

which it is composed, and their respective commands.

The right wing extends from Bormio as far as Rhyneck. It is commanded by general Perino, whose head quarters were at St. Gall; and consists of three divisions. The first commanded by general Miflard, has its head quarters at Zuzens; and the second, by general Lecourbe, at Zernes; and the third, by general Lorges at Alstetten.

The centre reaches from Arbon, on the lake of Constance, to the Frickthal, and forms four divisions. The first under general Vandamme, has its head quarters at Andelfingen. The second, under general Oudinot, supports its right on Muntterlingen, and its left on Stein; the head quarters are at Frankenfeld. The third, under Thurreau, has its head quarters at Bulach; and the fourth, under the command of general Soult, remains in reserve in Weil, and the vicinity.

The left wing comprises all the troops upon the right bank of the Rhine, before Kehl, and the old Brisch, and stretches along the Rhine, as far as Lauffenbourg. It forms two divisions. The first commanded by general Scudam, comprehends all the troops from Lauffenbourg to Huningen inclusively. The head quarters are at Balle. The second, under general Lequandre, comprises the troops before Kehl and the old Brisch; its head quarters are at Wiltadt.

Reserve of cavalry for the center.—The division which composed this reserve is placed behind Balle, under the command of general Ney.

Division of cavalry. This division is contained between Straßburg and Balle; it is to be under the orders of general Klein, who has also the command of all the cavalry of the army. The head quarters are at Balle.

Division of the interior of Helvetia.—This body, consisting of the garrison battalions of the late army of Helvetia, is under the orders of general Nouvion, whose head quarters are at Lucerne.

First military division.—This is the same as what formerly bore this name; it is commanded by general Barthelemy, and its head quarters are at Straßburg.

Division of the Lower Rhine.—This comprises the garrison of Mannheim, and the troops advanced to the right of that place. It is commanded by general Colaud, and the head quarters are at Mannheim.

The four united departments are to be commanded by general Dufour, who has his head quarters at Coblenz.

The head quarters of the general in chief has been since the first of May at Zurich.

POSTSCRIPT EXTRAORDINARY.

Sun Office, 1 o'clock, P.M.

Dispatches have this day been received from Vienna of the 12th, by which it appears that Peschiera had surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, Novara was also in their possession, and Ferrara was blockaded. The insurgents had risen in several places, joined the Austrians, attacked the French with great fury, and made great slaughter in several skirmishes. The booty taken from the French in the different actions has been immense.

General Suwarrow's head quarters were at Pavia. Mantua was closely blockaded, and Peschiera had not surrendered, but it was expected to fall very shortly.

The greatest part of the French army had retreated to the garrisons of Tortona, Coni and Alexandria, and in the neighbourhood of those places.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, arrived this morning.

In addition to what we (Sun) yesterday stated respecting the French fleet, there remains little to be added. By the packet dispatched by general Cleyer and Mr. Walpole, a few private letters were brought, from one of which the following is an extract, upon the authenticity of which we can rely.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 11, nine o'clock at night.

A various expresses announce the important intelligence that a large enemy's squadron is at sea, and it is said they have been seen off Porto. Reports goes so far as to say, 19 sail of the line, 16 of which left Brest on the 23rd ult. and 3 Spanish from Ferrol joined the 1st inst. Letters by yesterday's post from Madrid, mention that the French squadron was at anchor, and had 4000 troops on board, a great deal of camp equipage, and three months provisions. A frigate is gone to Gibraltar to apprise Earl St. Vincent of all this, and we are anxiously waiting the result of so interesting an expedition.

LONDON, May 22.

This morning a messenger arrived from Sir M. Eden, at Vienna, bringing dispatches dated on the 7th, which state, that an action had taken place previous to the taking of Milan, in which Gen. Suwarrow, after crossing the Adige, had completely defeated the French, and had killed 6000, and taken 5000 prisoners, and 80 pieces of cannon. Gen. Sarrin, and his whole corps laid down their arms, after being surrounded by the Austrians and Russians.

The French had retreated into Switzerland, where there were several insurrections against them among the Swiss.

[The same paper contains the official dispatch from Sir Morton Eden, to Lord Grenville, in substance as the above, only more particular.]

Stocks.—This day at twelve o'clock. Three per cents. Cons. 55 7-8 56.

The commander of Philipsburgh, on the Rhine, has published an account of the blockade of that fortress. In his official report to the Archduke Charles, he states that he

had arrested three Frenchmen, who had entered the place for the purpose of seducing the officers of the garrison.—They had appointed a meeting with one of the officers, who informed the governor of it. They declared that they would give 200,000 livres if necessary.

The account of the death of the French ministers, signed by all the deputies at Raftadt, and transmitting to their respective courts, was drawn up by the Prussian Envoy.

It is expected at Straßburg, that the directory will send two new plenipotentiaries to that place; and that the negotiation will be continued there with the several states of the empire. One of the ministers of the elector of Bavaria and an envoy of Hess Darmstadt, are at present there, and have had conferences with Jean Deby.

Great changes have been made in the Turkish ministry. The Reis Effendi, heretofore minister for foreign affairs, has been disposed, and Ali Effendi, a favorite of the grand vizier, appointed in his room.

Yesterday three horsebills were hoisted as the signals for the grand vizier's departure.

DUBLIN,

Wednesday, May 29.

By the successful direction of the Austrian and Russian armies under Field Marshal Suwarrow, we find the deliverance of Tuscany is an eventual object, the immediate one being the cutting off all communication between the republican armies in Sanbia and the Alps with that in Italy, south of the Po; which latter, thus insulated as every rebel by land and sea is precluded, must dwindle into insignificance and its remnant submit on the best terms that may be granted.

The late mails from England tell us that the absence of the British channel fleet, has been taken advantage of by a swarm of French privateers to commit depredations on our trade with impunity; we are sorry to add, with uncommon success, as the two last Lloyd's list, offer us a catalogue of more than thirty merchant vessels, having last week fallen into their hands; and we see with concern among them, the names of three vessels bound to Dublin, namely, the Peggy, Andrews, from Lisbon, brought into Camarines; the Jone of Dundee, from Aberdeen to ditto, laden with barleys, captured by La Belle privateer of Dunkirk, carried into Bergen in Norway; the Fingal, M'Vicar, from Lisbon to ditto—we are happy to say, that this last vessel has been recaptured by the Eagle privateer of Jersey, and carried into St. Hilliers. The owners of the cargo settled the salvage to be paid to the privateer at Mr. Bruce's office.

The following is a copy of the London Gazette Extraordinary, which arrived yesterday, by express.

DOWNING-STREET, May 25. Dispatches of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and from Lieutenant Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.

VIENNA, May 12, 1799. A messenger arrived this morning with letters from Marshal Suwarrow, of the 4th inst. from an obscure village near Cremona, and with the colours taken at Peschiera.

The Marshal states, that the enemy is lying in all sides, without daring to make head against him; that the Austrians are in possession of Novaro on one side of Pavia, whither the head quarters were to be transferred that evening, and the Castle of Placentia, on the other, that Verceil is abandoned; that on the 7th he proposed to batter Pizzighetone; that a detachment had been at Modena, which they found evacuated by the enemy; that four hundred Croats and a numerous body of peasants closely blockaded Ferrara; that preparations were making for forming and pushing with vigour the siege of Mantua; that great quantities of cannon, ammunition, and other stores had been taken at different places, particularly at Peschiera where booty far exceeded all expectation; that the inhabitants of the different countries shewed the utmost gratitude for their deliverance; that the Piedmontese officers who have been taken, are under the auspices of the Marshal, drawing up a proclamation, inviting their brother officers and soldiers to rise and join them, for the purpose of assisting in the re-establishment of their Sovereign on the throne.

A dispatch of a preceding date, supposed to contain the details of the taking of Peschiera, is not arrived.

Extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Crawford to Lord Grenville, dated London, the 12th instant.

Part of General B. Legarde's army has advanced from the Upper Engadine, in the direction towards Coire, and has passed the Albul. The French who were in the Upper Engadine, have retired towards the Splügen. It is reported that there has been a considerable insurrection of the inhabitants of the Upper Valais and Uri; but the particulars are not known.

The London Gazette of the 15th inst. which arrived yesterday, contains the following letter from R. W. Otway, transmitted to the Admiralty by Sir H. Parker, Kt. commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, dated March 30th 1799.

"I have the honor to inform you, that having discovered a Spanish ship and three schooners in a small bay about seven leagues to the northward of Cape Roxo, I sent the boats under the command of Lieutenants Belchier and Balderston, and covered them with the Sparrow cutter; the vessels being in shoal water, clove in shore, and under the protection of a five gun battery.

Lieutenant M'Gee and his party of

Marines were landed, and some feamen under the orders of Lieutenant Belchier who immediately formed the battery, bayoneted five and wounded several, and effectually destroyed the guns &c.

The ship and schooner were in the mean time boarded and brought out by the boats; the other two schooners were scuttled by the enemy. Great praise is due to Lieutenant Wylie for his spirited conduct in the Sparrow, as likewise the officers and men of his Majesty's ship employed on this service. I am happy to say, only two feamen and one corporal were wounded on this occasion."

The Gazette also contains a list of vessels captured and destroyed by Sir H. Parker, making in the whole 64 taken and three destroyed—an account of the capture of the La Vengeance letter of marque, mounting six four pounders, and two luggers.

A corps of 10,000 insurgents have formed itself in the Grison country. A few days ago they attacked the French near Chur, but having no cannon, and 400 of them only being properly armed, they were repulsed with loss to Reichenau. No doubt but General Hotze will endeavour to succour them.

Our latest papers by the Dublin Packet, leave us still in the same uncertain state, concerning the HOSTILE FLEETS. We hope, that the next arrival from Europe, will relieve us from the present state of anxiety.

VIENNA, May 8.

This morning arrived here the Russian Major Romanow, with new important advice from Italy, the contents of which our court will not make known till to-morrow in an extraordinary supplement to our Court Gazette, as owing to the shortness of the time and the size of the supplement, it cannot be published sooner. Some say, that that officer has brought intelligence of the capture by storm of St. Clorgio, the suburb of Mantua, on the part of the Russians; others say, that it concerned the taking of the citadel of Milan, and others again believe that Peschiera is taken.

Field Marshal Suwarrow now intends, they say, to penetrate into Piedmont to support the insurgents in that country, and penetrate afterwards to Genoa.

BERGENTZ, May 9.

The first attack of general Hotz upon Lucienleig has miscarried. Nine companies of infantry were cut off by the French and taken prisoners. In the Grison country the insurrection is almost general and may force the French to rush out from Switzerland, or to retire farther.

The Imperial army in Italy will endeavor to establish a communication with that of the Archduke Charles.

On the 3th inst. in the morning, the whole Imperial army was under arms along the Swiss frontiers. The French intended they lay, to make attacks on Lorrain, and other places, and to cross the Rhine. Near Zurich they had established many intrenchments. Many Swiss desert to the Austrians. All the women had received orders to quit the French army.

The several companies, which, on the miscarriage of the storm on St. Lucienleig, on the 1st of May had been cut off, are not taken prisoners, but safely posted on the mountains, whence they have sent a report to Gen. Hotz, and demanded a supply of provisions.

BOMBAY, DEC. 29.

ACCOUNTS from the Prince of Wales island, mention, that the Resistance of 44 guns, Capt. Packenham, has been blown up in the straits of Banca, and only four or five of the crew saved.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

Upwards of 3000 Bengal Sepoys have arrived at Madras to join the grand army.

FEB. 16.

Boonaparte having terminated his career, and Zemaar Shaw marched up the hill and then marched down again, the movements of Tipppo Sultan seem now to engage our attention.

That the Mysorean Prince would not again have provoked the British power in India, had he not expected support from either or both of those chieftains, appears to be more than probable; but being effectually disappointed in those objects, and perceiving the vigorous preparations that are going forward to oppose him it seems most likely that he will endeavour to prevent the horrors of war, by timely concessions.

Tipppo has recently experienced the power as well as the lenity of a British army—he ought therefore to beware of the renewal of a contest in which, unassisted, he can scarcely hope to be a gainer, and in which he has to stake a stake at issue. But to insatiable ambition, like his, there are no bounds but those that are prescribed by dire necessity.

We are however happy to hear that Tipppo now avows the most amicable disposition towards the British government in India, and has pledged himself that he would by the 12th instant, by solemn act, remove all those doubts which his late conduct had so justly given rise to.

Should he manifest good faith on this occasion, we may expect a Courier from Madras, by the 22d inst. satisfying us of the happy effects of our late arrangements—and that, to preserve peace, it is necessary to be prepared for war.

FEB. 18.

Letters from the camp of the Grand Army, assembled at Vellore mention that they were to commence their march towards Tipppo's territories on the 27th ultimo.

We understand there never was a better equipped or so formidable an army assembled at the beginning of any campaign in India, as that now under the command of Gen. Harris; it is said to consist of upwards of 30,000 of the best discipline troops, a very large proportion of which are Europeans.

Lieutenant M'Gee and his party of

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.	
Six per Cent.	15 3/4 to 4d
Deferred 6 per Cent.	15 3/4
Three per Cent.	9 1/2
BANK United States,	15 per cent.
North America,	44 to 45 do
Pennsylvania,	74 do
Insurance comp. N.A. shares	10
Pennsylvania shares,	27 to 28
East-India Company of N. A. par.	
Last Warrants, 30 doll. per 100 acres.	
Eight per cent. Scrip par. to 1 per cent. discount.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 & 37-100 per florin
Hamburgh,	30 2/3 & 100 per Mark Banco.

At a meeting held at the house of Mrs. Landel, in the Northern Liberties, on the evening of the 17th inst. for the purpose of nominating a proper person to fill the office of Governor at the ensuing election.

SAMUEL WHEELER, in the chair.

JOHN F. WATSON, Secretary.

The meeting taking into consideration the flock which the equal rights of men have received from the overwhelming ambition of France; the danger with which every republic on earth has been threatened; and many of them destroyed by her open violence or secret intrigues; and the importance of filling our offices of public trust with men who have ever manifested an exclusive attachment to our own country; who have had no connection with foreign factions, no bias from foreign influence, who are truly republican in their manners and principles, and truly American in their affections and patriotism; it was unanimously resolved—to support JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of a corresponding committee, whereupon the following persons were chosen, viz.

Samuel Wheeler, Joseph Copertwait, John Kean, Basil Wood, Abraham Coates, James Swaine, Abraham Duffield, James Hart, Abiah Browns, Matthew Vandusen, Thomas Hambleton, Lewis Bender.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the papers of this city, and that the Chairman and Secretary sign the same.

SAMUEL WHEELER, Chairman.

JOHN F. WATSON, Secretary.

N. B. The Members of the above Committee are requested to meet at Robert Mel-drum's tavern in Second-street, Northern Liberties, on Wednesday evening the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock.

A whimsical German author, says, that if it were not for famine, plagues, wars, and other comfortable incidents, the earth would not be sufficient for its population and it would be necessary to build another STONY to hold all the people.

Advice to those who want it, and that unfortunately is too many.

THE most damning vices mankind can be guilty of, are lying, idleness, whoredom, and taking that which is not their own.

And these threaten them with hunger, disease, a prison, and a gibbet.

Every tall you have to eat, when you know not where to find either food or money, impeaches those hands which were given you to labor with, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The inseparable companions of indolence are craving appetite, debility of body, and wretchedness of mind.

Avoid the company of lewd women; you will find them callous, perfidious, rapacious, and cruel. Their embrace is that of a serpent. And who would be robbed of his money, injured in his health, become a victim to quacks, and quackery, lose his spirits and credit, for the wantonly indulgence of lying idly in the lap of a barlot.

It is often to support a mistress, that a servant betrays his master to his accomplices; that from pilfering he proceeds to theft; that having risen the till, he commits his deceptions on the desk; that a false calculation is so often an introduction to forgery; that picking pockets emboldens to rob on the highway, and that the thoughtless are often prompted to assume the garb of a ruffian, and murderer at midnight.

These are the deeds that originate in lewdness; inattention to business, or excess in the pursuit of pleasure.

As therefore you value the health of body, peace of mind, a good character, and a quiet life, be industrious, temperate and honest.

Spend every week day at work, and go to church at least one part of Sunday.

Drink as you eat, only for nourishment. Go early and coolly to bed, and you will sleep easily, and be refreshed.

Excite no quarrels. Contract no debts.

Be content with your lot. Envy not the rich. Oppress not the poor.

Do all the good you can, And great shall be your reward in Heaven.

NEW-YORK, July 23. Last evening the Washington troop of Horse was summoned by the Trump of War, to suppress a mob, which was collected in consequence of a man's having been found murdered in a house, of all-famous streets, of Greenwich and Murray-streets. The mob was suppressed, and when this paper went to press, at one o'clock this morning, the above troop was on duty.

INSCRIPTION UNDER AN OAK.

HERE, traveller, pause awhile. This ancient oak

Will witness thee if the sun's high light Or should the sudden snow be falling fast, Here may'st thou rest umbrella'd. All around is good and lovely. Hark by yonder wall The kennel stands; the horse leech hanging near, Perchance with leech unask'd may offend Thy delicate nostrils; but remember thou How sweet a perfume to the hound it yields; And here its useful odours will repair. More gratefully thy phylloxeric nose, Than what'st' improvable violet Wastes on the wand'ring wind. Nor wilt thou want

Such music as benevolence will love; For from these fruitful boughs the acorns fall Abundant, and the swine that grub around, Shaking with restless pleasure their brief tails, Shall lick the morsels of the vine curl up, Will want their greedy joy. Dost thou not love The fruits that best enjoyment? Oh! it not— If thou wouldst rather with manum car Park to the washings of some wretched bird Bereft of freedom, sure thine heart is dead To each good feeling, and thy spirit void Of all that fits or enriches man.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Arrived at the Port—

Schr. Favorite, J. Hudson, Genoa. Dick, Richards, St. Thomas.

New-York, July 18.

ARRIVED DAYS

Brig Dublin Packet, Green, Dublin 47

Prudence, Barclay, St. Jago de Cuba 3

Schr. Union, Sheffield, Philadelphia

Sloop Hansler, Lisbon 46

The Brigs Favorite, Kitty and Venus.

From this port, have arrived at Martinique.

Ship Potowmack Chief is arrived at Martinique from Alexandria.

Schr. Hannab, Smith, is totally lost near Tobago.

Schr. Sally, Fairbank, is safe arrived at Surinam from Virginia.

Schr. Thomas, Thomas, is arrived at Martinique.

Yesterday arrived brig Prudence, Barclay, in 22 days from St. Jago de Cuba; left there, brig Minerva, captain Crofton, of Philadelphia; Schr. Mary Ann, Curtis, of Baltimore, and Schr. Dixon, of Charleston; uncertain when to sail.

On the passage was spoke by the British sloop of war Echo; who had taken a French merchant ship, of 8 guns, and 70 men, from Jaquesel bound to Bordeaux.

Same day, Snow Dublin Packet, Green, 47 days from Dublin. Left there ship Joseph Collins, Control for New-York. The ship Draper, Collins, of and for New-York, sailed in company; and parted, in lat. 40 22, long. 3, 20.

June 16 spoke ship London, Ropes, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, out 20 days, lat. 40, 15, long. 45, 30.

July 11, spoke brig Rover, Barnard, from Boston to Cape Francois.

July 13, spoke ship Factor, Kemp, 24 hours out from New-York, bound to London.

Same day, spoke brig James, Minor, from New London, to Cape Francois.

Same day, a Danish Cutter, from Lisbon, 46 days; cargo wine and lemons; to John Halfy. Although so short a passage, we could bear no news by her.

A fatal meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening.

N. B. New members to be balloted for.

July 19.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of

4-4 & 7-8 wide Irish Linens,

in half boxes,

Some of which are very fine—also, a few hales

3-4 & 7-8 brown & half bleached Dowles,

suitable for the St Domingo trade, and emitt to drawback.

Which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by the package.

JAMES GLIBORN & ENGLISH,

No. 12, South Front Street.

July 19

WHEREAS,

An attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, directed to the Sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Cleves Symmes at the suit of William Wells, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars.—

And whereas, the said Sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Mosker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by fifty land warrants.—

Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.—

Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c.

Elizabeth-town, July 3, 1799 (17) a.w.lam

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late Joseph Henry Fisher, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to furnish their accounts to the subscriber.

Christian Claudy, Admin'r.

July 15