and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very considerable."

This account is given upon the authority of the Curate of the village, and several respectable inhabitants who were eye-witnesses of the transaction.

A convicted thief, in Ireland, when called upon for his defence on his trial, made the Court smile by the following curious one:—

"My Lord, this is a very pretty story these here witnesses have told your honour about me. They want to make you believe that it was an uncommon affair to find a few joints of mutton in my house, whereas they all know that I've been in the butchering line these many years; that is, my Lord I buy up all the rotten sheep and cows. The farmers know it my Lord. Now you must know my Lord, this here man, (pointing to one of the witnesses,) this here fellow, is the only one that opposes me in that line: he knows, my Lord if he can do

me, it'll be a pretty penny in his pocket. I dare say my Lord, if I'm done, it will be a fortune to him for full 154, a year. So you see, my Lord, he is a pretty fellow for a witness. Then, my Lord, here's this other fellow, (pointing to another witness) he owes me a grudge, as you may suppose, for you must know, I'll a law suit with him, and cast him, so he's fore. Indeed, my Lord I only cast him, as you may say, because the fact was, we was both call; that is, my Lord, we were laid upon our backs, for the lawyers got every farthing of him and me too. So you see, my Lord, taking all these things into consideration, there's not much to be depended on what they say."

Anecdote of Frederick the Great.

An ordinance of Frederick's had created great discontent among his troops. In the first moment of indignation, the soldiers of the garrison of Potsdam wished to take advantage of the facility which the Monarch afforded to all his subjects, and particularly to the soldiers, to approach him, for the purpose of stating any grievances they laboured under. This philosophical King certainly liked to hear them as little as any other King. He knew particularly the danger of suffering the spirit of deliberation to insinuate itself into troops with arms in their hands. The deputation from the garrison began their march. An officer, acquainted with their intention, informed Frederick. He expected to receive orders from him to make them return to the barracks. No such thing, "They want to see me? Well, let them come.—Good Soldiers are fond of being near their General."

"But, Sir, the inconveniences of such a measure. This will lead to a second, and soon each of your orders will be disobeyed." "No matter, let them enter." The soldiers entered. To do honour to the Prussian discipline, they drew up in a line, with the air of respect due to their General. As soon as Frederick saw them he drew his sword, and gave the word of command which is usually given before the men begin their exercise.—Achtung!—In English, Attention. After this command no talking is allowed in the ranks. The greatest stillness and silence prevailed.—To the right wheel—to the left wheel. The soldiers executed these commands with the Prussian precision. All at once the King called out "To the right about." They then forced the door—"March." The soldiers immediately marched out, and as the King did not cry "Halt!" they kept marching on till they arrived at the barracks. Their comrades immediately pressed round them to demand the result of their petition.—We did not speak to the King.—But you have just left him.—True.—Why did you not follow your instructions? It was impossible.—Faithless deputation! Don't be in a passion; had you been in our place, you would have done the same. This was the case. They then told what had happened.

SPORTING IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, JAN. 14.

On Saturday last a great concourse of gentlemen and some ladies assembled at the riding-school, to enjoy an amusement of rather a novel nature in this settlement, the baiting a buffalo, horses, wild boars, and a leopard, which were provided for the purpose. The spectators were separated from the performers on this occasion by a bamboo railing of considerable height, and the gallery, and every place from which the proposed exhibition could be seen, was crowded the first thing to which the leopard was introduced was an artificial human figure, which the animal attacked and tore with great ferocity, thereby giving his spectators a very tolerable idea of what they were to expect, were but the barriers that protected them either removed or overcome. A wild hog was next ushered in; but the leopard, with a true Musselmanic aversion for feline's flesh, rather avoided this animal, which also upon its part shewed no disposition to hostilities. Every possible expedient was then used by the gentlemen in the exterior of the railing to provoke the leopard to battle. He was teased with squibs and crackers, and pelted with every kind of annoyance, until at length, irritated to the highest pitch of exasperation against his tormentors, he made a spring, with which to the terror and astonishment of all present, he reached the top of the lofty railing which divided the house, and would in another second have been down among the thickest of the crowd, had not the master of the school fortunately had a loaded gun by him, and at the critical instant fired, and shot the animal who received the ball between the breast and shoulder, and immediately fell over into his enclosures. The confederation which prevailed among the Ladies and Gentlemen on this alarming occasion, can be better imagined than described, each person being willing to wave all ceremony, in order to establish his own right of precedence, the gallery (being rather narrower than suited the desires of the company many betook themselves to the windows, through which they made a very rapid passage.

A quantity of Home made Sheetting, to be sold on reasonable terms at Thomas and Shreeves No. 37, north Front Street; Newbury Smith, No. 56 north Second Street; and Rogers and Donaldson, No. 41, High Street.

As the manufacturing this linen is solely to give employment to the poor, during the winter season, and as the friends of the Society who employ them, are much reduced, they hope their fellow-citizens who are in want of this article will give their aid, by purchasing, to enable them to carry on the manufactory the ensuing winter.

N. B. A few quantities of good SHOE TUREAD, at Isaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine Street.

The Printers generally are requested to give his a place in their papers

DIED, yesterday, CHARLES A. DAVIS, Esquire, second son of the President of the United States.—His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the house of Colonel W. S. Smith, No. 89, Broad Street.

On this occasion, regimental orders have been issued for the performance of military funeral honours. The fulliers, by order of J. Constant, lieutenant commandant, are to assemble, this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Lovett's Hotel, Broadway.

New-York, Dec. 1.



PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ARRIVED, days

Schr. Delaware, Holt, New York 4 Wheat—to Boston 23 Ruth, Don, Beef, Barley, &c.—to Boston 23 Druffila, Crandon, New Bedford 10 salt—to

Cleared Ship Old Tom, Morton Londonderry Brig Ruby, Cowperthwait New Orleans Five Sisters, Halifax Tortola Ship China, Josiah, of this port from Batavia, was left by the Essex frigate at well off Cape Hatteras.

The brig Lapwing, from Batavia to New-York, has put into the Cape of Good Hope, dismasted.

The Patapco floop of war, Captain Geddes, from a cruise has arrived at New Castle. Ship Dominick Terry, for this port left St. Helena 25th September.

The ship John Buckley, for this port, sailed for St. Helena, 10th of the Essex. The schooner Kity, from New York to this port, sunk off Great Egg Harbour a few weeks since.

The brig reported below proves to be the Ruth and Mary, selby twenty-five days from Halifax. An inward bound brig is below, under British colours, name unknown.

Brig Eliza, Sherman, from Leghorn is below. ship Lavinia, sweetzer, from Charleston, is below. Sloop Friendship, Waitman, cleared out from Savannah for this port November 21. A sloop loaded with naval stores has been cast away on Montague Point.

The frigate Essex, Captain Preble, arrived at New York. Left St. Helena with the following vessels under her convoy, viz the China and John Buckley, of Philadelphia; the Nancy, of Baltimore; Juno, of Rhode Island; the Lydia and Sally, of Boston; and the Exchange, of Salem.

On the 14th of November, in latitude 27, N. the Sally left the convoy; on the 16th the Exchange left the convoy; on the 19th the John Buckley left the convoy; on the 20th the Lydia left the convoy; and on the 21st, in latitude 32, longitude 73, 20, is a gale, separated from the remaining part of the fleet.

The John Buckley arrived at St. Helena on the 21st of September; and had on the 15th of August, spoke the brig Lapwing, Comes, belonging to New York. The Lapwing had been dismasted in the gale which separated the convoy to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Dominick Terry, Fleming, sailed from St. Helena, on the 15th of September.

The frigate Essex spoke the following vessels: November 4, latitude 25, 44, N. longitude 57, 45, W. spoke schooner Hector, William Glenny, master, from New Haven for Martinique, twenty-one days out.

November 5, latitude 41, 42, N. longitude 58, W. spoke brig Williams, John Walker, master, from Kennebunk, for St. Vincent, thirteen days out.

November 12, latitude 23, 35, N. longitude 60, W. spoke brig Eliza, Israel Bullock, master, from Providence of Turks Island, ten days out.

November 13, latitude 24, 51, N. longitude 67, 15, W. spoke schooner Mary, Abraham Jackson, master, from Tortola, for Wilkes, four days out, and snow Harriet, John Bablon, master, from Tortola, for Portland, four days out.

NEW YORK, December 1. Arrived since or left

Brig Tartar, Carr, from Tortola. Left there in company with a fleet; of more than a hundred sail, under an English convoy. The following vessels bound to different ports in the United States, parted convoy on the 10th:—schooner Jack, Varnelo, New-York; brig Lardnier, Albany, and brig Maria, Norfolk; schooner Experiment, William, Middle-town; brig Hope, New-Haven; schooner Active, Burham, Turks Island; sloop Indus, Daggett, Bolton; brig Buntio, Newburyport; and brig Betsey, of Kenne-buck. November 25th, in lat 39, 30, long 73, 20, spoke schooner Jane, Connor, four 30 days from St. Bartholomew, bound to New-York, in want of bread.

For the second time here. New-Theatre.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 3. Will be presented, a celebrated TRAGEDY, CALLED THE

Law of Lombardy.

With new scenery, dress & decorations. King of Lombardy, Mr Warren; Bisceno, Mr Wignell; Paladore, Mr Cooper; Stefano, Mr Wood; Rinaldo, Mr Bailey; Lucio, Mr Cogan; Soudor, Mr Prigmore; 94 Forest, Mr Pender; Forester, Mr. Osher; Ollishier, Mr Morris; Squire, Mr Hopkins; Officer, Mr Duran; Sophia, Princess of Lombardy, Mrs Merry; Altaga, Miss E. Welby.

Attendants—Miss Arnold, Miss Stuart, Mrs Doctor, Mrs Warren, Miss Solomons, &c. &c. In act 5th, a Proclamation and Dead March. To which will be added, for the second time here, a Musical Farce (in three acts) called

A Trip to Fontainbleau.