

**St. Andrew's Society,**  
THE quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held to-morrow evening at Bernabes M'Shane's Tavern, North Third Street, at 7 o'clock.  
Wm. YOUNG, sec'y. pro tem.  
May 30.

**FOR SALE,**  
The fast sailing Sarr  
**SWIFT PACKET.**  
She is well calculated as a Packet between this and the Southern States, having handsome and extensive accommodations for passengers. She is well fitted for the freights or Well India trade, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expense. The inventory may be seen and the terms of sale made known by applying to  
N. & J. FRAZIER,  
No. 95 South Front St.  
May 30.

**UNITED STATES,**  
Pennsylvania District.  
IN pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 30th day of June next at 11 o'clock at noon  
The Brigantine or vessel called the  
**AMIADE ADELE.**  
With her tackle, apparel, appurtenances, and cargo, consisting of sugar, coffee, oranges & limes. The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned, as mentioned in the said court.  
William Nichols, marshal.  
Marshal's Office, May 25, 1799.

**THE PARTNERSHIP OF**  
**TUNIS, ANNESLEY & Co.**  
BEING dissolved by the death of Thomas Roberts, all those who have any demands against them are desired to furnish their accounts and those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Richard Tunis & Robert Annesley, surviving partners, who purport continuing the business as usual under the firm of  
**TUNIS & ANNESLEY.**  
And hence for sale,  
James' River,  
Georgia,  
Carolina,  
Maryland  
5th mo 28th

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
May 29th, 1799.  
THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.  
Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be entered and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moiety of the stock has been issued.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**FOR SALE,**  
71 bales Surinam Cotton,  
And a quantity of first quality  
**RUSSIA DUCK.**  
APPLY TO  
Isaac Harvey, junr.  
No. 9, South Water Street.  
May 29

**FOR SALE,**  
**A Handsome New House,**  
Within 3 miles of the city.  
TWO stories high, together with a grass lot, it is in a very good situation for business—the terms will be made very convenient to the purchaser—Enquire of the printer.  
May 28

**Valuable Lands for Sale.**  
ON Tuesday the 30th of August next, I shall expose to public sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Chopank Indian Lands, situated on the fourth side and binding on the Chopank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of sale as follows, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual instalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Chopank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this State, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," passed at November session, 1798.  
Wm. MARRBURY, Agent  
for the State of Maryland.  
April 19.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
**DESERTED,**  
FROM the Marine Barracks, corner of Fifth and Thirtieth Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, the 28th day of this instant Two Marines, by trade Tailors, one John Crawford (the second time of his desertion) five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, hair cut close, dark eyes, slim built.—The other, Hilary Bishop five feet six inches high, ruddy complexion, sandy hair, a remarkable ringworm on the left of his lip.—(Went off in uniform.)  
N. B. They took with them one brown cloth Coat, one blue cloth Coat, and many other articles not known at present.  
W. W. BURROWS,  
Major Commandant of Marine Corps.  
May 29

**NOTICE.**  
THE Public are requested not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorsed by  
Abijah Hunt,  
J. & A. Hunt,  
James & Abijah Hunt,  
Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt,  
Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt,  
Snodgrass, & Co.  
These on whom they are drawn are also desired to suspend acceptance, until reference be had to the subscriber.  
About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the above description having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party of Indians.  
SAMUEL MEEKER.  
April 26.

## By this Day's Mail. Interesting News.

From the Independent Chronicle.

**BOSTON, May 27.**  
On Friday last arrived in London the armed ship Minerva, commanded by Captain Stephen Turner.—By this arrival we have been favored with London papers to the 17th of April, from which (having constantly in view the Truth which is "our Guide") we have selected and presented to our patrons, without colouring, addition, or extenuation, as accurate and impartial an account, as we could collect of the momentous transactions of the Belligerent Powers. We do not presume to deliver any opinion of our own, but having given all the information we possess, our readers will make their deductions from the interesting intelligence.

Captain Turner failed without convoy, and by good seamanship and favorable winds, performed his voyage in 103 days.  
The Galen, capt. Mackay, and the John Jay, capt. Folger, for Boston, left London in March, and proceeded to join the convoy at Portsmouth; from which place they sailed the sixth of April; and afterwards by contrary winds put into Plymouth, and it is supposed they proceeded on their voyage the 13th ult. From the sincere regard we have for the interest of our country, and desiring to see commerce flourish, and our enterprising citizens successful, we hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing in the Chronicle, the safe arrival of the whole fleet.

We learn that the Merchants at LLOYD'S Coffee House, London, have subscribed 500 guineas, to purchase a sword to be presented to Captain TRUXION.

**VIENNA, March 2.**  
Letters from Constantinople of the 2d of Feb. state, that Buonaparte and several of his officers and soldiers wear the turban; that he has established the French calendar in Egypt, and sent a courier to Tipptoo Saib.  
A letter from Constantinople of the 5th says, a Tartar courier arrived here yesterday. He comes from Acrel and brings dispatches from Guzzan Achmed Pacha, generalissimo of the troops of Syria and Egypt, of which the following is an extract:  
"Buonaparte, whom God confound, has written me a letter, in which he advises me, that he had learned I was making great preparations for war, and that he desired to know if they were intended against him;—if so, that he would come to search for men in my own country, and treat me as I deserved. I answered him as became me, that these preparations were entirely destined against miscreants; that he might without giving himself the trouble, wait for me at Cairo, where I hoped to be shortly, and where God would decide between him and the Grand Seignor, the edge of whose sword, with the help of the Almighty, will smite off the heads of his enemies. All the letters and ordinances of the French in that country are dated "the first year of Egyptian liberty." The Arabs did not succeed in their late attack against Buonaparte."

**FROM THE VIENNA GAZETTE.**  
Constantinople, Feb. 18.  
The Porte has received assurance from Dgzer Pacha, that he will, with pleasure, accept the honorable commission delegated to him, to rescue the sacred land of Egypt out of the hands of Infidels; and that he will immediately prepare to fulfil the views of the Porte with a body of 50,000 men.  
According to some accounts, the English commander, Sir Sydney Smith left Constantinople on the 16th February, to proceed with the combined fleet to Alexandria, and undertake decisive operations against that city.

**LONDON, April 5.**  
The discussions relative to neutral nations, say the Paris Journals of the 22th, have been continued in the council of five hundred: there is every appearance that it will finish by granting a part of what is demanded. The Danish minister awaits the sequel of this discussion, in order to resume the negotiations. The government appears to feel the necessity of the approach of a war, perhaps general, of shewing a certain degree of condescension towards neutral powers. A proceeding which has lately taken place shews how they are actuated by this impression; it is the sending an American Minister to revive the French party. It is the Minister of Marine who most strenuously advises this conduct, because he depends upon the Americans alone to provision the colonies.

**Rastadt, March 15.**  
Certain information has been received, that the French army is retreating. The Austrian army, under the command of a young Austrian hero, is advancing, with rapid speed in two columns. The grand army, commanded by the Archduke in person, has already arrived near Pfullendorf, while 25,000 of the left wing are advancing against Pforzheim.  
**Offenbourg, March 15.**  
Unexpected changes are suddenly making in the plans of the French. The orders issued this day from the head-quarters of Jourdan are not a good omen for the Revolutionists, who expected their friend would march straight to Vienna. We do not yet know what has passed; but the pay-master general of the French army has been ordered back immediately over the Rhine to Strasbourg. The couriers coming from Paris, for the army go by the frontiers of Alliance to Basle, from whence their dispatches will be forwarded to their destination. It is certain that Jourdan has halted, and abandoned his plan of marching towards the Danube. We are assured that the French army will only get on the defensive. The head quarters of General Jourdan have been removed back from Dullinhan to Stullingen. Some persons, who have an opportunity of being well

informed on the subject, assert, that Jourdan does not feel himself strong enough to hazard an engagement with the Austrian army, and that consequently he is obliged to content himself with covering Switzerland.  
P. S. Orders have been received, for putting Kehl, as soon as possible, in a better state of defence.

**Lake of Constance, March 12.**  
To day the French again attempted to to force the position of General Hotze at Feldkirch, but did not succeed. He is very strongly posted, and his troops defend themselves with the utmost bravery. The French have sent 50 waggons with their wounded to St. Gall. They attacked the intrenchments of General Hotze six several times, and were as often repulsed.  
All the peasants in the Voralberg are in requisition to rise in a mass.

**Stutgard, March 15.**  
Accounts have been brought here by strangers, who arrive from the neighbourhood of Memmingen, that General Hotze, after having received a reinforcement of 10,000 men, repulsed the French, in his turn, on the 8th and 9th, and that he had already advanced as far as Vaduz. We are assured that the action of the 10th was decisive.

**Lucern, March 13.**  
We have received the following details respecting the expedition of General Lacombe. On the 5th that General, at the head of 12,000 men, began his march from Bellinzone, and entered the valley of Misol. After a slight contest, he repulsed the enemy's advanced posts. On the 6th and 7th, the French continued to advance, and after two very brisk engagements, they penetrated by St. Bernard, into Rheinwald. The attacks on the side of Porehiava, Bergwell, and Splugnerberg, were nothing but feints. All the French troops, to the number of 16,000 men put themselves in motion on the 6th.—Their plan seems to be, to penetrate by the mountains into the Tyrol.

**March 18.**  
The French have gained new advantages in the country of the Grisons on the frontiers of the Tyrol.

**Extract of a letter from Puffen, on the Frontiers of the Tyrol, dated March 19.**  
"War has commenced in a country which never has been before, in the memory of man, the theatre of war, and even in countries seldom visited by travellers. The French have penetrated by the rocks of Lower Engadine into the valleys of Montafun and Selau. They are already masters of the several passes and bridges of the Inn. They mean to penetrate as far as Inspruck. This bold movement on the part of the Republicans has given much anxiety to the Austrians. Orders have already been given to the companies of marksmen, and the corps of militia of Lechtal, to advance with all possible dispatch to the banks of the Inn. We are assured that the French forces amount to 10,000 men. Cannon have been sent off for the defence of Jams and Klaus. Yesterday a courier from the army took his route thro' our country with dispatches for the Archduke Charles; a proof that the roads through the mountains are not safe.—General Laudon is charged with the defence of the important position near Landec."

**Letter from Citizen Loudier, Adjutant of General Massena.**  
Head-Quarters, at Coire, 24 Ventose (March 14)  
Dear Friend,  
You have no doubt received the letter which I wrote to you some days ago, in which I gave an account of our first success in the Grison country. Our victory is now complete. The whole country is ours. Very few of all the Austrians who were there escaped. We have taken from 11 to 12,000 prisoners, 10 standards of the Grison militia, and a number of Austrian ensigns. Many more would have been taken had they not been thrown down the precipices. There are no longer any Austrians in the Grison country, except those who have saved themselves in the mountains, where they will soon be obliged to surrender.  
It was general Calabianca who advanced from the Vanteline, made himself master of the valley of Engadin, and took possession of the heights which separate the Grisons from the Tyrol.  
By the taking of the Grison country by the French, the theatre of war is removed to a greater distance from Switzerland.  
March 20.  
A provisional municipality was appointed at Coire, and a tree of liberty planted on the 12th. Preparations are making to hold the primary and electoral assemblies through the whole of the Grisons, to choose deputies for the Helvetic legislative body at Lucerne.

**Proclamation of the commander in chief to the army.**  
Head-quarters at Coire, 26 Ventose (16th March).  
BRAVE SOLDIERS,  
When the Executive Directory of the French Republic, yielding to the wishes of an oppressed people, instructed me to call upon the Austrian commander to evacuate the Grison territory with his troops, you did not expect that you should be called upon to fight; but you were compelled to it by the resistance with which you were opposed.  
The passages of the Rhine, forced marches, difficult roads, privation of every fort, extreme cold, entrenchments, redoubts, forts, all you have surmounted, and in five days you have made 10,000 prisoners, taken 40 pieces of cannon, a considerable quantity of ordnance stores, and five standards. I do not mention the other 20 standards of the Grison companies in the enemy's pay.—They were deluded peasants, and not formidable enemies.—In a word, you have taken positions in the Voralberg; you occupy all the Grison country, and you have restored that people to themselves and to liberty.

Such are our labors and their consequences. These labors do you honor, and their result will teach the enemy that the brave troops of the armies of the Rhine and of Italy have not degenerated.  
Your glory is pure, brave soldiers. I do not even suspect that any excess which I have had to punish is to be ascribed to you. It is the work of a few cowardly invidious individuals. But these men are always the scourge of the vanquished, and frequently they have tarnished the glory of the vanquishers: Soldiers remove them from you, and let justice, when it strikes, ever find them out of your ranks. Then, while you are an example of courage and bravery, you will never cease to be the models of good conduct and discipline.  
(Signed) **MASSENA.**

**Citizen Massena, General of Division, commander of the army of Helvetia, to the Executive Directory.**  
Coire, 27 Ventose, March 17.

**Citizen Directors,**  
General Lecourbe who was to proceed against Finsterminter, and who I informed you in my last dispatch was at Sylva Plena, in following his route fell in with the Austrians in force, completely beat them, took 2 pieces of cannon, and I can almost assure you, from the dispositions which have been made, that an equal number of prisoners will still fall into our hands, which will make the loss of the enemy from ten to eleven thousand men.  
In the present situation of affairs I thought the importance of this success so great as to merit being communicated to you by an extraordinary courier.

Health and respect,  
(Signed) **MASSENA.**  
P. S. Citizen Directors, I open my letter to inform you of the real loss of the enemy, transmitted to me by General Lecourbe in a second dispatch received this moment by his Aid de Camps.  
The number of prisoners, at the period when he sent off his dispatch, amounted to 3600 Austrians, among which are a Lieut. Colonel, two Majors, and 50 officers. The enemy likewise lost a great number in killed and wounded. We have taken from them a great quantity of military stores—there are about 30 cases cartridges—These were the more acceptable, as our troops might have been in want of them.

General Lecourbe is in pursuit of the enemy—by this time he will have taken possession of Finsterminter.  
I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of Gen. Lecourbe and the troops under his command, who have never been disconcerted, either by the difficulty of the roads, the excessive severity of the cold, nor the enormous quantity of snow, and who have derived new strength from the very obstacles they head to surmount.  
The new conscript levies, the first time they were in action, on every occasion displayed a courage which was admired by the oldest soldiers in the army.  
(Signed) **MASSENA.**

**Manheim, March 18.**  
Bernadotte, the General in Chief, arrived yesterday in this city. A courier, whom he met on his way, and who, it is said, was from General Jourdan, communicated to him important dispatches. Nothing has transpired relative to their contents; but thus much is certain, that the orders to bombard Phillipburg have been countermanded.  
It is remarkable, that this is the second time this General has revoked his orders to attack this fortress, after the arrival of couriers from the Upper Rhine.  
This morning there have been many discharges of Artillery to announce the victories of general Massena in the Grison country.

**Bregentz, March 21.**  
General Bellegarde has advanced from Tyrol over Mount Adleberg to join Gen. Hotze, and with Generals Laudon and Hiller, is at Feldkirch. Hotze is arrived here. All communication between this and Switzerland is cut off. Fifty French soldiers have entered Constance and 4000 under General Rey have occupied the small town of Moersburg. Two thousand two hundred of General Aussenbergh's corps have escaped over the mountains into the Tyrol. General Aussenbergh received three wounds—none however mortal. The French in their several actions with Generals Hotze and Aunenbergh lost many thousand men. At Bregentz, pontoons have been collected for a secret expedition. The four Salis, and all the Members of the old Grison Government have been carried prisoners to France.

**Lindau, seven o'clock, evening of the 21st March.**  
This moment General Hotze with 12,000 Imperialists entered this city, and established his head-quarters at the house of Monf. Porsteheres. He is to march immediately to drive the French from Buchon.  
**Meurgnon, March 22.**  
The Archduke Charles has this instant passed through this town on horseback to establish his head quarters at Hohenthegan. Jourdan is at Stockach or Engen.  
A smart action was fought yesterday in the Lordship of Durmehtingen, belonging to the Taxis, and afterwards near Saugau, and again between Koeningeck and Allschau. No general battle has yet taken place, the French evading it; the Austrians are, however, pressing forward with decision, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives, and we look with confidence to the issue. In this neighbourhood upwards of 800 French men have been made prisoners. A great number of wounded Republicans are arrived at Eidengen.

**Ulm, March 23.**  
On the 22d the head quarters of the Archduke Charles were advanced to Pfullendorf, to which place the magazines from hence, Gunzberg, and Memmingen, are this day ordered to be removed.  
Yesterday 500 wounded Austrians, and 200 French prisoners, arrived at Buchon. Quarters are provided at Biberach for 1800 of the latter. At Klotter, Marchthal, and Ockenhausen, Austrian military hospitals are hastily constructed.  
The Count Chotek arrived here this morning from the Archduke's head quarters at Neutenweiler, on his way to Vienna, with the gratifying intelligence of his Royal Highness having repulsed General Jourdan beyond the river Aach.

**Frankfort March 19.**  
It is now reported that a disagreement prevails between Bernadotte and Jourdan. It was expected that Bernadotte would have advanced sooner to act against one of the wings of the Archduke, and give it employment, while Jourdan attacked the main body of the Austrians. It is said that the head-quarters of Bernadotte will, in a few days, be removed to Schwetzingen, and those of General Neid, to Heidelberg. We have a report, through it requires confirmation, that General Bernadotte has applied to the Directory for his dismissal.  
**Kempton, March 25.**  
Jourdan since the 21st has retreated ten leagues nearer Switzerland; his right still at Constance. A considerable number of French wounded soldiers have arrived here, and a still greater number are sent to Tullingen, &c. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is estimated at 30,000 men.

**Stabia, March 24.**  
In the action of the 21, General Jourdan had a horse shot under him. The French General Malitor was killed. Private accounts state the loss of the French to be 3000 men. They fought bravely but were overpowered by the superiority of the Austrian cavalry. Yesterday, the head-quarters of the Archduke, were at Hockengheim. Jourdan has his head-quarters between Stockach and Engen, six leagues from Schaffhausen.  
**Wesel, March 24.**  
We have this moment received accounts from Frankfort of the 19th. They confirm the intelligence respecting Jourdan's retreat; they also state, that an attack was made by the Archduke on the center of the French army, in which the Austrians had been successful. A great number of wounded had arrived at Offenbourg from Strasbourg. In general, the accounts of the respective armies are so different, that it is as yet impossible to give the result with accuracy. It appears, however, from the dispositions of the Austrians, and the fury with which they fight, that for this time, at least the Republicans will not march so fast to Vienna.  
**Milan, March 15.**  
The friends of liberty are very numerous in the Venetian States, and they wait only for the French to move themselves, and to join their army. The apprehension of a general insurrection induces the Austrian Government to adopt the most violent measures. It is stated as a fact that more than 1500 inhabitants of every description have been exiled, solely on account of the influence which they possessed over the people.  
**Konigsburg, March 18.**  
Letters from Matsufay, that Field Marshal Suwarrow had arrived there from St. Petersburg in five days, and had set off again for the army of Italy, which he commands and which is to consist of 100,000 Austrians, and 40,000 Russians.  
He received the Cross of Malta when he arrived at St. Petersburg, and expressed his thanks for the favors conferred on him, by crying "God save the Emperor."—It is for you to save him," replied the Emperor, "by saving Europe."

**ARMY OF ITALY.**  
Extract of a Letter from the General of Division Dumesnil, to the commander in chief of the Army of Italy.  
Head-Quarters at Foggia, March 19.  
General,  
THE collected army of La Poulle and the Abrozze is by no means of an ephemeral duration. A number of galley slaves, and the scattered remainder of the corps which were before me in the Abruzze's, strengthened by all the populace of San Severo and its environs, formed together an assemblage of 10,000 men, who had occupied a strong military position. They occupied a height covered with olives, which commanded an extensive plain which was cleared by their cavalry, whilst their cannon was so placed as to command the principal opening.  
After having made my dispositions the signal was given, and the attack was made with the quickness of lightning.—The manoeuvres were bravely executed by our troops; the retreat of the rebels was completely cut off, and the remainder of the day was nothing more than an absolute measure. It was terminated only by the mixing themselves with the women and children who had fled on the preceding day, and who were put forward to meet the fury of our Soldiers. These objects, always respected in the eyes of Frenchmen, obtained for the rebels a degree of commiseration which they did not themselves deserve. Our Soldiers, so terrible but one hour before, mildly reconducted these groups of women and children to their forsaken habitations.  
I had sworn to burn San Severo as the focus of this general revolt. The inhabitants had put to death all those who talked of a surrender, and who in their fury had imprisoned their bishop for having, in the name of the gospel, preached peace and submission. But I was touched by the miserable fate of a population of 20,000 souls: I ordered the plunder to cease, and pardoned them. More than 3000 rebels have perished, amongst whom were discovered several Neapolitan of-