

**BATTAS**  
Coffee  
India Calicoes  
Cocoa  
Cilla Komalla  
Umbrellas  
Fans  
Sheathing Copper  
An elegant assortment of  
**Madras Hankerchiefs**  
25 Pipes of the finest particular  
**Madeira Wine**  
For Sale by  
**JOSEPH S. LEWIS**  
No. 25, Dock Street,  
March 24.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF  
**PETER & HENRY MIERCKEN,**  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Miercken, and those having demands, to present their accounts to the same for settlement.  
Peter Miercken,  
Henry Miercken,

March 21

**NOTICE.**  
The creditors of the late William Compton, deceased, who have not rendered to the Administrator accounts of their claims properly attested, are hereby informed, that if they do not exhibit such accounts on or before the seventeenth day of April next ensuing, their claims will be forever excluded, as a dividend will then be struck and paid by S. Wilcox, at No. 143 Chestnut-street, on any day proceeding. And all those who are still delinquent in discharging the debts due from them to the estate of the late Wm. Compton deceased, aforesaid, will be pleased to take notice, that suits at law will be commenced against them, without respect to persons, if not discharged before that day.  
Isaac Cabral } Adminif-  
John Haworth } trators.  
Samuel Wilcox }  
March 23 m.w.&fat. 117A.

**Letter Bags at Coffee House.**  
Ship **ASIA**, captain Morgan, for London, to remain 8 days.  
Ship **FOUR FRIENDS**, captain Habgood, for Belfast, to remain 5 days.  
Ship **STAD HAMBURG**, captain Sigourds, for Hamburg, to remain 10 days.  
March 21

For Charleston, (S. C.)  
THE SHIP  
**JOSEPHUS,**  
H. Kennedy, master,  
Now lying at Mr. Red's wharf. She will sail on Monday next, and any freight offered immediately will be taken on reasonable terms. A few passengers can be accommodated.  
Enquire of  
**JOHN CRAIG,**  
March 20. dtf

**This Day will be Landed,**  
AT CUTHBERT'S WHARF,  
From on board the ship **TOWNING**, capt. Lovering  
of S. KITTS,  
124 Puncheons Rum,  
24 ditto Molasses,  
1200 Bushels Salt,  
FOR SALE, BY  
**Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.**  
No. 47, Penn-street.  
Said SHIP  
IS ALSO  
FOR SALE.  
Apply as above.  
March 20 dtf

**INDIA SALES.**  
SALES AT AUCTION,  
By **ISAAC MOSES, & SONS.**  
The **CARGO** of the ship **SANSOM**, Samuel Hubbard, from **CALCUTTA & MADRAS** entitled to drawback, for approved indorser notes at 2 and 4 months.  
CONSISTING OF A  
very valuable and well chosen assortment of  
**BENGAL & MADRAS** } picce GOODS,  
**SUGAR & PEPPER,** } of superior kinds and qualities.  
Days of Sale will be as follow,  
Monday, } The **SUGAR**, consisting of 1300 bags  
March 25 } and **PEPPER** 200 bags.  
Tuesday, }  
March 26 }  
As the arrived from Sea, burthen 310 tons, and coppered, with 16 guns, equipped in the best and most warlike manner—a swift sailer, is in the complete order and can be immediately sent to sea. Inventory at the Auction Room.  
Tuesday, } The **DRY GOODS**, consisting of 650  
April 2 } assortments.  
N. B. The particulars of the above will be given in a few days.  
New-York, March 15, 18  
\$

**Wanted a House Servant,**  
well recommended; one who can dress hair will be preferred. Apply to the printer.  
March 18 dtw

**FOR SALE,**  
Creas à la Morlaix,  
Dowls, whole pieces, } Entitled to draw-  
Ditto, half pieces, } back.  
Brown Platillas,  
Holland Glass-ware,  
Brandy, 4th proof.  
Rice,  
Ruffian horse hair, curled and uncurled,  
Ditto deck nail rods.  
**ISAAC HAZLEBURST & SON,**  
March 16. dtw

**Notice.**  
A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of United States, Rock Standing in the name of **DONAS DE VALLEJO**, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.  
**Abraham Van Beuren,**  
March 20. dtm

**A genteel House to Rent,**  
Situate in Spruce, between 4th & 5th streets  
IT is accommodated with extensive back buildings, three stories in height, two pumps in the yard—one of excellent water and the other in a Rain Cistern. Apply at No. 109, Spruce-street,  
March 16 dtw

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
March 31b, 1799.  
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT by an act of Congress passed the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, the following alteration and amendments have been made to an act passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, intitled, "An act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."  
I.  
The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading are to cease and determine from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

II.  
The several Stamp duties hereafter enumerated will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.  
For every leaf, or piece of vellum or parchment or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit:  
Dolls. Cts.  
Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, 20  
Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported;—if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State, 4  
If from the United States to any foreign port or place, 10  
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars, 25  
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, 35  
And the said Duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

III.  
Bonds required in any case by the Laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty are exempt from the payment of Stamp Duties.  
Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned,  
**OLIVER WOLCOTT,**  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
March 7 dtm

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
March 11b, 1799.  
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—to wit:  
I.  
THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarora branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.  
The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.  
The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.  
The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.  
The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.  
All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.  
Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned,  
**OLIVER WOLCOTT,**  
Sec. of the Treasury.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed at sea, to wit 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No 4185, 5 shares No 4186, and 3 shares No 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058, which were forwarded by the Countess of Leinster packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadnitski & Son, of Amsterdam, No 1796, which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.  
**CLEMENT BIDDLE,**  
March 12 dtm

**CONTINUATION OF**  
**Foreign Intelligence.**  
Per SHIP MADRISTE.

LONDON, December 23.

**STATE OF POLITICS.**  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

THE die is cast—the sword is unsheathed, and the regicide republic of France once more stands pitted against all the regular governments of Europe. The signal for war, as we predicted in our second number, has been given by the King of Naples, who, accompanied by the Austrian general Mack, entered the territory of the new Roman republic, on the 23d of November, drove back the advanced posts of the French army, and called on all the directorial envoys to evacuate the country.

The French general Championnet, on receiving the intelligence of this attack, wrote to general Mack, for an explanation of the conduct of his Neapolitan majesty, which he represented as a violation of treaty, and a breach of the law of nations. Whenever the missions of the directory have any thing to gain by an appeal to the established customs or public law of Europe, they never fail to have recourse to them; but whenever these thwart their interest, and oppose their plans, as is the case in ninety-nine transactions out of every hundred, they deride them as frivolous, reject them as nugatory, and brand them as the customs of slaves, and the laws of tyrants. All their diplomatic reports have invariably breathed this language from the year 1797 to the present day. General Mack's reply was explicit, manly, and decisive. "He stated the destruction of the Papal government, and the occupation of the Roman territory by the armies of France to be a direct violation of the treaty of Campo Formio—An usurpation that had never been recognized by his Sicilian majesty, nor by his august ally, the emperor of Germany. The condition of continued amity he expressly stated to be the immediate evacuation of the Roman territory; and if this were complied with, hostilities would not be renewed. But force, he said, would be opposed to force; and any attempt on the part of the French to enter the territories of the grand duke of Tuscany would be considered as a declaration of war. Four hours was the time prescribed to Championnet for communicating his final determination. What this was, is not yet known.

A courier, however, was immediately dispatched to Paris, with intelligence of this event; on the receipt of which the Directory sent a message to the two Councils, couched in the true style of Robespierre, denouncing vengeance against his Sicilian majesty, and proposing a declaration of war, not only against the king of Naples, but against the king of Sardinia also; and the Councils, without any farther investigation, without enquiring even how the latter monarch could possibly be implicated in the aggression of the former, and contenting themselves with the simple assertion of the Directory, that he "had made a common cause with their enemies." An assertion which they must have known to be atrociously false, since that unhappy sovereign has been, and still remains, the captive of the Directory, unable to act or stir; the Councils instantaneously adopted the proposition of their Pentarchs! Were we wrong, then, in calling them, "the instruments of their tyranny, and the slaves of their caprice?"

Bigonnet, a member of the council of five hundred, afterwards ascended the tribune and indulged himself in a strain of invective against the perfidy of courts, and the characters of kings, in the true style and spirit of the revolution. He was proceeding to extend his anathema against all kings, hostile, neutral or allied, whom he represented as tyrants, and to devote them to one common destruction, when he was interrupted by those who, aware that he was about to betray the secret of the government, not yet ripe for disclosure, lamented that, with the same sentiment as themselves, he did not possess equal prudence and discretion. The discussion was abruptly terminated, and the hired mob in the gallery loudly applauded the wisdom of their precious representatives.

From the whole of this transaction, two things are perfectly evident; first, that the Directory might, if they had chosen it, have preserved peace, merely by an observance of the treaty of Campo Formio; and secondly, that their refusal to evacuate the Roman territory, solely refused from their fixed determination to make an irruption in the Neapolitan dominions the moment they should be prepared.

Indeed, we have long known their resolution to depose his Sicilian Majesty, and to render his kingdom a scene of plunder and desolation. The whole plan for revolutionizing Naples has long been perfected, and laid in the archives of the Directorial cabinet at Paris; while the Republican Emilitary has for the last twelve months, been labouring to prepare the minds of the Neapolitans for the intended regeneration of their country. The King, therefore, has acted wisely in anticipating the meditated blow, and in securing those important passes, the possession of which gives additional security to his kingdom.

It is evident, too, that his Sicilian Majesty must have acted in concert with the Emperor of Germany; and this circumstance affords very strong grounds of belief, that a more vigorous system, one more worthy the dignity and independence of sovereigns, will be speedily adopted throughout Europe. It is certain, that the Emperor was extremely anxious to conclude a peace; that he spared no pains to accomplish his object; and that he even proposed that a Congress should be holden, with a view to promote a general pacification. It is equally certain, that the French Directory had, at one time, acceded to all his demands, that were of any importance, except the restoration of the Roman

Republic to its primitive state, as stipulated by the treaty of Campo Formio. The obligance of the French in keeping possession of that country, and in expelling themselves to the danger of a premature war, rather than fulfil engagements solemnly contracted, displays, in the strongest point of view, the prodigality of their conduct, and the nature of their designs.

The declaration of war against the King of Sardinia, and the legislative anathema pronounced against all Sovereigns, which the member who uttered it must have known to be perfectly conformable with the sentiments of the Directory, must convince all Europe of the necessity of combining against a government that is bound to no treaty, and restrained by no moral tie, or religious obligation; a power that consults exclusively its own interest; related to pursue its projects of subversion and aggrandizement, until it shall have subjugated the world, or perished in the attempt.

The king of Sardinia has long been reduced to the most pitiable situation; the mere phantom of a monarch, he has held not only his political, but his natural existence by the most precarious of all tenures, the will of the regicide Directory of France. Possessed of all the strong fortresses in his dominions, occupying the very citadel that commands his capital, these, most inexorable of all tyrants have made him drink the cup of disgrace to the very dregs. They will now put an end to the farce, or rather to the tragedy, which they have been playing; blot this hapless prince out of the list of Sovereigns, and boast of their humanity and moderation in only confining him to perpetual imprisonment, or suffering him to drag out a miserable existence in poverty and exile. His dominions will supply means for the payment of their armed banditti; and his subjects will serve to swell their list of contributions, and to augment their armies. The Piedmontese, 'tis true, are a hardy race, and love their Sovereign; but, unless a foreign army be immediately sent to his assistance, his destruction is inevitable. And the Directory, we fear, will secure their prey before the neighbouring powers will be apprized of his danger.

The Princes of Europe are now at issue with the regicides of France; the sword being drawn, the scabbard must be thrown away; and, shocking as the reflection is to humanity, the war must be—**BELLUM INTER NECESSITUM**—the only alternative is, the destruction of the French Republic, or the dissolution of every existing government. To crush all thrones is the avowed object of the Directory; to annihilate their power should be the sole aim of their opponents.

The crisis calls for resolution, vigor, and unanimity. Let those who now prebide over the councils of nations remember, that this is no common cause; that the application of ordinary remedies to extraordinary evils, will inevitably create disappointment, and produce disappointment, and produce disaster. Every nerve must be exerted; all resources employed; the enemy's scheme must be anticipated, and the imperious claims of self preservation must, in this momentous struggle for existence, be suffered occasionally to silence the dictates of an ordinary policy, and even to rise superior to the rigid mandates of political justice.

The French, we know from past experience, and recent preparation, will not hesitate to seize upon any neutral or friendly territory, that will suit their convenience or facilitate their operations against the combined powers. The demand of Gen. Mack, respecting the Duchy of Tuscany, was just and well timed, since the Directory were preparing to enter that country, and no doubt, once more to seize upon Leghorn. This port must, at all events, be secured from surprise, and ought to be occupied, during the war, by an Austrian or English garrison.

The Emperor has committed a grievous fault in suffering the French to possess themselves of the Valteline, by which their communication with the Cisalpine Republic is easily preserved. The Directory have since the conquest of Switzerland, sent a reinforcement of 25,000 men, into Italy, which must have increased their army in that country to about 60,000 men. On the Rhine, their present force scarcely exceeds 120,000 men; but is daily increased by the requisitions, though not with such rapidity as to quiet the alarms of the government, a considerable body of troops must, of necessity, be kept in the interior, to check that disposition to rise which has manifested itself pretty generally, to quell the insurrection in Brabant, which notwithstanding a late defeat, is still so formidable as to have rendered it necessary to declare Brussels once more in a state of siege; and to guard their vast extent of coast from the attacks of the English, which will, no doubt, be so frequent as to keep them in constant alarm.

There can be no doubt, that if the allies act with firmness and decision, they can prevent such a force both in Italy and Germany, as the French will find it impossible to resist. In the former country too, we, being masters of the Mediterranean, can aid their operations most materially. Malta has been wrested from France, who has also lost the island of Corsica, the last of her usurped possessions in the Adriatic Gulph; and there is not one ship which sailed with Buonaparte from Toulon but has been either captured or destroyed. MINORCA, too, has surrendered to the British arms. In short, victory now seems to court, in every quarter, the enemies of France; and if success be not their lot, the fault must be their own.

The last accounts from Basse say, that the enrolment of the young men for the army, and the new taxes, have caused several tumultuous movements in various parts of Bern, where the Trees of Liberty have been cut down, and the Municipal Officers driven away.  
The French Commissioners in Switzerland suppose the new Helvetic Legislators to be informed, that they have proposed the

establishment of a public library for their use!  
An article from the Hague of the 6th instant says, there has been some bloody scenes between the garrison and the inhabitants of Metz, who are in a state of insurrection.

Various accounts are given of the insurrection in the Netherlands having extended into Treves and Lorraine; as also copies of Proclamations disseminated in those parts by the Rebel Chiefs.

**GRAVESEND, DEC. 18.**  
At a court martial assembled and held on board his majesty's ship, America, on Monday, Dec. 17, 1798.

The court in pursuance of an order from the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c. dated the 13th of the present month December, proceeded to enquire into the conduct of capt. Thomas Thompson, commander of his majesty's ship the Leander, and such of the officers and ship's company as were on board of her at the time she surrendered, and was taken possession of by the Genereux, a French ship of 74 guns and to try them respectively for the same accordingly.

And the court having heard the evidence brought forward, in support of capt. Thompson's narrative of the capture of the said ship, and have very maturely and deliberately considered the whole, is of opinion—  
That the gallant and almost unprecedented defence of capt. Thompson, of his majesty's late ship the Leander, against so superior a force as that of the Genereux, is deserving of every praise his country and this court can give; and that his conduct, with that of the officers and men under his command, reflects not only the highest honor on himself and them, but to their country at large; and the court do therefore most honorably acquit capt. Thompson, his officers and ship's company; and he and they are hereby most honorably acquitted accordingly.

**DOVER, DEC. 19.**  
A French cartel is just arrived with the officers of the Jason, &c. from GraveSEND.

**PLYMOUTH, DEC. 17.**  
Arrived the French brig Faucon, of and from Guadaloupe, laden with sugar, coffee, and tobacco, commanded by messrs. Penfle, Ensigne de Vaisseau, sailed from Guadaloupe the 6th ult. and was captured on Friday last, close in with Bourdeaux, by the Ambuscade frigate, capt. H. Jenkins. Messrs. Penfle reports, that four days previous to his sailing, a fleet, consisting of about 100 sail, under convoy of the Vengeance, of 74 guns, sailed from Martinique for Europe, but saw nothing of them on the passage.

**TRIESTE, NOV. 15.**  
We have now learned the particulars of the capture of the tide of Cerigo. The united Russian and Turkish fleets appeared before it on the 9th of October, and immediately landed 600 Russians and 400 Turks—The ex Venetian troops in the French service evacuated the borough of St. Nicholas with very little resistance; but fifty French defended the fortresses two whole days with the greatest obstinacy, but on the 3d were obliged to capitulate. They marched out with all the honors of war, and were sent in a frigate to Toulon or Ancona. The combined fleet sailed again on the 17th to Zante and Cephalonia, which they took without opposition, the French having previously evacuated them. And on the 3d of November the fleet entered the road of Corfu.

**P A R I S.**  
**COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.**  
SITTING OF DECEMBER 7.  
A Secretary read a message from the council of Elders, in the following terms:—"Law of the 16th Frimare.—The Council of Elders, considering that the hostilities which have been commenced by the Kings of the two Sicilies and of Sardinia, require a prompt vengeance, approve the following resolutions:  
"The Legislative body declares, that the French Republic is at war with the King of the two Sicilies, and the King of Sardinia."

Scarcely had the Secretary done reading, when the hall resounded with cries of Vive la Republique. The drums beat, and the music of the grenadiers played several patriotic airs. The Representatives and the tribunes applauded the songs of triumph.

The President—"The sitting is resumed; Bigonnet is in the tribune."  
Bigonnet—"The legislative body has made a formidable declaration. The French Republic is at war with perfidious kings. The enemies of liberty force us again to take up arms. Will not the long continued perfidy of courts teach us at length to know the characters of kings? Under whatever masks they cover themselves, whatever exor they may assume they are in their hearts the enemies of the Republic. Be not astonished that I generalize my assertion and do not suppose that my expressions will make those kings more hostile, who, under an appearance of friendship, conceal—(Here loud murmurs were heard, and the order of the day was called for by a number of voices.—The orator continued)—Permit me, Citizens, to utter my thoughts; if I am wrong, it is my own fault, and not that of the legislative body. Do you see the insolent aggression of these tyrants? (French murmurs.—The orator continued, notwithstanding the tumult.)—If this truth is so unpleasant to you, my colleagues—(Violent murmurs.—The order of the day was called for)—Would you deprive me of the right to speak?"

The tumult continued.—Lecointre got into the tribune, to speak the order of the day and, after much altercation, some one cried out Vive la Republique, which cry being repeated by the members of the council and by the tribunes, terminated the debate. The President adjourned the meeting.