

CITY DANCING ASSEMBLY.
THE Subscribers are respectfully informed that the next Assembly will be held on Thursday the 7th of March.
Feb. 27 dt7mar

B A L L.
MESSRS BYRNE & QUESNET'S BALL,
will be kept jointly, this Evening, the 28th of February, at O'Ellers' Hotel,
Feb. 27

Volunteer Grenadiers.
THIS Corps is ordered to assemble at the House of Wm. Ogden, in Chestnut-street, at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening next, on business of importance.
By command,
G. K. HARRISON, 1st Lieut.
Feb. 25.

WELCH SOCIETY.
THE members of the Welch Society are requested to attend the annual meeting on the first of March next, at one o'clock, at Ogden's Tavern, No. 26, Chestnut-street, to choose officers for the ensuing year—a dinner will be provided and on the table at 3 o'clock precisely.
Feb. 25
OWEN FOULK, Secretary, dt7mar

The members of St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend their quarterly meeting on Thursday the 28th instant at M'Shane's Tavern, at seven o'clock in the evening.
Feb. 25.
DAVID WALKER, Sec'y.

WANTED,
A Middle aged woman, of good character, in the capacity of Child's maid. Enquire of the Printer.
Feb. 25.

NOTICE
To the Creditors of William Richards, Deceased.
THE real estate of William Richards having been recently sold, the creditors of said estate are requested to furnish their accounts immediately, as a dividend will be struck on the first day of May next and paid at any time afterwards, on application to
WILLIAM BELL,
Philadelphia, 24th Feb. 1799. m.th.11 May

A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale.
SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware, adjoining lands of Matthias Siple and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Bristol.
The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—2 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly shore at the river, the water flows for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land flaps for New-York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 13, Dock-street, or No. 161, South Second-street.
Feb. 27 cut&f

Pennsylvania Population Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that an affidavit of Eight dollars is levied on each share, payable, one half immediately, and the remainder in 60 days from the 14th instant; which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned.
The proprietors will please to recollect the necessity of being punctual, otherwise the forfeiture of their shares will be incurred agreeably to the constitution.
By order of the board,
SOL. MARACHE, Sec'y.
Feb. 16 3aw3m

Wharf and Stores, For Sale.
THAT valuable Estate about 75 feet 3 inches on Water street, bounded on the north by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware, on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf in good repair—plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf—in every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware-houses and the convenience of the wharf, or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that will produce a handsome income.
Also, sundry valuable Ground Rents, well secured in the city, and of such amounts as to be an object to any person desirous of investing money in that way.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,
JOHN WARDER,
no. 208, north Front street.
2nd Month, 7th 1799. 3aw3w

CHARLES CAMPBELL, WATCH-MAKER.
HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Woods, No. 55, corner of Front and Chestnut streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch.
HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A Neat and Large Assortment of
Clocks & Watches.

WANTED, A JOURNEYMAN;
ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

FOR SALE,
A large quantity of Watch Glasses
Wholesale and Retail.
nov 24 3awf

George-Town, Potomac.
I WILL sell one Two Story Brick House and Lot on High-street—One Two Story new Frame House on the same street—One Two Story Frame House in a beautiful situation for a private family. This lot will admit of improvement, being 75 feet front by 150 feet back—For further particulars enquire of
THOMAS Y. SPROGELL,
George-Town.
Feb. 15. 3aw3w

Samuel Miles, jun'r.
Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.

Notice is hereby given,
To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorized to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.
GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN,
Feb. 14. 3awf

Late Foreign Articles

NEW-YORK, February 26.
By the Trio, Conger, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 17th December. They contain the very pleasing intelligence detailed in the succeeding columns. [We thank the gentleman who handed us papers.]

LONDON, December 8.
French Papers.
We this day received the Paris Journals to the 15th Frimaire (the 3d instant) but at so late an hour we can only present our readers with those articles that are of the greatest importance:
PARIS, 9 Frimaire, Nov. 28.
Yesterday afternoon M. Ruffo, the Neapolitan ambassador to the French Republic, left Paris to return to his court. His secretary of legation will remain here as charge d'affaires.

11 Frimaire, Dec. 1.
Some symptoms of commotion have manifested themselves in the department of Saone and Loire. A part of the garrison of Dijon has been sent thither to suppress the insurgents.
Letters from the western departments announce that attempts are making to re-organize the Chouans; and that the country is infested with robbers, particularly the department of the Cotes du Nord.
We are informed also from Strasburgh, that the cantons in the neighbourhood of the vast forest of Haguenau are again ravaged by a band of brigands, who have at their head one Weber, who escaped lately from the prisons of that city.

12 Frimaire, Dec. 3.
Some here endeavor to make it be believed, that the intelligence respecting the capture of Mahon, by the English, is premature; but unfortunately it appears to be too certain. It is confirmed by the last letters from Spain: they all agree in stating, that the English landed in considerable force, and that the place was immediately given up, as the fortifications, having been razed at the end of the last war, were not in a condition to make any resistance. Besides, the inhabitants who had been so long under the British government, and were accustomed to their manners, do not seem to have made much opposition. The British troops, which effected this conquest, were those that lately failed from Lisbon on a secret expedition.
This conquest is of great importance to the English, as it will afford excellent shelter to their fleets in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Madrid, dated 16 Brumaire, (November 6) says, "We have just received from the Indian Seas the following intelligence, which gives us much pleasure: It is an account of a complete victory gained by the brave General Avala, who commanded a squadron of three ships and two frigates, have fallen in with an English squadron of nearly the same force, and after an obstinate battle, sunk one, and obliged the rest to strike."
A letter from Constantinople, dated 4 Brumaire, October 25, says, "Calan Pacha, governor of Damascus, has been named Seraskier (commander in chief) of the army destined to act against Buonaparte. According to the latest advices, the number of the army assembled in Syria, was very considerable. They were to begin their march about the 1st of Vendemaire, September 22.

A Russian corvette, a brig, and a transport, arrived successively at Boyoukdera, where they cast anchor, probably in order to wait for the second division from Sebastopol, which is to reinforce the fleet of admiral Ushakov, in the Mediterranean.
The Ottoman and Russian squadrons touched some days at Scio, in order to procure provisions. Two Russian frigates sailed thence for Alexandria, accompanied by six Turkish vessels, with ten gun-boats and bomb-ketches. We have since learned that the combined squadron was seen near Milo.

The naval force which the French have still in the old port of Alexandria, are, le Cause and le Dubois, of 64 and 56 guns; la Junon, le Cancre, le Maizon, of 40 guns; l'Alceste, le Courageuse, la Mantone, le Leoben, of 26, and le Montemotte, of 34; le Rivoli, le Salamine and le Alerte brigs; la Portugaise, l'Oranger, l'Aglae, bomb-vessels; la Negresse, la Chasseur, l'Independant, le Vif, and le Chien de Chasse, cutters, with la Victoire galley; total of the crews 4953.
The flotilla of the Nile, under the command of rear-admiral Parree, consists of le Cher chebec, le Revanche, demi-chebec, and la Capricieuse, le Sans Quartier, le Phuvier, l'Etoile, and l'Eclair cutters; la Coquette and l'Amoureuse demi-galleys, and Helene, la Victoire and l'Esperance gun-boats.

These vessels are blockaded by the division under commodore Hood, who has before Alexandria the Zealous, of 74 guns, the Goliath, of 78, the Swiftsure, of 74, with the Alceme, Emerald, and la Bonne Citoyenne frigates. There are before Damietta, one ship of the line, two frigates, la Fortune chebec, and la Torride, and le Leger cutters. These three last vessels were taken by commodore Hood. Le Leger had lately come from Toulon.

December 10.
NAPPER TANDY.
HAMBURGH, NOV. 27.
The vessel in which Tandy and his companions had been on the coast of Ireland, was driven by a storm on the coast of Norway, from whence, apprehensive that in navigating the north sea, they should fall in with some English cruiser, they resolved to proceed to France by land. Intelligence of their route, was received at Hamburg shortly after they had arrived there (on the 22d of November). They were traced to the inn bearing the sign of the arms of America; Sir James Crawford, the British minister, immediately, waited on the chief magistrate

to request a warrant to arrest those persons as subjects of Ireland, in rebellion against their sovereign, but could not obtain it: not discouraged, however, he three times again applied, and at length obtained an order of the police to the required effect. On the 24th, soon after four in the morning, Sir James led the officers of police, attended by a guard, to the American Arms, which he completely invested, waited till the doors were open between five and six, when he entered with his escort, which instantly occupied every passage. The master of the house was then called, who on being asked for the strangers by their travelling names, shewed their several apartments. Early as it was, Napper Tandy was found writing. The officer who entered his room, demanded his passport, which he, with much confidence said he would produce, and going to his trunk took out a pistol, which presenting at the officer, he said, "This is my passport!" The officer, however, being a man of uncommon bodily strength, seized and wrested the pistol from him; at which time the guard, called by the scuffle, entered the room, and secured Mr. Tandy, who together with his associates, were shortly after put in irons, and by order of Sir J. Crawford, confined in several guard houses.

No sooner had this event transpired in the morning, than citizen Marragon, the minister of the French republic, sent a note to the Senate claiming Napper Tandy and his colleagues as French citizens, and threatening to quit Homburgh, if they were not released. Sir James Crawford, on the other hand, opposed the demand in terms equally strong.

In this perplexity the Senate held an extraordinary deliberation, at five o'clock on Saturday evening, which lasted till midnight. Yesterday another meeting was held, but the result is kept profoundly secret.
This, however, is certain, that the Senate, against the will and representations of Sir James Crawford, has ordered two of the prisoners to be unironed, what their fate will be, cannot yet be ascertained.

Napper Tandy is in a bad state of health. The French charge des affaires, citizen D' Maitre, apprehensive of the fate of the prisoners, offered a considerable sum of money to an officer of the Hamburg regulars, who had the guard, to permit their escape; but he indignantly refused, and proclaimed the attempt to dishonor him. Sir James Crawford, and citizen Marragon immediately dispatched to their respective courts the particulars of this important event.

November 30.
The Irish state prisoners continue in close custody. E. Blackwell has, as well as Tandy, been relieved from irons, on the remonstrance of the French minister.
December 2.
It is generally believed that Tandy and Blackwell, being claimed by France, the first as a general of Brigade, and the other likewise bearing a commission in their service, will be liberated. The fate of Morris and Peters, who continue ironed, appears certain as no powers interfere to avert their punishment.

December 12.
We understand that a letter from Mr. Smith, at Constantinople, has the following paragraph:
"The French that landed in this country and attempted to revolutionize Albania with two general officers at their head, to the number of 150 are taken, and 60 of their heads are now on poles before the Scraglio."
The same letter says:—"We hear that Buonaparte has consented to the pressing instances of his army to return to France, at least to Alexandria, and aboard the transports and Venetian razes."

On both these subjects we may look for information by the mail that became due this day.
December 13.
Advices received overland yesterday enable us to give the following interesting extracts from the Bombay Courier of July 28, 1798.
"If any dependence were to be placed upon the appearance of Maharrata affairs, some new commotion is not far distant. Nana Furnavele has been brought from his station to Scindia's camp, in the neighborhood of Poonah. An army of considerable strength belonging to the Nizam, and said to be in concert with the Poonah Circle, is on its march to the Maharrata capital, and has passed the frontier. The Peshwa is said to entertain doubts of his personal security; and the city to be in daily apprehension of plunder. The destructive effects of these intestine feuds are obvious—the neighborhood of the armies has become a desert, and trade almost extinct—until the intrigue explodes, the semblance of friendship disguises the extreme of perfidy."

Extract of a letter from the Isle of France, dated April 5, 1798.
"The villanies of former governors are trifles light as air to what I have now to relate. The committee of public safety is no more. It has given place to a permanent committee of seven, taken from the Colonial Assembly, who have resigned the right of inspecting their actions. The only law existing is the supreme will of these Heptarchs. Poor Malartie in his palace is a puppet, or rather a doge, who, if he dared to displeasethem, would indeed be wedded to the sea.—Their first great object is the transportation of suspected dangerous persons.—When a Frenchman has been guilty of avowing a criminal love for France, he is dispatched instantly on-board the first ship no matter where bound; the convenience of the commander of the vessel is not consulted. Some have received a convenient hint, that as the muster-roll was not to be charged with the names of the disaffected—Dead men tell no tales. On the arrival of a pair of Ambassadors from the King of Mysores, little Malartie was ordered to issue out a flaming proclamation, unfolding all the secrets of Tipoo! it talked of the offensive and defensive alliance that mighty potentate means to enter into with the Republic, one and indivisible; inviting our brave youth to rally round his

banners. The Preneuse French frigate has landed about 200 persons to assist Tipoo. M. de Buc, 2d captain of the Preneuse, remaining at Mangalore as master attendant, with a salary of 500 pagodas a month."
December 14.
This morning Mr. Fawkener arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, at the court of Vienna, containing an account received there of the destruction of Buonaparte's army in Egypt, and of that general being now dead.

We do not find, however, that the account received at Vienna rests on any good authority: it was only a general rumor there, and as such has been forwarded to this country.
Admiral Dickson is now at Yarmouth. He is to take upon him the command of the North Sea fleet, in the room of lord Duncan, who leaves that station.

A mail which left Dublin on Saturday last, has arrived, but brings little new. The proposed union is still the prevailing topic of conversation in that capital.
We are extremely sorry, says a morning paper, to learn, from the best authority, that notwithstanding the great lenity shewn by the marquis Cornwallis to the Irish in rebellion, it has been discovered that they are at this moment swearing in great numbers as United Irishmen. The manufacture of pikes has been found to be going on in an alarming degree, under the expectation of receiving assistance from France.

December 15.
MURDER of BUONAPARTE, and his Officers.
Although the advices, which reached us on Thursday, led us to expect some very favorable news from Egypt, yet our most sanguine hopes could not have anticipated the glorious news received yesterday, and which will form a pleasant addition to lord Nelson's victory.
Yesterday morning early Mr. Fawkener, a king's messenger arrived, at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, his majesty's minister at Vienna, dated the 3d inst. He landed at Harwich the preceding night from a bye-boat hired at Cuxhaven, as he was directed to make every possible expedition to England. The advices, brought by him are as follow:
On the 2d inst. an extraordinary courier arrived at Vienna, with letters to baron Thugut, from baron Herbert the imperial intendant at Constantinople, dated the 17th November. These letters state, that general Buonaparte having been made acquainted with the intentions of the Arab chief, Mourad Bey, who was marching towards Cairo with very considerable force to attack him, summoned a council of war, to which some of the leading men among the natives, who professed friendship to his views, as well as all the superior officers of his own army were invited to attend, in order to consider of the best means of defending the country, and of levying impositions on the inhabitants to pay the troops.

Buonaparte having opened the business of the meeting, a gentleman from Tripoli, who was present, drew a pistol and shot Buonaparte dead on the spot. The native officers followed the example of the Tripolitan gentleman, by falling on the other French officers, all of whom were put to death.—This proceeding was the signal for a general massacre of the French who were at Cairo; and as Mourad Bey was rapidly advancing, it was expected that very few of them would escape to tell their own tale of what had happened.

Such are the accounts received from Sir Morton Eden. Independent of the official manner in which they come to government, they are rendered highly probable by every information hitherto received from Egypt—This event was evidently the result of a bold conspiracy formed to get Buonaparte and his superior officers together; and having dispatched them, to cause a general rising on the French troops who were dispersed over the immense city of Cairo. The many intercepted letters from the French officers in Egypt, are the best testimony of the aversion of the natives of the country to their barbarous invaders; and they now seem to have ample revenge for the horrible barbarities committed by Buonaparte and his officers, who delivered up the town of Alexandria to pillage and fury for four hours.

But the above is not the only news contained in Sir Morton Eden's dispatches. The Pacha of Rhodes having landed at Bouki 8000 Barbary troops, who are the flower of the Mahomedan militia, attacked the town of Alexandria, which was retaken without much resistance. The particulars of this capture are not known: but it is probable that all the French garrison remaining there has been put to the sword. The destruction or capture of all the French shipping in that port will now become a matter of course.

December 17.
Yesterday arrived the mail from Hamburg due last Wednesday. Although it brings no news of a decisive nature in regard to public affairs on the continent, yet the correspondence by it is rather interesting than otherwise.
Every thing indicates approaching hostilities; but the season of the year must prevent for the present any operations in the North of Germany. The archduke Charles has established his head-quarters at a town called Montort, adjoining the country of Grisons. The imperial troops, quartered in Bohemia, have marched partly to Tyrol and partly to the Lake of Constance; they are to be replaced by the Russians, who, it is supposed, will act against general Jourdan, and defend Franconia and Lower Swabia. This is, perhaps, one of the reasons why the command in chief of the Russian army has been given to Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who is peculiarly interested to defend the dominions of his brother.

Prince Frederick of Orange has assumed the command of the Imperial army in Italy, composed of 120,000 men. General Joubert, commander in chief of the French army in that country, has also entered upon his func-

tions, and has ordered all the Austrian officers to quit the territory of the Cisalpine Republic.
Notwithstanding these public appearances, the foreign gazettes throw out many hints that the Directory is actively employed in endeavoring to negotiate a general peace.—The Strasburg Gazette of the 27th ultimo, speaks very positively on this subject. It states, "that Glitzen Seyses, who resides at Berlin, has received directions relative to a general peace, and even to negotiate with England." Some people will, no doubt, endeavor to couple this paragraph with Mr. Grenville's mission to Berlin.

The Day of Algiers has ordered his corsairs to take every French vessel that they may fall in with.
Bathaw Aly, governor of Jamaica, has taken possession of three places in the late Venetian Dalmatia, occupied by the French. The capture of the ancient Venetian islands of Cerigo, Zante, and Cephalonia, by a division of the combined Russian and Turkish fleet is confirmed; and it further appears, that the same squadron had taken the port of Corfu, and forced the French garrison of the island to retreat towards Mezzo, and to throw itself into that fortress.

To judge by the most recent accounts from Italy, respecting Malta, we may daily expect the welcome intelligence of its surrender to lord Nelson. The inhabitants of Corfica are also endeavoring to expel the French from that island.
The Batavian Legislature has laid on no less than four different taxes on income and capital, to cover the public expenditure for this and the next following year. We recommend to our Opposition to compare this financial measure with that which has been proposed by Mr. Pitt.

Nothing further will probably be known for some days in corroboration of the news received on Friday from Constantinople.—We have given the facts precisely as they were received by government, and there are many concurrent circumstances which tend to confirm the truth of them, as far as regards the assassination of Buonaparte and all the superior officers who had been summoned to his council at Cairo, and also as to what relates to the capture of Alexandria.

It is said by some, that Baron Herbert, who forwarded the news to Vienna, had been once deceived in regard to the burning of the transports at Alexandria. Granted that he had been; this very circumstance would render him cautious how he received other reports of a similar nature, nor would Sir Morton Eden have dispatched a special messenger in such haste, had not the fact been well authenticated from various quarters. In respect to the recapture of Alexandria, we know by former advices, that the Pacha of Rhodes was gone to attack it with 8000 men. The garrison was not only weak, but much in want of provisions and water.

This news cannot fail to make a very sensible impression throughout the French armies in Europe, as well as the interior of France; and it will tend to confirm the opinion that has been generally entertained that Buonaparte and his followers were only sent to Egypt to flence importunities, which the Directory could neither get rid of, nor satisfy.

We are concerned to learn by letters from Plymouth, that La Recluse French frigate, which formed part of the Brest expedition to Ireland, and was captured by the Melampus, has been burnt in Plymouth. Particulars not known.

We also learn that the famous Jacobin Jean Bon St. Andre, whom our readers will recollect as having been the commissioner of Robespierre on board the fleet which engaged Lord Howe on the glorious 1st of June, and who, on his return to Paris, congratulated the Committee of Public Safety on the triumph of that day, has at length met the fate which he long since merited. He was confined at Smyrna, and at the breaking out of the war with the Porte, was thrown into confinement along with the other French residents in Turkey. Having behaved with great violence in his captivity, the Turkish government ordered him to receive the bastinado, and has sent him to keep company with the galley-slaves. May he long live to practise the favorite virtue of Republicans—Equality, among those people!

There is no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the above intelligence, as it was confirmed by several vessels which arrived at Constantinople from different parts on the day preceding the date of the dispatches.

The Navy Board has purchased the hulls of the following prizes taken by Lord Nelson, at the sum of 117,000l. viz. the Franklin and Tonnant, of 80 guns; the Aquilon, Conquerant and Souverain People, of 74 guns. The two last ships were only valued at 5000l. each, the Franklin at 30,000l.

Lord Hugh Seymour sets off for Portsmouth in a few days, to re-hoist his flag, and proceed to Lisbon, on which station, as he is expected to continue some time, Lady Horatio will accompany him; his Lordship will, some time hence, change the Portugal for a more distant station, it is thought the East-Indies, as successor to admiral Rainier, whose time is nearly expired.

LEGHORN, November 8.
The Day before yesterday the court set out for Pisa. Yesterday evening we were expecting letters from Venice, and had not received those due from Germany, when we saw an estafette arrive, dispatched by our minister at Bologna, with the news that the courier had been arrested in that city, and all his letters and packets taken from him. Our government immediately held a council, to which the Cisalpine minister was invited to repair. When he arrived at the place where the fittings of the councils were held, that minister heard the report of what had taken place.

It was represented to him, that this was not the conduct to be shewn towards a loyal court. The Cisalpine minister answered