

Troop of Volunteer Greens.
The gentlemen composing the Troop will meet at Hardy's Inn, Market-Street, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in order to make arrangements for the 24th of July.
JOHN MORRELL, Capt.
June 17th 1799.

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Merchants' Coffee House, on Thursday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, for approved indorced notes at 60 and 90 days,
THE SNOW
ABIGAIL,
Burthen 180 tons per register,
Now lying at the Still-house wharf
Inventory to be seen at the Auction-Room, and at the Coffee-house
BENSON & KOREE, Auctioneers.
June 18 dtTh

FOR SALE,
The remarkably fast sailing coppered
SHIP
S P Y,
Richard West, Master,
Laster six pounders and four swivels, small arms and ammunition, and two suits of sails.
For terms apply to
Stephen Kingston,
46 Walnut-Street
N. B. If not sold before Friday next, will then be disposed of at Public Sale at 12 o'clock at the Coffee-House.
June 18 dtTh

St. Croix Sugar,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
WILL be landed To-Morrow, at South-street wharf, from on board of the brig James arrived at the Port,
FOR SALE BY
PHAGERS & Co.
June 18 dtTh

JUST ARRIVED,
In the ship Stockport, from Liverpool,
And for sale at No. 90,
The corner of Market and Third-Street,
A PARCEL OF BEST CHESHIRE,
And Double Gloucester Cheese,
By the Hammer or larger Quantity at reduced prices.
JOHN FRIES,
June 17 dtW

61 Hbds of Richmond
TOBACCO,
of an excellent quality,
FOR SALE BY
Peter Barker & Co.
No 148, High Street
6 mo. 18 dtW

IRISH LINENS.
Just received, via New-York, also by the ship Stockport from Liverpool, a good assortment of
4-4 wide Irish Linens,
In half boxes,
Which will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms by
JAMES CLIBBON & ENGLISH,
No. 12, South Front Street.
June 14 dtTh

TO LET,
A genteel three story brick house with extensive back buildings, and many conveniences.
The proprietor would exchange rents upon a lease,
for a small farm within 9 or 10 miles of this city.
ALSO—A lot on Passyunk Road containing 20 acres, about three quarters of a mile below South-street. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
June 17 dtW

TO RENT,
The HOUSE lately occupied by the British Commissioners, No. 7, North Eighth Street.
THOS. NIFFLIN, Junr.
June 17 dtW

A VENDRE.
(Si l'on se presente sans retard.)
DES TERRES EXCELLENTE, situees dans le comté d'Arundel, près de la Ville d'Annapolis, et à environ 30 milles de la cité de Washington. Une de ces Terres a une superbe maison en brique à trois étages, contenant 4 chambres sur chaque étage. La situation en est charmante, l'air y est bien sain, et le voisinage est des plus agréables. Ces Terres se vendent en petits lots, on bien en gros, comme il pourra convenir aux acheteurs. Il y a aussi plusieurs petites habitations sur les Terres, dont le loyer par an monte à une somme considerable. Si l'on vendroit une description plus particulière, il faut adresser à l'imprimerie de cette feuille.
8j un dtW

WILLIAM COBBETT
HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS)
THE
BAVIAD
AND
MÆVIAD.
By WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE.
To which is prefixed,
A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR
By an American Gentleman.
[In introducing this celebrated work to the Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored to give it a dress proportioned to its distinguished merit, and to the taste of those for whose amusement and delight it is intended. No expense has been spared in the publication; and I flatter myself that the work does not yield, either in paper or print, to any one ever published in America. This edition has an advantage over some former ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor productions of the author; and, it has an advantage over every other edition, in the Poetical Epistle which is prefixed to it, and which must be extremely gratifying to every lover of literature in this country, as it is a proof that there are Americans who have the taste to admire the justice to applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuses of other nations.]
Some Copies have been sent on to Mr. Sumner, Mr. Madison Lane, New York, also to Mr. Hill, Baltimore, and to Mr. Young, Charleston.
Copies will be sent to Boston and other places, as soon as occasions offer.
may 28 dtW

Late Foreign Articles

NAPLES, March 21.
The commander in chief of the army of Naples has ordered a camp to be established at Acra, a small town about five miles from Naples, in order to prevent the soldiers from being corrupted by the effeminate and voluptuous life which they lead in this city, and which they are enabled to do by means of the riches they have acquired by plunder.

Calabria still continues to be the theatre of insurrection, and a column, principally composed of Neapolitan patriots, left this place a few days ago in order to attack the insurgents. The communication between Rome and Naples is once more intercepted, and the French couriers have not been able to pass for four days back. The peasants of Campania have again made an irruption from their mountains and attacked the French posts on the high way.

March 26.
The insurgents, who still infest the high roads between Capua and Fondi, attacked a post defended by sixty Poles, and put them all to the sword. The troops ordered to act against them are to carry on a war of extermination. The fanatic peasants of Campania exercise the most horrid cruelties on their victims, and every Frenchman who falls into their hands is used in the most barbarous manner. Nothing can excuse such excesses, but they seem to be justified by the rapacity of some scoundrels in our army. Some Frenchmen have been roasted and devoured, and others have been tied alive to trees, and given as a prey to famished dogs. The peasants have certainly been robbed of their all, and they have taken almost pitiless revenge. The rapacity of the conquerors shewed them an example, and they have had recourse to terrible reprisals. It is sincerely to be hoped that the directory will put an end to the system of plunder which has ravaged the country, and which must be stepped one way or other. This is not the only cause of insurrection, for the gold of Sicily has also a great effect. The provisional government is on the point of publishing the Neapolitan constitution, which it has been engaged in framing since its establishment.

P. S. We learn this instant that the rebels have taken Fondi, and that the French have burned Tracta, which secretly co-operated with the insurgents. Tracta is a small tract on the road from Capua to Fondi.

RASTADT, April 7.
The French couriers have been obliged to pass the Rhine, since yesterday, at Seltz. It appears that the Austrians have already cut off all communication with Kehl.

FRANCKFORT, April 7.
The French and Austrian Generals have agreed to treat Frankfort and Rastadt as neutral towns, but the Austrians appear determined not to extend the privileges of neutrality to any other territory. In that part of Wirtemberg which belongs to the prince of Hohenloe Ingeltingen, they have pulled down the posts on the frontiers with the inscription of "Neutral Country." The king of Prussia, however, appears determined to defend the neutrality of the empire, and his army of observation is to be augmented to 15,000 men.

LUCERNE, 14th Germinal, April 3.
Our legislative bodies have just passed several decrees, the following is the substance of the most important of them.
1. The 18,000 auxiliary troops shall be completed within 24 hours by a communal requisition. Whoever refuses to comply with the requisition shall be tried by a council of war, and punished with death.
2. Every citizen of Helvetia, and every foreigner, who, by speeches, shall excite opposition to the measures taken by the government for the defence of the country, or seduce citizens from their obedience to the laws, and who shall propose submission to a foreign power, shall likewise be tried before a council of war, and punished with death.
3. All citizens shall pay a monthly war tax.
4. The executive directory is authorized to make requisitions, and every preparation necessary for the defence of the country.

More than 2,500 men have already assembled, but the scarcity of arms prevents a great number from proceeding to the frontiers.

LONDON,
By the Packet which brought over the Hamburg Mail, accounts were yesterday received from Mr. Grenville, who has arrived at Vienna. On the subject of his mission to the Imperial Court, a ministerial paper of this morning says, "we understand he is to conclude a new treaty of alliance between that court and ours, but it is only to be the accession of the house of Austria to the treaty concluded between Russia, the Porte, and Great Britain."
In addition to the intelligence from the continent published by government in the Gazette of last night, the following Bulletin was yesterday handed about in the ministerial circles:
"The French have retreated to Zurich and Lucerne; the whole Canton of Berne have refused to march with the French against the Austrians, in consequence every peasant who refuses is to be shot."
"In the engagement on the Aidge on the 31st of March, according to the Vienna Gazette, and general Kray's account, the French lost 2000 men in killed and wounded, and 6000 taken prisoners, in consequence of the bridge being knocked down, which prevented retreat."
"General Hotze is marching into the Crifon country, and a division of the left wing of the Archduke's army is proceeding into Switzerland, by which means the French are likely to be between two fires."
"It is reported, that general Sztaray has been before hand with general St. Cyr, having got to Offenbourg before him, by which

manœuvre he cut off that general's retreat to Kehl, and made himself master of a very fine train of artillery; they say upwards of 80 pieces of cannon."
April 25.
This morning the Hamburg mail due yesterday, reached town.
The accounts from Italy by this mail do not come time enough to admit of an official detail of the action of the 5th, in which Scherer acknowledges himself to have been defeated, and in consequence of which he had been obliged to shelter himself under the walls of Mantua. An article from Nuremberg of the 11th, mentions the report of an action on the 3d, in which the French are stated to have lost 8000 or 12,000 men. This report probably originated in the action of the 5th, which we some days ago knew to have taken place, and the result of which was so favorable to the Austrian arms.
Though the foreign papers contain no details of the action of the 5th in Italy, we are happy in being able to add, that intelligence has this morning been received from Vienna, by Alafette, which comprises this interesting account.—Sun.

It appears that the action was as highly favorable to the Austrians, as it was honorable to their military character, as so far from waiting an attack from the enemy, they actually stormed the French camp.—The enemy lost a vast number of men in killed, wounded and prisoners.—13.

By our private letters from Hamburg of the 19th instant we learn, that with the exception of 10,000 men, composing the garrison of Kehl, and 3000 that of Manheim, the French have no force on the right side of the Rhine.
The Archduke had his head quarters on the 10th still at Eugen, six leagues from Schaffouse, and was making great preparation to enter Helvetia, to add the two powerful divisions making by generals Bellegarde and Hotze.

Maffera's head quarters were temporarily at Rhenau, a little way from Schaffouse, but was so embarrassed, and appeared so little certain of maintaining it, that he demanded his dismissal.
It is believed that gen. Hotze was at Rheineck, but this was not quite certain. The Archduke had sent him a reinforcement of 15,000 men from his own army.

On the 4th gen. Hadick entered the Engadine, after a very warm action, in which he took three pieces of cannon, and made 300 prisoners.
Our private letters add, that the Prussian Ministers had quitted Rastadt, and that the French Ministers were inclined to establish themselves at Seltz.

Twenty thousand French troops, it is said, are to be entrusted with the defence of Kehl, which is to be attacked by 30 thousand Austrians, while the Archduke penetrates into Switzerland, with the main body of his army. The Austrians troops are already in possession of almost the whole of Schaffouse, and part of the neighbouring Cantons; but they have not yet been able to cross the Rhine, as the French have removed all the bridges.
It is to this quarter we have now to look for every important military operation. The first battle that takes place on the Swiss territory cannot fail to be followed by consequences of the greatest magnitude.

The Russian troops are advancing by hasty marches into Italy, where 100,000 of them, it is said, will soon be assembled; one column of Prussians was expected at Verona on the 7th.
Lord William Bentinck is going out en-voxy to the Russian army in Italy, whether his brother, Lord Frederick will accompany him.

Orders are issued for the immediate recall of the British troops now in Portugal, the security of that kingdom being no longer endangered by the machinations of the French Directory: general Farleton, and his military suit, are expected home early in the next month.
The 13th March was a melancholy day for Constantinople; almost two thirds of the suburb of Pera being laid in ashes by a dreadful fire. The hotels of the English ambassador, Mr. S. Smith, the Austrian intendant, Baron Herbert, and several other magnificent edifices, were entirely consumed. The number of houses consumed is estimated at 1300.

RASTADT, March 31.
The Austrian army never distinguished itself for gallantry more than in the late battles. The Archduke exposed himself to the fury of the enemy's fire. He caused Gen. Baron Stander to be arrested and conveyed to Vienna, and two officers to be shot at the head of the army for cowardice.
It is said, that the cause of arresting Gen. Stander was that officer's keeping in his pocket for 3 days an order of the Prince, which directed him to send 10,000 men to the assistance of Gen. Hotze.

TUSCANY.
Extract of a letter from Florence, March 22.
"Every thing announces an approaching revolution in this country. French troops have been constantly marching from the 16th inst. to Lucca, and Count Manulli, the Tuscan minister at the Cisalpine government has informed the Grand Duke, that the French have finally determined to make themselves masters of Tuscany. Ten thousand were assembled at Bologna under the command of Gen. Vignole, in order to carry that measure into effect. This information has been confirmed from several unquestionable authorities, and has thrown the court into the greatest consternation."
"An extraordinary Council was held on the 9th, and at the greatest part of the night. The foreign ministers were informed by the government of the expected arrival of the French army, and that it was impossible to guarantee the safety of their persons. Prince Corfini, and many other persons of distinction, have fled with their most valuable effects from this city. The Marquis de Manfredonia proceeded on the 10th to negotiate with general Scherer."
The departure of the Pope for Cagliari is

agreed on. The cause of its being so long deferred, was an apprehension entertained by citizen Richard, that he might fall into the hands of the English, the consequence of which would have probably been more dangerous than his residence in Tuscany.
"Plus the Vith, has during his abode at La Chartreuse, complied with the dictates of the Counsellors who were near him, in some very extraordinary instances. It is certain, that he sent a consolatory brief to all the French emigrant bishops in England, and a declaration to his viceregent at Rome, the Prelate Boni, disapproving of the Civic Oath taken by the Clergy and the Ecclesiastical Professors of the National Lyceum, and ordering them to retract it, under the penalty of excommunication."

GERMANY.
Innsbruck April 4.
The Government here has published officially the following intelligence: On the 31st of March the enemy made the fifth attempt which he has made since the 26th, to force the position of the Austrians on the Aidge. But in the attempt the enemy lost 11 pieces of cannon, a number of ammunition waggon, 2000 men killed and wounded, and a column of 6000 men, who, seeing their retreat over the Aidge cut off, laid down their arms. Colonel Sr. Julien took possession the same evening of the town of Rivoli, and thereby re-established the communication between Verona and Roverdo. The French troops have retired to Pefchiera and Mantua, where general Scherer has his head quarters. The French troops have entirely evacuated the Tyrol. In their retreat they pillaged and burnt Nauders, Molo, and Schludras and set fire to the bridge over the Inn, near Finstermunn, to cover their retreat. At Nauders they took away the sacred utensils and plate from the Churches, broke the statues, and tore the pictures of the Saints, and committed every kind of excess.—Women who had taken refuge in some stables were burnt in them, together with the cattle."

PARIS, April 1.
The Prince of Conde's head quarters were removed on the 16th of February, from the city of Dubnec, in Volinia, and will be transferred to some place in Lithuania.
The Helvetic legislative body decreed on the 21st March, that the 18,000 auxiliaries should be taken by lot from among the National guard.
General Keller, who distinguished himself in the French service at Oltend, has at present the command of a considerable body of Swiss troops, extending from Constance to Reinegg.

April 17.
The free riflemen of Helvetia have assembled on the frontiers, and are form an auxiliary body that must prove highly useful against the corps of Tyrolian chassiers, against whom they are to act.
The Oligarchs of Appenzel, Fribourg, and Underwalden have been conducted to Hasingen.

The king of Prussia has just renewed his edict against the emigrants. They are expressly prohibited from entering his majesty's dominions unless they have his special permission, or at least an authority from his cabinet minister.
In pursuance of an arrete of the 15th gen. Maffera is definitively named commander in chief of the armies of Helvetia and Germany. It is stated that he is invested with very extensive powers for the re-organization of the army, and that he is authorized to appoint provisionally the generals of division and brigade, as he may judge necessary.

We learn that general Lecourbe is to succeed provisionally Maffera in Helvetia, but it is not known whether he is to retain the command, or whether it is to be definitively given to Moreau, who now commands a division of the army of Italy.—The army of observation is suppressed, and is to form a division of the army of the Danube.

LONDON, April 5.
Extract of a letter from capt. Harham, to Evan Nepean, Esq.
"Centaur, at Sea, Feb. 16, 1799.
"SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to your orders I proceeded to Sallo Bay in his majesty's ship under my command, and having been joined by the Cormorant alone, of the Squadron under capt. Bowen, I at length, after beating against heavy gales of wind from 28th January till 9th February, reached Sallo Bay, in which twenty one Swedish and Danish merchantmen, but no men of war had been in sight of Sallo since the 2d February. Having looked into Fangel Bay and Tarragona, also, where Lord M'Kerr, in the Cormorant, took a Tartan, and drove another on shore, I proceeded to Majorca, and at day light the Cormorant took a fetter laden with oil, and I chased two large xebecs and a fetter, all privateers in the Royal Spanish service;—one of which, La Vierge de Refario, I captured at two o'clock, mounting fourteen brass twelve pounders and ninety men, the other two escaped by the wind shifting at dark when within shot.—The same night Aurora joined and proceeded for Tarragona, in consequence of intelligence I received of two Spanish frigates being bound there with Swiss troops from Palma. On the 15th I fell in with the Argo and Levithian, and the next morning flood in for Sallo Bay.

Finding the frigates were not in the neighborhood, I attacked the town of Cambrelles, and the Spaniards having quitted their guns on a tower, sent the boats in under Lieut. Groot of the Centaur, who, after dismounting the guns, burnt and captured as per margin (a)—La Velon Maria was taken in the offing, from Aguilas bound to Barcelona. The Proterpine frigate, consort to the Santa Teresa, taken by the Argo, after having escaped to Palmas, has since, I am informed by captain Bowen, hauled close into the harbor of Barcelona.
I am, &c. &c.
JOHN HARKHAM.

(a) Five letters.—Burnt.
Tartan, name unknown, laden with wheat.—Taken.
Settee, name unknown, laden with hoops and staves.—Taken.
Settee, name unknown, laden with wine.—Taken.
Settee, name and hiding unknown, taken.
Le Velon Maria Tartan, armed as a Letter of Marque, with 1 brass and 2 iron 12 pounders, and 2 three pounders, fourteen men, laden with wheat.—Taken.

Extract of a letter from capt. Sanders, to capt. Gubbert, of his Majesty's ship *Blanchetie*, dated L'Espoir at sea, Feb. 22, 1799.
SIR,
At quarter past noon, town of Marbell bearing N. N. W. 3 leagues, a brig and two xebecs in the S. E. quarter appearing suspicious, I hoisted my colours to them, when the brig and one of the xebecs hoisted Spanish, upon which a Moorish brig in tow was cast off, and L'Espoir hauled to the wind in chase; it was soon perceived they were armed vessels, but not being so fortunate as to weather them, we exchanged broadsides with both in passing: L'Espoir being tacked, soon brought the xebec to close action, which continued for an hour and a half, when a favourable opportunity of boarding her was embraced, and after a sharp contest of about twenty minutes she surrendered, and proved to be the Africa, commanded by Joseph Subjaco, in the service of the King of Spain, mounting fourteen long four pounders, and four brass four pound swivels, having on board seventy five seamen and thirty-eight soldiers from Algofamus, bound to Malaga. Lieutenant Richardson, in whom I have much confidence, all the officers and seamen of his majesty's loop I have the honour to command, behaved with the same courage they have done on former occasions. During the action the brig (which, I have since learned, mounted eighteen guns) stood in flame and anchored.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded, and am, with respect,
James Sanders.

List of the killed and wounded.
L'Espoir—2 seamen killed,
2 ditto wounded.
Africa.—1 officer, 8 seamen killed,
1 captain, 2 officers and 25 seamen wounded.

A NEW IMPOSTER.
London, April 13.
The following Proclamation is said to have been issued by Buonaparte on the 21st of December '99 to the inhabitants of Cairo.
Perverse men had succeeded in misleading a party amongst you. They have perished, God has ordered me to be merciful to the people; and I have been clement and merciful towards you. I have been incensed against you because of your revolt. I have deprived you for three months of your Divan.—But this day I reform it to you. Your good conduct has effaced the stain of your rebellion.—Scheriffe Vlemas, Orators of the Mosques, cause the people well to understand that those who, through any levity, shall become my enemies, shall find no refuge, either in this world or the next. Shall there be a man so blind as not to see that all my operations are conducted by destiny? Can there be a man so incredulous as to doubt that every thing in this vast universe is subjected to the empire of destiny? Instruct the people, that since the world has existed, it was written that, after having destroyed the enemies of Islamism (Mahometanism) and destroyed the Cross, I should come from the farthest part of the world to fulfil the task that was imposed upon me. Make the people free, that in the sacred book of the Koran, in more than twenty passages, that which has happened was foreseen, and that which shall take place has also been explained. Let those then whom the fear of our arms alone prevents from pronouncing imprecations upon us now charge their dispositions: for in offering prayers to heaven against us, they solicit their own condemnation. Let the True Believers then offer prayers to heaven for the success of our arms. I could call to account each individual amongst you for the most secret sentiments of his heart; for I know every thing—even that which you never communicated to any person. But the day will come when all the world shall see it proved that I am commanded by orders from above, and that all human efforts are of no avail against me. Happy those who in good faith shall be the first to attach themselves to me!

BONAPARTE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, for much of the act entitled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of interest, if suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrears of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Act making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of the remaining sums, equal to the market value of such Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
June 28 1801