

CONTINUATION OF  
**Late Foreign Articles**

RASTADT, April 25.

The French ministers have now declared that they will leave Rastadt within 3 days, but they will be ready to re-commence the negotiations for peace at Strasburg. The following is the note which they gave in to-day:

"The undersigned plenipotentiaries of the French Republic for negotiating a peace with the German empire, having been officially informed by the Baron D'Albini, the directorial minister, of the result of the sitting held the day before yesterday, by the deputation of the empire, of which a certified copy has been transmitted to them, cannot, but feel, with great regret, that arbitrary acts, equally contrary to the rights of nations, and the express declaration of the letter of his majesty the emperor, of the date of the 13th Brumaire, 6 year, (November 3, 1798) together with the mournful prospect of the continuation of these vexatious proceedings, have compelled the deputation to suspend for the present the negotiations for peace. The undersigned could the less expect such a conduct, as a totally different example had been given by the general of the French army, who, passing the Rhine on the 11th Ventose (March 4) to resume his former position, in conformity to the orders of the French government, paid the most inviolable respect to the place where the Congress was held, the freedom of its deliberations, the safety and inviolability of members, and deprived calumny of every pretext.

"The undersigned has seen with the greatest astonishment the deputation reduced to less than two thirds of its members by several of the states having recalled its envoys. So that it is impossible it should come to any resolution agreeable to the terms of its instructions. They had supposed, that though the states of the empire had the undoubted right of changing their (sub)delegates at the congress, it only pertained to the diet, considered as a body, to withdraw the powers of the states themselves. In this situation of things and persons, the undersigned, to whom the executive directory, ever disposed to peace, has recommended not to leave the place of congress till the last extremity, eager to seize the hope offered them by the deputation of resuming the course of the negotiations, since they are only momentarily suspended; persuaded that the excesses which have impeded them will serve to convince the states of the empire of the lively interest they have taken to remove the scourge of war, and in general all the obstacles which violence or ill faith may oppose to the peace—considering besides,

1. "That the deputation has formally declared in its conclusion, and made it the principal motive of its resolution to quit Rastadt, that there was no longer either tranquility or safety for the congress whence it results that it was in an actual state of oppression;

2. "That the existence of a congress between two free states ought to depend on the will of the contracting parties, and can never be subordinate to the intervention of any force; they therefore remit to the deputation of the empire the following protestation and declaration:—The undersigned protest,

1. "Against the violations of the rights of nations committed with respect to them by the Austrian troops, and of which the object is positively announced in their note of the 30th Germinal. (April 19.)

2. "Against the answer which the commander of the Austrian troops stationed at Gemsbach has returned to the Directorial letter of Floreal (April 20): an answer which the deputation, by making the ground of its deliberation of the day before yesterday, has considered as the expression of the general orders of the Austrian army, and which is conceived in these terms:

To his Excellency the Baron D'Albini, intimate counsellor of his Imperial Majesty, and electoral minister of Mentz at Rastadt.

"I regret to be under the necessity, in conformity to my duty, of stating, in answer to the latter, remitted to me by your Excellency, that, in the present circumstances of the war, in which the safety as well as of the military as of the country requires that patrols should be placed at Rastadt, and in the environs, it is impossible to make any satisfactory declaration relative to the maintenance of the diplomatic body now there, since the recall of his Excellency the Imperial Plenipotentiary, we can no longer on our part consider Rastadt as a place which the presence of a congress protects against hostile events, and that it must after this feel the necessity of conforming to the laws of war like any other place. I entreat your excellency, however, to be assured, that except in the case of necessity imposed by the events of war, our military will consider personal inviolability as sacred; and that, on my part, I will continually do my utmost to testify to you the profound respect with which I am your excellency's most humble servant.

(Signed) "BARBACSY, Colonel."

"They call, in the name of the French Republic, insulted in its rights, the serious attention of the Diet to an act equally contrary to its own independence, and subversive of all the principles hitherto practised among civilized nations. They expect a just and final redress. In fine, in consequence of what has been stated, the undersigned, inform the deputation of the empire, that in three days they will quit Rastadt; but willing to give to Germany a last and signal proof of the forbearance of the French government, and its wish for peace, they declare that they will repair to Strasburg, where they will wait the recommencement of the negotiations, and attend to such propositions of Peace as shall be made.

(Signed) "BONNIER,  
"JEAN DEBRU,  
"ROBERT JOY."

Rastadt, 6th of Floreal, (April 25)  
7th year of the French Republic.

VERONA, April 18.

Official accounts have been received, that Brescia was taken by the Austrians yesterday. They were received by the populace with loud acclamations. The French garrison and the Cisalpine patriots took refuge in the Citadel.

VENICE, April 19.

A corps detached by Gen. Klenau has taken Mirandola; several thousand peasants have joined the Imperial army.

All the environs of Ferrara are in insurrection, and the Austrians who continue to make immense booty on the banks of the Po, besiege the city.

STOCKACH, April 19.

The Head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, who is now perfectly recovered of his fever, are still here. The Prince of Hohenloe has likewise been indisposed for a week. The Austrians have taken possession of Stein, on the Rhine (belonging to Zurich, between Schaffhausen and Constance,) but they have not yet taken Constance.

INSBRUCK, April 20.

Another Battle took place on the Frontiers of the Engaden on the 17th, and several hundred French were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

VIENNA, April 24.

Our Court Gazette of this day, the head Turkey, contains the following intelligence: "According to the latest advices from Constantinople, the French General Buonaparte is said to have actually succeeded not only in giving tranquility to Egypt, and augmenting his Army very considerably, but also in penetrating with part of it into Syria, and defeating part of the Troops ordered against him by the Grand Signior. The Porte has, however, published nothing official upon this subject."

It has been reported here that the Archduke Charles will return here on account of his ill health, and leave the command of the Army to the Archduke Palatine of Hungary. This, however, will not be the case, as we have received advice by a Courier who arrived here on the 21st, that the Archduke, is recovered. The Archduke Palatine sets out to-morrow for the Army of Italy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

Very unfavourable accounts have been received here by two Tartars from Ghezar, Pacha of Acre, the Turkish Commander in Chief sent against Buonaparte. The French have not only taken Gaza, in Judea, but also Giaffa, formerly Joppa, only nine leagues from Jerusalem, and 100 Italian miles from St. John d'Acre. Their progress has been particularly favoured by the Mountaineers of Mount Lebanon, who have made an Alliance with them and who have always been the avowed Enemies of the Turkish Government. Ghezar Pacha writes, that he is now between two Enemies equally dangerous, and that he could not leave his residence, being himself afraid of an attack. He had sent 30,000 of his Troops against the French General, but they had also been miserably defeated.—He had demanded 10,000 Europeans of the Porte, but no more than 1000 had been sent him, he therefore earnestly renews his demand of reinforcements, being afraid to be besieged himself in his own Castle by the French and Libanese. Great apprehensions are entertained at Constantinople, lest Damascus, Jerusalem, and all Syria, will fall into the hands of the French.

On the 1st of April a second fire broke out at Constantinople; and on the 2d, a 3d conflagration took place.

ROVERDO, April 18.

General Klenau on the 12th again passed the Po, on the side of Ferrara, approached that City. The French Troops in the Neapolitan and Roman Territory are advancing towards the main French army.

LONDON, May 9.

The Hamburg mail of the 3d inst. arrived yesterday morning. Though the intelligence contained in it is not later than that brought by the Paris papers, yet we find it in some details deserving of observation.

We learn with great satisfaction, that the Archduke Charles, according to the report of the Vienna Gazette, is recovered from his late indisposition, and has resumed the command of the army, which under him has acquired so many wreaths of laurel; and that the Archduke Palatine, by whom he was to be succeeded, by report, in the command of the army of the Rhine, had departed for Italy on the 25th, for which he has been destined for a considerable time. The position of the army of the Rhine remained, generally speaking the same. In the mean time the count de Starry kept enclosing the enemy from Manheim to Strasburg, which has obliged them to make an end, in a military way, of the farce at Rastadt, notwithstanding the cries and imprecations of the Carmagnole ministers. On the side of Switzerland, Constance is daily pressed more closely by the positions which the Austrians have taken of Peterhausen, the life of Reichenau, and the city of Stein. All these posts, on the right bank of the Rhine, will afford great advantages for the passage of that River where circumstances shall admit of it. What retards this operation at present is, that Switzerland is not in a condition to afford forage and subsistence of an army which means to preserve, and not to ruin the country. Its grain comes from Suabia, and it cannot now receive it, blockaded up as it is by the Austrian army, from Basle to the frontiers of the Grisons. Such as the French may bring from Franche-Compte and Alsace for the subsistence of their army, must soon be exhausted, and Massena must resume hostilities to open the communication between Suabia and Switzerland.

Italy, however is the spot, to which the attention of politicians is directed at this moment, the Austrian corps which descended

from La Judicarie has made itself master of all the Northern side of the lake of Garda, and also of the southern point, of which the French only occupy Peschiera, blocked up in all parts. On the 17th the allies took possession of Brescia, except the citadel, which cannot long hold out. Perhaps it was for the purpose of relieving it that the French papers have made Moreau advance from the Adda to the Oglio. This however does not agree with private letters, which state that the Cisalpine Legislative Body has been obliged to take refuge in Turin.

This fact, if true, would suppose that the Republican army had retired behind Tefing under the protection of the fortresses of Piedmont. Besides, we see from the proclamation of the minister of General Police at Milan, that the success of the Austrians, or weariness of the French yoke, had so paralyzed the national guard, that no confidence could be placed either in their zeal or their efforts.

It appears that major general Klenau has passed the Po at Olliglia, has taken Marandola, and is proceeding towards Ferrara to which he is invited by a general insurrection of the peasants of the country. The immediate result of these operations would seem to oblige the French, on one side, to retire from the kingdoms of Naples through Tuscany and the Ecclesiastical States, in order to reinforce the army of Moreau, in Piedmont; and, on the other hand, to oblige them to evacuate the Valteline through the Grisons' country, so as to avoid an attack which might there be made with advantage between the Milanese and the Tyrol. All these results must, in a great degree, depend on the success of a great battle, which, according to the news from Vienna, should have taken place on the 24th or 25th, between marshal Suwarrow and General Moreau.

In the midst of so many disasters we make no doubt but the Directory finds great consolation in the more or less exaggerated accounts of the progress of Buonaparte in Palestine and Syria, which will be seen in another part of this paper.

The inhabitants of Alexandria are conversant with most of the European languages, particular by Italian Arabic is the native tongue. The French have converted the great Mosque, which in the time of the Greeks was dedicated to St. Athanasius, into an hospital; the Church of St. Mark is a warehouse, and the Tomb of the Evangelist is now a magazine.

A gentleman in Herefordshire lately married his grandmother. The particulars of this case are thus related to us:—"On Friday Mr. John Palmer, second son of Mr. William Palmer, of Yatton March, Aymrey, was married to Mrs. Mary Palmer, relict of the late Mr. John Palmer, Licentiate, who was grandfather to her present husband. The bride, though the may properly be called grandmother to the bridegroom, is no more than thirty years of age; and should the present union produce a family, the son will be uncle to his father; and it will involve in no small intricacy the different degrees of propinquity in which the parents and children will stand to each other.

**Imperial and French Armies.**

Imperial Troops	Men.
Austrian Troops	
Reserve corps in the Upper Palatinate, 10,000	10,000
Garrison in the citadel of Wurzburg, 4,000	4,000
Gen. Starry's corps, from Menheim as far as the Brisgau, 24,000	24,000
Main army of the Archduke on the frontiers of Switzerland to the Lake of Constance, 80,000	80,000
Gen. Hoize's corps in Vorarlberg, 18,000	18,000
Garrisons at Ulm, Ingolstadt, &c., 8,000	8,000
Gen. Bellepanda's corps, in Tyrol, including the corps of generals Vukobratovich, Laudon and Haddick, 30,000	30,000
Austrian army in Italy on the Adige, not including the Russians, 80,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>
<b>French Armies.</b>	
Under Massena, from Manheim to Asse, in Switzerland and the Grison country, 60,000	60,000
From Menheim to Hufeldorf, under general Cherin, 10,000	10,000
In Belgium and Holland, 85,000	85,000
In Italy in general, 100,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>255,000</b>

NEW-LONDON, June 9.

While Connecticut as a state remains calm, firm and prosperous, newspapers published in other states, would represent us as divided and consequently miserable. In this state there is no political schism which deserves to be dignified by the name of party. The enemies of the government, in comparison with its friends, are no more than an excrescence, or fungus on a man's little toe is to his body. The states of New-York and Virginia, pay an annual tax for the support of French principles in this state, greater than our own citizens. We cannot but prefer the sabbath to the decadi, and thanksgiving and fasts to fans culottides; pray Virginian democrats save your cash to feed your hungry slaves. Jacobinism is an exotic, that will not bear transplanting here, the scattered twigs among us, are dwindled or already dead.

The recent unfortunate military operations of his Neapolitan majesty, appear by authentic documents to have been undertaken in direct defiance to the advice of the Emperor, and without his immediate privy. By a defensive treaty concluded towards the close of the last year, Austria stipulated to assist Naples in the event of being attacked, and in testimony of her sincere and zealous friendship towards Great-Britain, subscribed to a secret article in the following words:

"Should it be deemed expedient to admit a number of English ships of war into the Neapolitan ports, contrary to the existing treaty, even in that case an attack from the French shall be considered as an aggression on the part of the republic, and entitled the king of Naples to the assistance and protection of his Imperial majesty, as stipulated by this defensive treaty."

But at the same time exhorting the king of Naples, even in that case, to wait for an attack, to concentrate his forces and defend himself, till efficient succours could be afforded, and upon no consideration whatever to commence hostilities.

The German Journals estimate the force which Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco have engaged to furnish the Ottomans in expelling the French from Egypt, at 100,000 men; in addition to which, the Emperor of Morocco has sent 25,000 cavalry.

Twelve thousand of the corps of Conde are said to have been incorporated into the Russian army, and to compose part of the troops marching against France.

The Austrian Army of Italy, commanded by Field Marshal Melas, is said to amount to 120,000 men; that in the Grison country, under Gen. Hoize, a Swiss, to 30,000; and that of the Leeb, commanded by the Archduke Charles, including 33,000 Russians under Gen. Schmel, to 150,000.

Two millions five hundred thousand ducats have been levied at Naples, where a Republican Government is to be established differing from the Roman and Cisalpine; some accounts say it is to be incorporated with the former. The furniture of the palace Farnese, at Rome, belonging to the king of Naples, was sold by auction on the 11th March for the use of the French, who at the same time ordered a sale of Ecclesiastical property.

HARRISBURGH, June 19.

**A RACCOON.**

Speaking of beasts, I heard a gentleman relating a story the other day as a real fact, which I dare say, my readers will pronounce as bordering a little on the marvellous:—A brace of gentlemen, now respectable farmers of Dutchess county, one pleasant night, when the moon shone forth in all its splendid glory, took a tour in the woods, in company with the dog (a very excellent dog he was too, says the relation) to hunt Raccoons. They had not penetrated far ere they descried one of the animals they were in search of, which they immediately shot.—As the weather proved intensely warm, and they expecting to be abroad some time, it was concluded not worth while to keep the meat of their game, they therefore took the skin off and the racoon carcass away.—They continued scouring the woods during the greater part of the night, with but indifferent success; at last, however; they observed their dog had discovered something, which by his constant howling, induced the gentlemen to go to him. They found on coming up, their faithful servant attentively watching an old log, in which he made his master understand, as well as he knew how, contained something worth their investigation. They began immediately to make incisions in various parts of the log, when lo! to the astonishment of even the poor dog himself, out-ran the very Raccoon, whose hide they already had in their possession!

To the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark & the Northern Liberties.

**Notice is Hereby Given,**

THAT the following places are appointed for the reception of LOST CHILDREN, where they will be taken care of until applied for to wit—

- 1.—At the house of Frederick Kehlbeffer, sign of the Fleece and Dove, No. 242, North Second, near Callowhill-street.
- 2.—At the house of Michael Kitz, sign of the Indian King, No. 80, Market-street.
- 3.—At Martin Rizer's, sign of the Marquis, a Fayette, No. 222, South Second-street, opposite the New-Market.

The Printers of the different papers in the city are requested to publish the above a few times in their papers, and they will oblige a friend to humanity.

June 25

**Valuable Lands**

**FOR SALE**

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Tuesday the 23d day of July next, at the Tontine Coffee-House, in the City of New-York, 48,000 acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the county of Tioga, state of New-York, Southerly of the military tract and Northerly of the town of Chemung, being part of the tract, commonly known by the name of Watkins and Flint's great tract; this tract is surveyed, and divided into Townships and quarter Townships, and the premises hereby advertised for sale, consist of the North East and North West quarters of Township No. 1, the South West quarter of Township No. 6, the North East quarter of Township No. 7, South East quarter of Township No. 8, the North West quarter of Township No. 9, and two lots, in Township No. 11, and 12, adjoining the Owego River, or Creek, containing together upwards of 3000 acres. Two of the above mentioned quarter Townships are divided into lots of from 250 to 200 acres; there are a number of settlers on the tract, and several good roads pass through it, and the surrounding country is in a rapid state of improvement.—These lands will be sold in quarter Townships, or smaller quantities to accommodate the purchasers, on the following easy terms.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the Deed, and the Residue in three equal annual payments; with interest to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, or other good security. The title is indisputable, and the maps and field books containing a description of the lands, may be seen, by applying to Colonel Aaron Burr, Henry Rutgers, Alexander Robertson, or Marinus Willet of the city of New York, who will treat with any person, inclining to purchase, previous to the above day of Sale.

New-York, May 23. 25 Sts

**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 without delay.

W. MEREDITH,  
No. 16, South Fourth street.  
April 26 dozm

Charity Sermons for the support of the Episcopal Free Schools, will be preached on Sunday next, in Christ-Church and St. Peter's.

June 28.

**A Clerk Wanted.**

A YOUNG MAN of good character, speaking the French language, and desirous of going to a healthy island in the West Indies, may hear of good employment by applying at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

June 28 doct

**SALES OF CHEESE.**

Next Monday, 18th July, at 3 o'clock, P.M. corner of Market and Third streets, Will be Sold by Auction, for Cash, a quantity of

**ENGLISH CHEESE,**

in lots to suit purchasers,  
Shannon & Poalk, Auctioneers  
June 28

**Smith & Rodman,**

NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
By the Stockport and Orono, from Liverpool, the Thomas Chalkley and Adams from London,  
A Large & General assortment of  
**DRY GOODS.**

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Fustians and Jeans,	8 bleached and brown
Striped and cross bar'd	Drabbed Sherings,
Ginghams,	7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens,
Dimities and Fancy Mar-	7-8 brown and bleached
cellines,	Irish Dawlas,
White and colored Mull-	White & brown buckrams,
netts,	7-8 bleached Dragheds,
Silk lined and coloured	3-4 brown Irish in bales,
Nankens,	3-4 Brown and white Ruf-
Cotton & calico Checks	6 1/2 sherings,
Men's and women's cotton	Rotens Duck and Russia
Hosiery,	Dullings,
White & black silk Gloves,	Thread stockings & laces,
Printed Gallicoes & Chins-	Coloured & white Scotch
zes,	Trowsers,
Ladies book Mullens & HKs,	Fine Ribbons and Tapes,
Penicols and striped Nil-	4 lb. and 4 1/2 lb. Pins, in
lons,	small cases,
Ell wide India Perians,	Men's and women's leath-
Ruffs Diapry, & Towel-	er Gloves,
ings,	Calimancoes & Dursons,
West country striped Bed	Joans Spinnings, & Cors-
Ticks,	duretts,

With a variety of other articles on hand, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on a short credit.

June 28 doct

**FOR SALE.**

By SIMON WALKER,  
Pine-street, near Fifth-street.

400 boxes Tin Plates,  
Hardware, assorted in cases,  
Sadlery, assorted in cases,  
Woolwich proof CANNON, viz.  
4 pounders, 8 and 11 cwt. each } with  
6 pounders, 11, 13, 15 & 18 cwt. each } carriage  
9 pounders, 20 and 21 cwt. each } guns  
12 pounders 22 cwt. each } complete.  
4 1/2 short pound carronades.  
Round, Double headed and Carrifer shot,  
English Cannon Powder,  
Curlasses and Boarding pikes,  
Muskets and Pistols,  
Iron Crow Bars.

ALSO, for sale,  
40 boxes Brown } HAVANNA SUGAR  
10 ditto White }  
June 28 dozm

**ATTENTION!**

SUCH hale, healthy, and robust Friends to the Liberties and Independence of their Country—who are native or naturalized Citizens—and not less than eighteen nor more than forty years old—as feel willing to share in their protection and defence, are hereby invited to repair to the recruiting rendezvous at Downingtown, and enlist in the service. The distinguished and venerable Hero—GENERAL WASHINGTON—is again called, by the threatening crisis of times, to direct and invigorate our army, and to Americans, this single fact must be an irresistible stimulus, to participate in the honor of acting under the invaluable Commander in Chief.

Liberal bounty, pay, and clothing, capital quarters, provisions of the best kind, with a due proportion of the *Enlivening Draught*, are ready for the Patriotic Soldier.

Attention! is the parole; Obedience, the counter-sign.

**ROBERT WESCOTT,**

Captain 10th United States Regiment  
N.B.—For each soldier, twelve dollars bounty, sixty dollars per annum, and one hat, one coat, one vest, four pair of overalls, four pair of shoes, four shirts, four pair of socks, one stock and clasp, and one blanket annually. R. W. June 28 doct

**Just Imported,**

In the Adriana from London, and for Sale by the subscriber,  
A very neat assortment of the following  
**GOODS,**  
Suitable for exportation,  
Dimities, printed and plain  
Muslins, do  
Marseilles, do  
Ginghams well assorted  
Callicoes and chintzes of the newest and newest patterns  
Fine cotton shirtings,  
Printed linnen handkerchiefs  
An assortment of brown sheetings  
THOMAS GILPIN,  
149, South Front street.  
6 mo. 28 dozm

**This is to give Notice,**

THAT the subscriber, administrator of John Morton deceased, hath (or have) obtained from the Orphan Court of Cecil County in Maryland, Letters Testamentary (or of administration) on the personal Estate of John Morton, late of Cecil County in Maryland deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 31 day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, given under my hand this 21st day of June 1799.

REBECCA MORTON, Admin'r.  
Warwich, June 21. [June 24] 33w3jy

**TO BE LET,**

A COMMODIOUS THREE STORY  
**BRICK HOUSE,**  
SITUATE in Walnut near Fifth street, is well calculated for a genteel boarding house. Enquire at no. 103, Walnut-street.  
June 7 dozm