

FURTHER
Late Foreign Articles
Per the *Minerva*, which arrived at
Boston.

LONDON, April 2.
Lord Nelson assisted at the Councils of the King of Naples at Palermo, where he waits the arrival of the Russian and Turkish fleets to direct the intended debarkation at Calabria.

An article from Vienna, dated March 16, mentions the expected arrival there of General Sowerrow, whose army in Italy is to consist of 60,000 men, including the Corps of Gonde. It adds, that 80,000 Russians were on the borders of Poland, and 24 more Russian regiments on their march along the Moldau. Mr. Grenville was expected on the next week from Berlin. It is stated from Strasbourg, March 17, that a considerable alarm had been created there, by an account that the Austrians were approaching that city.

The Austrian Official Bulletin of the attack made on General Auffenberg, gives much praise to that officer for the gallant defence he made with little more than 4000 men against the French army under General Massena; which fact, it is added, was nearly equal to the whole force of the Austrians. General Auffenberg appears to have been taken on his way to Coire.

The Blenheim of 90 guns is to be converted into a hospital ship at Chatham, in place of the Victory of 100 guns, which is ordered to be immediately fitted for sea. The Victory has ever been esteemed one of our best ships of war, and amongst the best sailers and sea-boats in the Navy.

The Channel fleet under Lord Bridport is to consist of 19 ships of the line, amongst which are several three deckers, and the entire excellently manned. The wind is at present favorable, and we doubt not that his Lordship, who is apprised of the impossibility of working down Channel, will profit by it; particularly, as from the Noble Admiral having been refused three days leave of absence, there must have been urgent cause for the departure of the fleet.

Letters from the Flemish coast express much apprehension of a renewed visit from the English. We know not of any immediate occasion for their alarm; but so great and so general has it been, that a continued chain of posts was formed from Gravelines to the Scheldt.

Seven thousand Dutch troops, under the orders of general Daendels, part of those which were to have been employed in the Irish expedition, were, according to letters from the Hague of the 23 ult. under orders to join the French army on the Rhine.

A body of 20,000 Turks have been collected from the several islands of the Archipelago, at Rhodes. A number of transports were attached to the squadron which sailed from Constantinople under the orders of Sir Sydney Smith, designed to convey them to Alexandria.

The French papers received on Thursday relate, under date Strasbourg, March 26, that on the 21st and 22d there had been desperate fighting between the Austrians and French, in which the latter had "lost some ground," and retreated from Sulgen and Aufendorf to Pfulendorf and Melskirch; and on the 22d the headquarters were transferred to Stockich, and afterwards to Engen. The center of the army took a new position between that town and Stockach, and encamped in the environs of Aach. The left wing, which has equally lost ground, was posted between Sigmaringen and Tuttingen. The body commanded by general Vandame, which was to advance to the left bank of the Danube, drew near to that river on the 22d and effected a junction with the division of Gen. St. Cyr.

A continuation of the details dated the 2d April, states, that general Massena had written from Chur that he was in pursuit of general Landou, who had escaped across the mountains, and that the Austrians had lost above 10,000 men in the Grisons.—(The Austrians say their whole force in that country scarce exceeded 4,000 men.)

The accounts in the French papers of the actions which they represent to have taken place in Suabia, on the 21st and 22d ult. are greatly contradictory, and bear strong evidence of fabrication. The German letters stated Jourdan's headquarters to have been established at Pfulendorf on the 18th, and that on the 20th, the advanced patrols of his wing nearly approached Segmarengen; but the French Journalists mention his retreat to Pfulendorf, which for several days previous had been his headquarters, and the retrograde movements of the left wing, as far as Segmarengen (beyond which even its pickets never had advanced) to be the consequences of the check they impute to him. These errors are flagrant, and we trust may have arisen from the awkward and embarrassed pen of the Journalist to extenuate or conceal the real defeat of their General.

April 5.
The Reis Effendi is stated to have notified to the Foreign Ministers at Constantinople, that the English fleet which blockades Alexandria, has captured two French ships of the line, three frigates, and 4 smaller vessels of war. This is probably the French squadron fitted out at Ancona, and said to be destined for the relief of Corfu, but which was by some of the foreign journals conjectured to be intended for Egypt.

April 10.
AS the late elections in France are expected to have a very important influence on the politics of that country, perhaps the names of some of the persons who have been appointed electors will not be considered as an uninteresting piece of intelligence at the present moment.

Among the electors chosen for the department of the Seine, which includes Paris, are Citizens Guereux, formerly an eminent professor in the University, and now chief minister of the Police; Bernadin de St. Pierre, author of the *Studies of Nature*; Desnoyers, formerly member of the Constituent Assembly; Petit, late minister of War; Perreux, the Banker; Dupin, the commissioner of the Directory to the central administration of the Seine; Leblond, lately a municipal administrator; Arnaud, formerly president of the criminal tribunal of the Seine, and the substitute of the commissioner of the Directory to the Court of Appeal; Terrasse, the Archivist of the Tribunals; Mechel, a landed proprietor and a lawyer; Oge, a judge in the civil court; Lemaire, formerly a professor in the university, and afterwards a judge in one of the courts of Paris; Audelle and Mamemard formerly notaries; Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, a member of the late Constituent Assembly; Brard, verifier of contributions; Bonnet, late director general in the office of the minister for foreign affairs; Anfos, formerly a member of the Constituent Assembly and administrator general of posts; Ginguene, late ambassador to the Court of Sardinia; Penquon, official defender; Nepoux, justice of peace; Pont-Carré, a member of the old parliament; Martineau, a stockbroker; Lefebvre de Corbiniere, judge of the Civil Tribunal, and administrator of the Prytane; Bergerot, director general of the liquidation of the debts of emigrants; Guiffre, a lawyer; Jeannel, municipal officer of the 7th Arrondissement; Simon, teacher of the Oriental languages; Lavisset, paper maker; Feuillet, Subaltern to the National Institute; Bayard, president to the court of Appeal; Bourgoins, formerly ambassador to Spain, and the author of several works; Treillard, the brother of the Director of the same name; Pommeret, general of division; Lebrun, the painter; Lecourneur (de la Manche) the late director; Charles Laeox, late minister for foreign affairs.

Antonelle, a celebrated leader of the Jacobin party, has been chosen an Elector in one of the Southern departments.

NEW YORK, May 29.

An interesting cause arising upon the acts to suspend the commercial intercourse between this country and the territories of France, was yesterday decided in the District Court for this district.

A vessel called the *Harriott*, belonging to a Mr. Veneman, of Philadelphia, was cleared out for Alexandria, in Virginia, for the island of St. Thomas, to which place she proceeded under the command of an American captain.

Soon after her arrival there, the vessel was conveyed to a naturalized Danish burgher, and sent under the same captain to Port Liberty in the island of St. Domingo. She there took in a cargo, proceeded to America, and arrived in New York about the month of February last.

Upon her arrival she was seized as forfeited, and a claim to her filed on behalf of the person said to have purchased her in the island of St. Thomas.

On the part of the claimant, it was contended, that the sale was bona fide; and that the law did not extend to any trade carried on in neutral bottoms.

The Court, however, without determining whether the sale was fair or collusive, decided,

That no trade could be carried on to France, or any of its dependencies, in a vessel that had quitted the United States after the first day July 1798, and which then belonged to an American citizen.

The counsel for the claimant were, Aaron Burr and Brockhoff Livingston, Esqrs. Those for the prosecution were, Richard Harison, Esq. attorney for the district, Robert Troup, Esq. and General Alexander Hamilton.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my Husband, Joseph Lea, has accused me of incontinent conduct, and of having deserted his marriage bed. I think it my duty to assert, as with great truth I can, that his charges are totally false and groundless, and do forswear all persons from harboring or having any connections with him, till our separation shall be terminated in a court of law, by

FANNY LEA.
June 1. 31

Just Published,
By JOHN ORMROD,
No. 41, Chestnut-street,
A SERMON,
ON THE
DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE,
AS REQUIRED IN
SCRIPTURE.

Delivered in Christ Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799, being a day of general Humiliation, Appointed by the President of the United States.

By WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.,
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church,
in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
May 10.

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 acceptance, until reference be had to the subscriber.

About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the above denomination having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party of Indians.
SAMUEL MEEKER,
April 26. to that if

An ARCHITECT & ENGINEER,
Who has been regularly bred,
WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A line directed to A. B. and left at this office, will be attended to.
May 24. 4 206

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, May 29.

On a perusal of the London Gazettes, to April 11th, we find nothing essential more than we gave in our last. A paper of the 9th, mentions, that the treaty of commerce then negotiating between Russia and the United States, promised to be highly beneficial to both powers.—The same paper contains an Arrete of the French Directory, dated the 22d March as follows:

"The Executive Directory, considering, that the 4th article of the Arrete relative to the role d'equipage, required of neutral vessels, has given rise to abusive interpretations, relative to the role d'equipage of American vessels; and considering that it is important to put an end to the impediments which have resulted therefrom to the American commerce;—after having heard the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Justice—

Resolves, That by the 4th article of the above arrete, it was not intended that the navigation of American ships relative to the form of their roles d'equipage should be subject to other conditions than those imposed on all neutral bottoms, by the 12th article of the regulation of 1744, and by art. 9, of that of the 26th of July 1788.—This is ordered to be inserted in the bulletin of the laws."

"Repentance comes, ye rogues, too late—
When Death unbolts the doors of Fate."

In the last Centinel, we gave the details of the warlike operations in Europe, at the opening of the campaign of 1799. In them the public possess only the French official accounts of those operations; and by them, the balance of achievement appears in favour of France. In military language, surprise and disaster are nearly synonymous.—The attack therefore, of Massena, on the scattered squadrons of the Austrians in the Grison country; and the pursuits of those on the Adige, and the southern borders of the Tyrol, could not fail to give the assailants temporary advantage. On the other hand, Jourdan, who was penetrating with rapidity into Germany, having met the enterprising Archduke to much looser than he expected, has been necessitated to retrace his steps into the recesses of the Black Forest, after having planted his ephemeral standard of victory in the heart of Suabia. At the close of March neither power had much to boast of. We must now wait the receipt of the German side of the pictures; in order rightly to estimate the actual state of affairs, and to form expectations of the issue of the campaign.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth, will meet this day, at ten o'clock, at the New State House, for the dispatch of public business. After the organization of the two branches (in which, without presumption, we anticipate an unanimous re-election of the officers of last year) the Supreme Executive and Legislative bodies will proceed to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Paul Coffin, of Buxton. In the afternoon the two branches will convene for filling up the vacancies in the Senate, and the returns of Governor, &c. will be laid before them. There are Ten vacancies in the Senate; and there are Ten very suitable candidates to fill them.

The House, we expect, will consist of nearly two hundred members—Three quarters of whom are decided federalists.

The Independent Cadets, under Major Perkins, will do the escort duties of the day. The salutes, at twelve o'clock, will be paid by Major Wild's Sub Legion of Artillery, from the Common and Cops Hill.

The President of the United States will honor the solemnities of the day with his presence.

We lament, that His Excellency the Governor's state of health is such, as to prevent his participation in the duties, devotions and festivities of the day. Yesterday, however, he was so much at ease, as to be able to sign the Proclamation for dissolving the Old Legislature.

Yesterday the Officers of the 15th Regiment of the Permanent Army paid their respects to The President of the United States, at his residence in Braintree. The President was in full uniform—and denied himself the pleasure of meeting the Academy of Arts and Sciences, which assembled in this town yesterday, that he might receive them.

The Officers of the Antient and Honorable Artillery, also paid their respects to the President yesterday.

Marine List.

May 25.

Arrived, brig Hamilton, Capt. Clapham, 32 days from Demarara. Sailed in co. with several vessels bound to different ports, with an English convoy as far as St. Thomas's then joined the American fleet, under the Portsmouth, Capt. M'Neil.

May 26.

Arrived, schooner Fair Lady, Capt. Brightman, 16 days from St. Kitts, failed under convoy of Capt. M'Neil in co. with 60 or 70 sail for different parts of the United States.

May 27.

Arrived, ship Argo, Howland, & Ubes, 40 days.—Spoke nothing. Left there, Friendship, Atkins, Bolton; and Romulus, Smith, do.

Though the Galen and other vessels, for this port, left London some time before the *Minerva*; it is certain they had not left Plymouth the 12th of April.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 3.	
Six per Cent.	15 to 16
Three per Cent.	9/6
Deferred 5 per Cent.	14/4
BANK United States,	20 per cent.
— Pennsylvania,	10 ditto.
— North America,	46 per cent.
Insurance comp N.A. States	29 ditto
— Pennsylvania shares,	33 ditto
3 per cent Scrip 6 to 7 per cent below par	
East-India Company of N.A.	5 per cent advance

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 & 37-100 per florin
Hamburg	30 23d -100 per Mark Banco.

Massena, Leader of the Savages in Italy, treads worthily in the steps of his brutal predecessor. He has already gained more victories in a week, and more splendid victories too, than Marlboro' or Frederick were able to achieve in a long life of perpetual war. The fields of Blenheim, Ramilies, and Malplaquet,—of Prague, Roßbach, and Trau, present to us no exploits at all comparable with those of this modest, truth-loving Frenchman. Over an enemy more than four thousand strong, he has triumphed in twelve deadly engagements, making captives many thousands in each action, besides the unnumbered multitude of slain! The drunken madness of the son of Philip, so finely wrought into Dryden's immortal Ode, could three times slay the slain.—The Alexanders of modern days, can perform greater wonders than this, even without the aid of wine.

To the BOARD OF HEALTH.

IT must afford great satisfaction to the citizens of Philadelphia to see the Board of Health so well constituted—with a man at its head, who has distinguished himself by his philanthropy, firmness and activity in the melancholy fall of '98; and it has increased the public confidence greatly to see them at their posts so early, watching every avenue by which the enemy can enter. Much, gentlemen, hath been trusted to your care and prudence, both in the powers granted you by law, and in the importance of the object contemplated.—Your authority wants nothing to render it completely adequate to the business, but the right of removing the resident and consulting physicians and quarantine-master, in case of ignorance or inattention. For after all that you can do, much, very much indeed, depends on their vigilance and faithfulness. It is expected, however, that your severe and scrutinizing eyes will keep them to their duty; and in the execution of this delicate part of your office, you may rely on the prompt, firm and united support of your fellow citizens.

I have the full confidence that, with the blessing of heaven, you will not only preserve the city from contagion the ensuing season; but that you will be instrumental in settling the public opinion respecting its origin, and in wiping off from Philadelphia the foul stigma, which some men have pertinaciously endeavored to fix on her character. If the whimsical theory of these innovators were true, we might expect an annual visit of the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, as regularly as the inhabitants of Grand Cairo loom for the plague.

This circumstance is of the greatest importance to our common prosperity. The opinion of the domestic origin of this dreadful scourge, false and absurd as it is, besides its direct tendency to ruin commerce, and to sink the value of property, has done more to agitate and distress the minds of the people, and to arm with death the shafts of the disease than most people are aware of.—Sweep your streets and alleys; wash your gutters and common sewers; remove your graveyards; bring water from Schuylkill into the city; has been the unceasing cry of these gentry, as if they really intended to call off the public attention from the only part where the enemy was like to enter; that they might have a few more opportunities to perfect their knowledge in the use of the lancet, mercury and tartar emetic.—

Your province, gentlemen, is to keep a good look out; to watch the Delaware, and all the avenues leading into the city from New-York and Baltimore—and if you succeed in this respect, I will insure Philadelphia for six pence against the perils of the Yellow Fever for one year, without a pint of water being brought into her streets from Schuylkill or any other source.

PHILADELPHUS.

The sloops of war *Seammel* and *Virginia*, by permission of the Board of Health, are to come up to town to-morrow.

Robert Ritchie, esq. lately appointed American Consul for the district of Port-au-Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo, sails this day in the brig *Paragon*, for that place.

A London paper after mentioning the capture of L'Infergent by capt. Traxton, observes, no people in the world possess more favourable opportunities than the Americans for raising and maintaining a formidable navy; the country is finely watered, and amply provided with secure and commodious harbours, and abounds with every article necessary for the construction and equipment of shipping.

If any circumstance could make the issue of War between France and America more certain, it would be the number of captures of American ships written down in Lloyd's book of yesterday, and which were noticed in our letter from Plymouth. *Lon. Post.*

Extract from the Log-Book of the ship *Sey*, Capt. West, from Sarinam.

May 7, at 1. P. M. a boat in sight with a main and fore-top sail standing for us. Soon after observed Swedish colours; but supposed her to be a French privateer. She gained upon us fast; we, therefore, cleared ship for action. At 2, hauled up our courses and fired a 6 pound shot a head of her; upon which she brought to. Sent the second mate on board of her, with orders to behave very civil, and if French, to send the captain on board with his papers. The boat soon returned, with Mons. Pierre, who said the schooner was called *Marianne* of St. Bartholomew, that he was master and owner himself—had before been taken into Nevis and condemned—that he had bought her in, and went to St. Bartholomew, from whence he was bound to Guadalupe, with 500 bbls. of flour, some beef, and dry-goods, all his own. He was so agitated that wine was necessary to calm his apprehension of a "fraternal force." Though I suspected her to be French (the crew and passengers speaking that language only) I could not conscientiously with my instructions make a prize of her, as she was not equipped for war. Poor Mons. Pierre, was therefore, to his joy, and contrary to his expectations let at liberty.

"We regretted the supply of provisions going to the enemy, much more than the loss of the prize, which every man seemed equally willing to part with, as at first to fight for."

From a Vermont Paper.

ELEGANCE OF MANNERS.

Paddy and his wife once accidentally dined in genteel company; the dinner was excellent, but the lady who did the honors of the table, particularly anticipated the pleasure, she should receive, in treating her guest with an apple pie, dispatched a servant for plates in the mean time, this rare and delicious dish, attracting the notice of Paddy, he seized it, assuring the company, he had never seen one before at that season of the year, then placing it on his knee, before the plates were brought he devoured the whole. The ladies blushed, the gentlemen frowned, & the wife looking significantly at her husband, swore, "he always was such a damned hog." This ye enlightened citizens of Vermont, was the man you have selected to represent you in Congress.

PURITY OF ELECTION.

When the name of John Willard was seen in the democratic list of Council of Censors, by the few who were acquainted with the character of Doctor Willard of Middlebury, they asked the *Directory*, with great surprise, if that was the man. "No indeed!" was the reply, "it is John Willard Esquire, *over the mountain*, a gentleman of the greatest candor and abilities."—Quere is the Doctor legally entitled to a seat?

Married on Thursday evening last, Mr. Richard Wells, merchant of Cooper's Ferry, to Miss Rebecca Matluck of Moore's Town, N. J.

The House, No. 22, Chestnut-street, Will be let to a good tenant, on a lease for three years.

FOR BOSTON,

THE SLOOP
HERCULES,
James Lathrop, master,

Will sail in ten days; for freight or passage, apply to the captain on board at Chestnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

June 3. drot

WILLIAM BONNAR

INFORMS the public that business of importance calling him to Europe, he is obliged to decline his trade in Market Street.

ALL PERSONS indebted to him, and those to whom he is indebted, will please to apply to Mr. George Dobson, no. 92, Market Street, for the settlement of their respective accounts, who is duly empowered for that purpose.

June 3

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES this method of acquainting the public that for some time past he has been engaged in collecting debts on commission. He would have no objection of going to any part of the State, to examine Land or Land Offices, record deeds, &c. He flatters himself that he shall by promptness and address be able to satisfy those that may employ him.

JOSEPH H. FLEMING,

No. 63, Queen Street, Southwark.

June 3 m3t

NOTICE

JAMES KITCHEN, at the Merchant's Coffee House, respectfully informs the public, that he has provided strong boxes under lock and key, for the reception of letters for every vessel sailing in future from this port to Europe—each letter to pay one cent. If any letter is wanted to be taken out for alteration or otherwise, it must be opened and the signature shown to him, to prevent the blame of miscarriage on purpose. The bags will be made up at the latest hour, and the seal of the Coffee House affixed thereto.

June 1

The Letter Bag of the ship *Connecticut*, for Hamourg, will be taken from the Coffee House on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

N. B. Ste will take in freight there for this port.