

Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mrs. M'CREA'S, no. 29, north Eighth Street. may 30

JUST RECEIVED
From Barcelona, in the Danish brig Aurora, Captain Schlichting,
416 pipes high-flavored Brandy,
364 facks Hazle Nuts, and a quantity of Corks,
FOR SALE BY
Thomas & John Kettland,
may 31

FOR SALE,
The fast sailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET.
She is well calculated as a Packet between this and the southern states, having handoms and extensive accommodations for passengers. She is well fitted for the freights of West 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 3d 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, professed and condemned, as forfeited in the said court.
William Nichols, marshal.
Marshal's Office, may 25, 1799. dts

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 purpose continuing the business as usual under the firm of
TUNIS & ANNESLEY.
And have for sale,
James' River, }
Georgia, } **TOBACCO**
Carolina, & } Of good quality.
Maryland }
4th mo. 28th ddt

FOR SALE,
71 bales Surinam Cotton,
And a quantity of first quality
RUSSIA DUCK.
APPLY TO
Isaac Harvey, jun.
No. 9, South Water Street.
may 20

FOR SALE,
A Handome New House,
Within 5 miles of the city.
TWO stories high, together with a grata 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

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,
A large and elegant Brick House,
Situate in Fourth Fourth street, near the market. For terms apply to
BENJAMIN NONES,
No. 76, North Front Street.
May 30

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 Choptank Indian Lands, situated on the fourth side and binding on the Choptank 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 follow, 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 installments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to convey and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank 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. MARBURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.
april 19.

Supposed to have been Stolen,
And detained by the subscribers, a few days since, a valuable plated BRIDLE BITT
THE following articles were also found in a trunk in their cellar some time ago, which it is presumed were left through mistake or stolen and deposited there (as the cellar door was out of order and not fastened for several nights together) viz.—
4 Dozen pair Leather Gloves.
The owners of the above goods, by proving property and paying the expense of advertising, may receive them on application at no. 132, Market Street, to
HAINES & JONES.
Who have for sale as usual,
Mens and womens fashionable saddles of various descriptions and first quality; likewise inferior and common ditto; an assortment of elegant plated bridles; ditto common ditto of all kinds. They also manufacture and have for sale, plated and brass-mounted Harnesses; all sorts waggon gears; cavalry equipages, such as light horse caps, pistol holsters, sword belts, &c. &c. together with every other article appertaining to their line of business.
They also offer 25 cents reward for taking up a black apprentice boy, who has escaped from their service, called JARED, about 14 years old; he is active, fancy and dirty. All persons are cautioned not to harbour him.
may 28 6t

Notice.
THE subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceased, requests those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have demands against the same to exhibit them to him with out delay.
W. MEREDITH,
No. 16, South Fourth Street.
april 16

CONTINUATION OF
Late Foreign Articles
Per the Minerva, which arrived at Boston.

Events in the Grison Country, and the Tyrol.

Austrian Official Accounts.
Inspruck, March 16.

GOV. Court Bissenzen has published the following notice:
"According to accounts this day received the Austrian Troops posted at Martinsbruck (over the Grisons), under the command of Colonel Knesewick, were attacked by the Enemy on the 12th inst. with 5000 men. The battle lasted till night, when the Enemy notwithstanding all their exertions, were obliged to retire to the Heights of Schleims with considerable loss. On the 15th, the same Colonel was again repeatedly attacked, but of these attacks we as yet know not the issue.
[Another Letter, same date.]

"The Enemy, after the conquest of the Grisons, advanced in great force towards Upper and Lower Engadin. Our Troops have been obliged to retreat from Getez and Sultz, towards St. Maria; they were too weak to oppose the Enemy, pressing them on every side."

"At Martinsbruck, however, the extreme pass towards the Tyrol, there was an action on the 14th, in which the Austrians were engaged eight hours; and notwithstanding the French were 5000 strong, and we had only one battalion, they were obliged to retreat. The levy of the Peasants is conducted by General Laudon. News of a battle in this quarter is hourly expected."

Official account from Tyrol.
The Vienna Court Gazette, of the 23d ult. contains the following Official Bulletin:
According to the accounts of the 15th of March, General Laudon then occupied the post near Bormio, by which the communication was kept up with the valley of Engadin. The brave militia in Tyrol is every where in motion, shews the best disposition, and supports every where the Imperial Royal Army, so gallantly fighting for their country. On the 16th, according to later accounts, General Laudon was attacked on the said post of Bormio; and though the attack was several times beat off, and always renewed with more violence, yet the French could not carry that post on that day; but when they advanced again on the 17th with superior numbers, they succeeded in repulsing our people from it. The force of the French, who penetrated into the valley of Engadin, is estimated at two whole divisions. This circumstance induced Field Marshal Lieutenant General Bellegarde to let part of the corps of reserve of his army enter the district of Wintsehoan to be prepared at all events.

Official Bulletin from Inspruck, March 19.
"According to official reports received this afternoon, the French division of General Lecoeur which enter Engadin, as far as Martinsbruck, has been taken in flank and rear, in consequence of an attack skillfully contrived and executed on the 15th by Brigadier General Laudon, by which means the French General Mainoni, several Staff and superior officers, and some hundred prisoners fell into his hands. This attack caused the enemy's attempting to break through in great force near Martinsbruck, and supported by some armed Engadines, they wanted to turn General Knesewick, who commanded the defile of Novellafing.
"The peculiar bravery of the Imperial Royal Troops, and the defenders of Tyrol, who hastened to the spot, animated with the same courage, frustrated the plan of the enemy. The enemy on the 17th at half past five in the morning, attacked General Alcamo, in his position at Martinsbruck, with infantry, and superior number, from all sides and repeated their attacks till eleven o'clock with the utmost obstinacy; but they were every where repulsed with great loss, and one captain two lieutenants, and eighteen privates were made prisoners. The enemy also detached a column of 600 men, at the same time, down Novellafing, between Finirturmuz and Nauders, with the design of taking the position of Martinsbruck in the rear; but they were kept off by a division of the Regiment of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and completely routed, and immediately pursued by a company of Tyrolian marksmen. On the enemy's retreat to Spitzberg, a picket of Waradines took 347 prisoners. The Imperial troops have done prodigies of valor in the engagements that have hitherto taken place; and the Tyrolese defenders have also laudably cooperated. The retreat of the above mentioned 600 French troops was so precipitately effected, that, throwing away their musquetry, they took flight over the mountain of Stitsberg, and left the prisoners already mentioned in the hands of the Imperialists."

Events in Swabia.
On the 20th of March the Austrian army commanded by the Archduke Charles and the French army under Jourdan, were engaged. A part of each army was on the two sides of the Danube. Jourdan intended to have commenced the attack on the 21st; but a deserter from him having apprized the Archduke of his intention, he profited by the information and gave the first blow. General Jourdan had two horses shot under him. Gen. Lefevre was wounded—and the killed and wounded were numerous. The left wing of the French army, which was their whole force on one side of the Danube was compelled to retreat about 40 miles. The right wing of the French army, at the same time drove the Austrians. A few days afterwards the left wing recovered some of its ground; but the result of these actions left the French

several miles removed from positions they had held; and waiting reinforcements, ere they attempted to advance. Jourdan complained that his army was inferior to the Archduke's in numbers; which is tantamount to a confession that the French Army must be superior in numbers to conquer.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.
Paris, April 1.

The proceedings of the primary assemblies must prove very formidable to the views of the Directory, as the elections have, in most places, fallen upon persons distinguished for their strenuous opposition to the measures of the executive government. The partisans of the Directory have been defeated in the departments of the Doube, the Pais de Calais, the Somme, and the North. The public mind appears to be greatly irritated against the Government, and the letter of the minister of the interior to the electors of Aix, was openly treated as the production of an incendiary. The oppositionists enjoyed a signal triumph in the primary assemblies of the city of Tours, as the electors returned by them are all persons who had been dismissed from their places by the Directory.

London, April 10.
Paul H. has written the following letter to Marshal Suwarow, announcing his nomination to the chief command of the Army of Italy:—
"The Emperor of the Romans requires you to command the Army of Italy. I add my prayers to his solicitation. Set off: you will have under your command one hundred thousand Austrians, and forty thousand Russians."

Variegated Selection.

A Slave Trade Limitation Bill has passed in a Committee of the Whole of the British House of Commons; and the blank for the time has been filled with January 1, 1801. The Irish Militia have tendered their services to defend the kingdom of Great Britain, or any part of his majesty's European dominions in case of invasion or insurrection—and have received his majesty's thanks—been accepted and enrolled accordingly, and provision made by parliament for their expenses in case of being called upon.

The Irish parliament have voted a sum for the relief of the Loyalists who have suffered in their property.—And provision has been made for compensating the British regulars and militia who have served in Ireland.

The English East India company have sent an extraordinary number of cadets to India this year—and have directed that no more ladies should be received as passengers the present season.
A general embargo was ordered in France, April 4, in order to prevent the sailors escaping from the impressment which was making to man the Navy.

The Dutch fleet was in the Texel April 9—No troops on board, nor in the vicinity to be shipped.

General Stuart is gone from Minorca against Malta.

Seven hundred Lascars brought from India in a late fleet have set out on their return. H. Duane has been executed in Ireland.

One Cohen, an American by birth, charged with an improper correspondence with the French, was taken up in England; but was discharged on promising to keep out of the country during the war.
A Surgeon and a master of a man of war, have been sentenced to death in England, as principal and second in a duel in which a person was killed. The quarrel respected English and American politics. The Surgeon is an American. The defeated an Englishman, and gave the challenge. The parties are reprieved till the King's pleasure is known.

Captain Hood, with a British squadron in the Mediterranean, has captured two ships of the line and two frigates, which attempted to escape from Alexandria. The French had previously taken these ships of the line from the Venetians.

French papers, say, the British have failed in a Bombardment of Alexandria; that a body of Russians and Turks landed at Aboukir, had been defeated; that Buonaparte had conquered Syria; destroyed Murat Bey; strengthened himself in Egypt, and so forth.

The French conceive the Grison Country, quite secured—and have issued precepts for the people to choose Representatives to the Helvetic Legislature. This is a dose of treacle to sweeten their slavery.

Berne, (in Switzerland) was illuminated on account of some recent French successes—but many of the windows in which the lights were placed, were broken.

French papers lament, that the Patriots are cruelly persecuted at the Ile of France. Robaud is gone with 600 soldiers to join Tipoo.

Pichegruy is at Brunwick.
Championnet is to be tried at Milan.

Admiral Nelson remains at Palermo, with the Neapolitan Royal Family.

The Ethalion, British frigate has captured the Indefatigable, French privateer ship, of 18 guns and 120 men. Out only one day from Nantz, victualled for 4 months. A fine copper bottomed vessel.

From the 10th of June, 1798 to the 10th of Feb. the English cruizers, from the leeward West India Islands, captured 13 French privateers, carrying 72 guns and 518 men—and also took 120 merchantmen.

The British ship Argo, in the Mediterranean, has captured a Spanish frigate, called the Santa Teresa, Don. Babilo Perez, master, mounting 42 guns, besides swivels, and Cohorns; having on board 280 seamen and 250 soldiers. She was victualled for 4 months, and had just got to sea.

The British brig L'Espair, in the Mediterranean has taken a Spanish xebec, called the Africa, of 14 guns, and 75 men, after an action of an hour and an half in which the Spaniards had 9 killed and 28 wounded, and the English 2 killed and 2 wounded. An 18 gun Spanish brig ran away at the commencement of the engagements.

The Campo Formio, French frigate of 28 guns, is cast away and said to be saved. The numerous assassinations in France have been to greatly increased, that the Legislature has been several days debating new measures for preventing them.

The Spanish Ambassador has been ordered from Constantinople.

An American in London has invented a perpetual log, which being attached to the rudder, is to communicate to persons on deck the progress of the vessel.

The Theatre of Odeon has been burned at Paris, with all its appurtenances, & three persons who were endeavouring to preserve some valuable articles.

Sieyes is talked of as the New Director. Lefaux, it is said, will go out, be appointed minister of the Interior; and Neufchateau, removed to some other important situation.

A Citizeness Mozard has been thrown into prison at Paris, accused of emigration.

A violent insurrection has broken out in the Swiss Canton of Cenis—fomented (say the French papers) by Austria, and the priests.

On the 4th of April the British House of Lords, agreed a further postponement of the consideration of the Union with England and Ireland.—On this motion of postponement, the debate was warm.—The mover said it was a subject, which, the more it was considered, the more it would be approved.

Many convicted Irish rebels have been removed to Fort St. George in Great-Britain, where they are confined.

The French Directory have decreed, that all the conscription men, who do not join the army in 5 days shall be considered deserters.

The French papers say that the Emperor of Russia has demanded agreeably to an existing treaty, 10,000 effective troops of the King of Denmark. The Danes have tried to evade furnishing these men, have offered money, &c. but the Emperor is perempory with respect to the troops. Therefore Denmark may be calculated upon as one of the coalition, though from necessity.

The French army of observation is suppressed, and Bernadotte, has a more active command under Jourdan.

The French Directory has ordered the Commune of Nice to be put in a state of siege.

80 Frenchmen arrived at Naples March 6, from Egypt. The greater part of them perfectly blind—Among these commissioner Sacy; who was assassinated after landing.

Gen. Macdonald, commands at Naples, vice Championnet.

The Pope is ordered to Tuscany, but is prevented from proceeding thither by indisposition.

New taxes are levied in the Cisalpine Republic.

A Portuguese squadron off Naples, burned two Neapolitan ships of the line to prevent them falling into the hands of the French.

It was reported at Rastadt, that Robertot Deputy to the Congress, would be the new Director.

A law is in consideration, in the British Parliament, for withholding bail from persons arrested for sedition.

A bill was brought into the Irish Parliament for depriving United Irishmen of their elective franchise; but was lost.

A duty of nine pence is proposed in the Irish Parliament to be laid upon each goat skin, tanned to imitate Morocco Leather, on exportation.

The British ship Centaur, entered the Spanish harbour of Crambelles in the Mediterranean, destroyed a fort, and burned or took 10 vessels.

RENCH ELECTIONEERING.
London, May 10.

The last Paris papers very naturally turn the Public curiosity to the issue of Elections, which they acknowledge to have turned out, almost universally, in opposition to the wishes of the Government. Indeed it is scarcely possible to indulge in a political speculation of more general importance to Europe, or more pregnant of events, by which the fate of the Directory or the Councils must soon be decided.

Herodotus informs us, that it was a fundamental law of the Constitution, under the ancient Monarchy of Egypt, that upon each demise of the Crown the kingdom should remain for the space of one year without a government. It was doubtless intended that the experience of Anarchy, (which is nothing more nor less than the empire and impunity of crimes) should attach the people by a negative example to the Laws, the Sovereign and the administration of good and virtuous Citizens. In France, this extraordinary practice seems literally inverted; and it is only for a few days in the year at the period of the elections, that the voice of Liberty and a Constitution is permitted to be heard; as if it required the annual sacrifice of the men, in any shape dear or faithful to their country, to deter, through the rest of the year, any attempt to shake off the yoke of tyranny; any future struggle to obtain the execution of the laws, or the termination of the crimes and anarchy that prevail in their name.

When one observes the struggles that are every where making through the departments, against the usurpation of the Directory, when we consider that the principal part of the Electors returned are the very individuals so arbitrarily deposed by them—and when we recollect that whenever the Election has transferred into the Legislative Assemblies a predominant, or even a dangerous portion of integrity, it has been doomed to perish by the canon of Vendemiaire, or to banishment upon the torrid sands, and under vertical fens of Cuiana, we cannot but anticipate the fate of these new Deputies, the last of the French.
For surely it is impossible to suspect, from any experience of the past, or combination

of the future, that the present Government of France will respect the liberty of Elections, and permit their own usurpation to be replaced by any just or legal continuation, by name, either Royalist or Republican, Regicides and Unamers, and Traitors allied to the lawful monarchy, and constitution—directed upon its enemies, are they not preparing the death or exile of every Deputy returned, of whom they suspect either Loyalty or Freedom to be the principle or the guide? In what Department have we seen a return without one of these passports to destruction affixed to it? Here we are told they elected Royalists, and there Anarchists; and in some places the Primary Assemblies have separated, and made double returns. The first probably of one of those devoted classes, and the second of the other.—At Paris and Lyons, the hustings have been defiled. The presence of Barras, and the memory of Collot d'Herbois, very naturally operate the same effects; and we are forced, in spite of the natural desire of seeing a termination of tyranny, or even a change of tyrants, to congratulate these two great cities in having preserved the best of their inhabitants for some more promising occasion, some happier prospect, than to swell the number of exiles, or mix their blood with the martyrs already immolated by the Directory—or the Army.

While the part of the Republic is contented to remain the instrument of the tyrants, or even the spectator of the miseries of their country, we can foresee nothing but unprofitable struggles, and eternal prohibitions. Have we forgotten that Pichegruy had a majority and that the majority was banished and expelled? or have we never heard that the 18th of Fructidor was the Counter-Revolution of the Committee of Public Safety, and the colleagues of Robespierre?

PARIS, APRIL 4.
Bulletin of the Primary Assemblies.

It appears that in the South, the opening of the Primary Assemblies has been almost every where followed by political convulsions.

On the day preceding the opening of the Assembly at Montpellier, there were found written round the column of Liberty the following inscriptions:

The first contained these words:—*People, rise; break thy chains on the skulls of those who have forged them.* The second—*Thou sleepest Brutus, and Rome is in fetters.* The third—*Kiss the hand that oppresses thee.*

At Perreux there were violent disturbances, and the Municipal Commissary was insulted. At Gignac, Mont St. Marson, at Grasse, Brignoles, Urde, violent commotions, and double returns. At Perigueux, the Municipal Officers deposed by the Directory were reinstated. Throughout the whole Department of Dordogne the electors seem determined to return the same persons to the Legislative Body, whom the Directory rejected last year.

At Bourdeaux, the Members of the Central Bureau, lately displaced by the Directory, have been nominated Electors.

At Toulouse, the Anarchists have met with no resistance; and in several Cantons of the Lower Seine they have been equally triumphant.

The Paris papers report that Gen. Suwarow, on arriving at Vienna, issued the following order to his Aids de Camp:

"One hour to put things in readiness, and another for setting off. George shall go with me in my carriage, the other three shall go in sledges. George shall go to the banker's, Thomas, for a loan of 25 thousand rubles, for the expenses of the journey.

"Quick—make haste, for I go not on matters of pleasure, but for serious business.
"If I have sung balls like a church warden here—I shall howl like a tyger in Italy."

St. Andrew's Society.
THE quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held TO-MORROW Evening, at Barnabas M'Shan's Tavern, North Third Street, at 7 o'clock.
WM. YOUNG, secy. pro tem.
may 30 th&f

Pottsgrove, May 30th, 1799.
THE Montgomery County Light
Dragoons (those who wish to support the Federal Government, and no others) will meet at Pottsgrove, on Saturday the 31st of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. in uniform.
ROBERT SHAW, Captain.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
DESERTED,

FROM the Marine Barracks, corner of Fifth and Thirteenth-streets, in the City of Philadelphia, the 23th 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, firm built.—The other, Hilary Bishop five feet six inches high, ruddy complexion, sandy hair, a remarkable rings 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,
Jesse & Abijah Hunt,
Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt,
Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt,
Snodgrass & Co.
Those on whom they are drawn are also desired to suspend acceptances, 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.