

UNITED STATES }
Pennsylvania District }
BY virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus directed by the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Merchants' Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday the 11th day of August next at 12 o'clock at noon,

306 1/2 acres No. 747, located by James Shaw, situate on the easterly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, between Tuskarory and Monjappa, and known by the name of Long reach or Long bottom.

317 acres No. 727, located and patented by Archibald Stewart, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, a little below the mouth of Tuncheonack creek.

218 acres No. 2355, located by Wm. Harrison, situate on the west side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Lachowannack.

274 acres No. 1986, located by David Frazer, situate on the southerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, called Point No Point.

292 acres No. 3377, located by Pat. Savages, situate on a branch of Mill creek.

309 acres No. 702, located by Jno. Hammond, situate on the westerly side of N. E. branch of Susquehanna about 4 1/2 miles below the mouth of Tuncheonack.

307 1/2 acres No. 3300, located by Christopher Mike, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, at a place called the Meadows.

320 acres No. 1775, located by Wm. Crooks, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, opposite Manjappa.

332 acres No. 721, located by John Brown, situate on the easterly side of the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna, between 3 and 4 miles below the mouth of Tuncheonack.

900 acres on the Plains called Abraham's Plains.
Be the same more or less.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Archibald Stewart deceased, and to be sold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.

Marshal's office, at
Philadelphia, 24th July '09. d1A

A Piece of Serge found.

On Saturday morning the 21st inst. was found a piece of serge, supposed to be stolen, from a retail store.
The owner by enquiring at 130, Market-street, and proving property, may have it again.
July 23. ¶1.

To be Sold.

A TWO Story Frame HOUSE, two Rooms and Garret two fire places—it is situated on the Passunk road, between Christian and Carpenters Streets, at the corner of Merrit's lane. The Lot is forty feet in front on the public street, which is one hundred and eight feet front, to the lane, with a large garden. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises. The house is on a low ground rent, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
July 20. ¶1.

Lost or Mislaid.

A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States bearing date 18 January 1797, in the name of Joseph Thornburgh, No. 5138, for the renewal of which application has been made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice thereof.
ROBERT DENISON, Junr.
Philadelphia, 18th 17.

42 Hbds of Richmond TOBACCO,

of an excellent quality,
FOR SALE BY
Peter Barker & Co.
No 148, High street
6 mo. 18. eotf

TO BE SOLD.

TWO new frame two Story Houses pleasantly situated near the Jolly Post Tavern, upper end of the Village of Frankford. There are in each house, besides a kitchen, two rooms on the first floor; three on the second, with roomy garrets, all well finished; there are also to each, a good garden lot, stable and coach house. Part goods will be taken in payment. Any persons wishing to become purchasers are requested to view the premises, and for terms apply to

JOHN McCLELLAN,
Frankford, July 13. eotf

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to
WILLIAM PENNOCK, Admr.
Springfield, Delaware county, }
1st mo. 8th, 1799. ¶1.

WHEREAS,

A 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 Mathias Deuman and Samuel Meecker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty 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 8, 1799. ¶1.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Northumberland for the benefit of the insolvent act, and they have appointed the 4th Monday in August to hear me and my creditors at the court in Sunbury, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.
JACOB BESSER.
July 2, 1799. ¶1.

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Articles

BY THE DUBLIN PACKET, ARRIVED AT
NEW-YORK.

LONDON May 20.

Journal is named, Inspector of the Army of England—Queré, Where is this army?

The Commander in Chief of this extraordinary army, Moulins, has addressed a proclamation to the western department, in which the national guards are ordered to join with the troops of the line in order to exterminate the wandering hordes of assassins who desolate those unfortunate provinces.
Public robberies increase in various parts of the department of the Ile de Vaine. The roads are infested with banditti, who stop and pillage the public carriages. The Diligence from Nantz to l'Orient, and the Mail from l'Orient to Nantz, have been stopped and plundered, the one of the dispatches and letters, the other of considerable sums in specie. They are part of a still more formidable band, who are armed with muskets bayonets, and pistols, who have plundered several houses in the commune of St. Ouen, and maltreated their inhabitants.

A French Journal gives the most extraordinary account of the system, manners, and organization of a band of wretches known by the name of Chasseurs, from the tortures they inflict. It asserts, that they compose only a faction of one immense body of banditti. That they exercise amongst themselves the strictest police. That birth is a great distinction with them, and a title to the highest ranks; that they employ in their great affairs only a chief of family, while they delegate their ordinary operations to the new Franks. (It is the first time we have observed this appellation.)—The stigma and disgrace any one has endured from the hands of justice, are the most important recommendations. Banishment, the Carcan, and the Fleur-de-Lis, entitle to different ranks, and they appear to make a mockery of death, which they call the Ball. Out of 200 of them, confined in the prison of Chartres, 54 are dead already. Every thing combines to prove that they poison those from whom they apprehend any discovery which could expose the higher order. They have their priests, who marry and baptize.

Advices received yesterday from Earl St. Vincent state, that he feels himself fully prepared to meet the French fleet, should its destination permit him to fall in with it.

Correspondence
Between Commodore Trowbridge, and
General Macdonald.

To his Excellency General Macdonald,
Culloden, off the Ile de Procida, April 9.

SIR,
Having learned that the French privateer Championnet, a prize belonging to one of his majesty's vessels under my command, has been driven by bad weather into the port of Castellamare, and having, within little more than a month, released nearly 3000 French prisoners, I hope that your excellency will set at liberty the midshipman and seven English seamen, now in your power. It is necessary for me further to inform your Excellency, that on the 30th ult. I sent a cart-load from Palermo to Nice, with 300 French prisoners.

It is with real concern I hear, that the effects of our minister, Sir W. Hamilton, are detained in his house at Naples. You, Sir, both as an officer and soldier, ought to know that the property of Ambassadors has never been considered as falling within the right of conquest, and I am convinced that what has taken place, in that respect, has happened without your knowledge. An ambassador is obliged to follow the court to which he has been sent. I beg you to reflect on our conduct towards your consuls and merchants at Leghorn, when we took possession of the port.

I am also to acquaint you, that I captured at the heights of Alexandria, a Mons. Beauchamp, dressed in the Turkish fashion on his way to Constantinople as a spy, with secret instructions, and about 600 concealed about him, which I restored to him, from the conviction that it is the duty of all officers to alleviate the miseries of war, which should as little as possible affect individuals, and to treat prisoners with every proper attention. I wish I had it in my power to say that our officers, soldiers, or sailors, have been treated in that way by the Directory.

I trust, Sir, after this explanation, that you will make no difficulty of giving up the above mentioned midshipman and seamen to my officers, who is charged with the delivery of this letter, and that you will allow put into his hands all the English whom you may have in your power. I shall take care to have their names registered, and the officer will give you a receipt for the men whom you shall send back to me. I have the honor to be with great respect, your very humble and obedient servant,
T. TROWBRIDGE.

General Macdonald's Reply.

SIR,
The crew of the small vessel which was forced into Castellamare by bad weather, are still performing quarantine, but as soon as the officer of health shall declare there is no danger in opening the communication with them, I shall give the necessary orders for sending them on board your Squadron.
Your officer who brought your letter has been able to satisfy himself that your minister has left nothing here but the walls of his house—at least it was found in that state on the conquest of Naples. You, Sir, who are so well versed in the rights of nations, should put the ex-King of Naples in mind of them who now keeps in chains, without any reason, the vice consul of the French republic.

I beg, Sir, you will be satisfied that your prisoners are treated with all the attention and care which misfortune can claim and humanity bestow. I wish I had it in my power to say as much of the agents of your government, and of you in particular.
I am, Sir, &c.
MACDONALD.

Letter from General Macdonald to M. Acton.

The Commander in Chief Macdonald to M. Acton, Minister of his Neapolitan Majesty.

I learn, Sir, with the greatest surprize and indignation, that the ci-devant King of Naples exercises his impotent vengeance against citizen Ribaud, vice consul of the French republic at Messina, and that he has loaded him with chains, and thrown him into a dungeon. Such extraordinary conduct cannot fail to provoke reprisals, and it is on your brother that they have fallen. I am astonished, Sir, that humanity and the ties of blood have not spoken in favor of him. I propose, Sir, however, to exchange him for our estimable fellow-citizen Ribaud.

MACDONALD,
General in Chief.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

"Downing-street, May 21.
A dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Vienna, May 7, 1799.

"An officer arrived here yesterday from Milan, with an account of Marshal Suvarow having forced the passage of the Adda on the 27th inst. completely beaten the enemy, and established his head quarters on the 30th at Milan. By this victory all the Milanese, except the castle of Milan, is wrested from the French, and it nulls a force fall, as the garrison does not exceed 12 hundred men, of which only four hundred are French. The disorder of the enemy in their flight was extreme; and it is supposed that they went towards the Po. Another body of the enemy it is said are throwing up works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua. I inclose the Extraordinary Gazette published last night on this occasion, and most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on this brilliant and important event.

It is with great satisfaction that I add, that by accounts just received from General Bellegarde, it appears that that General has driven the enemy from nearly the whole of the Lower Engadine. On the 3d inst. he himself was at Sals and Gen. Haddick was at Zernetz; Schula was also occupied by the Austrians.

This government is greatly hurt at the unfortunate event that has taken place near Rastadt with regard to the French Plenipotentiaries. Bonnier and Roberjot are said to be dead, and Jean de Brie badly wounded. A severe enquiry has been set on foot, the result of which will be made public, and the guilty exemplarily punished.

P A R I S, May 13.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
23 Floreal—May 12.

The following Message from the Directory was read, and is as follows:

Citizen Representatives,

"A Spanish division, consisting of five Spanish ships of the line and one frigate, with about 3000 troops on board, has just put into the road of the island of Aix.
The health of the soldiers might be injured were they to remain on board until the ships sail for the place of their destination. It is even possible, in consequence of subsequent combinations, that the Spanish troops may be obliged to march over a part of the territory of the Republic.

"The Executive Directory, in conformity to the 295th article of the constitution, acquaints you with the arrival of these troops, and demands your consent, even eventually, to their introduction, residence, and passage.

"The Directory has, moreover, Citizens Representatives, already given orders to furnish every assistance to the Spaniards which their situation, and the good understanding that subsists between the two nations, might require on our part.
BARRAS, President.
LA GARDE, Sec'y"

May 13.
Bouly Patry read a resolution, by which the Directory is authorized to introduce on the French territory the 3000 Spaniards announced in the message of yesterday.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Proclamation of the Executive Directory on the assassination of the French Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Rastadt.

17th Floreal—May 6.

"FRENCHMEN!
"Your plenipotentiaries have been massacred in cold blood, by the orders and satellites of Austria; and those illustrious victims, whose character was sacred, have been sacrificed only because they were the images of the active representation of a nation, which your ferocious enemy would have been happy to have butchered without a single exception; similar to that other Emperor, who in his brutal ferocity wished the Roman people but one head, that he might strike it off with a single blow. You have read the horrible details of this assassination, which was meditated in the silence of the cabinet, preconcerted by treachery, and executed in the sight of the members of the Congress, as if designed to defy in their per-

sons all the powers whose representatives they also were, and to give the decadful signal of a war of extermination.

"Frenchmen! you have, on the recital of such horrors, demanded vengeance.—Be assured, that it will prove terrible. It is not the cause of liberty alone which we must defend, but even that of humanity; and in this struggle of civilization against barbarity, should the indignation of Europe promise to supply you with auxiliaries, it will be your duty to hold out the glorious example that is calculated to rally them in support of your cause. There has never yet occurred any instance in which an outrage of the law of nations has stained your successes or accompanied your misfortunes. Your enemy, on the contrary, has only attempted to repair his defeats by treachery, and has celebrated an ephemeral success only by assassinations: a perseverance in your generous conduct will render the contrast more dishonorable to him. If the battalions of Austria have not shed in its crime, they will refuse to associate themselves with assassins, and will break their arms. If they continue to fight against us, they must be considered as accomplices in the guilt. A memorable punishment is necessary to preserve the world from the new outrages and crimes which are reserved for it by the impious league of the monarchs of Russia and Austria, formed by ambition, cemented by crimes, and which, in the madness of their projects, threatens the destruction of Europe.

"The Executive Directory decrees, that the preceding proclamation shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws, and that it be reprinted and affixed in all the communes of the republic in the usual places.
"The Minister of Justice is charged with the execution of the present decree.
(Signed)
P. BARRAS, President.
LAGARDE, Sec'y General."

Massena, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory of the French republic.

Head-quarters at Zurich, May 3.

Citizens Directors,

"The General of division Menard, commander in chief in the Grisons, informs me that on the 1st inst. at break of day, the enemy attacked him with superior force in the defiles of Lanquarr, and on the points of Luceiteig and Flaich. A column of 2000 men, which was to have turned Luceiteig, opened a passage by Flaich, and marched down the mountain. The enemy expected to form a junction with the troops who were to have forced the passage of Lanquarr.—Our posts fell back before that column, and we suffered it to advance as far as the heights of Mayensfeld. General Chabran, at the head of a battalion of the 10th demi-brigade, attacked it with impetuosity, forced it to lay down its arms, and made all the troops it consisted of prisoners of war. Some of our posts on Lanquarr were at first obliged to give way to numbers, but they soon drove the enemy back, and we have resumed all our positions. I am informed by the same General, that General Lecourbe was also attacked on the 30th April, in all points of his line, at three o'clock in the morning, and the action lasted till night. The attack directed against Zernitz by the valley of St. Marie, although supported by 3 battalions, was sustained with intrepidity by our troops. The enemy was repulsed, and 500 prisoners taken, among whom are 10 officers, & the young prince de Ligne, Major of the regiment of that name. The enemy also attempted to carry our entrenchments at Veranka, in four successive assaults, and was repulsed in each, after losing upwards of 4000 in killed and wounded. He has only penetrated by the single point of Scharla, and has advanced to Trasp. General Lecourbe speaks in terms of the highest commendation of the gallantry with which all the troops fought. He had to contend with 14,000 men. While the enemy was engaged in attacking our position in the Grisons and Valtelline, he also cannonaded us on the line of the Rhine, and made dispositions which announced the intention of attempting a passage.
(Signed) MASSENA."

May 13.

Letters from Cadiz mention, that a tempest having dispersed the English fleet, the Spanish fleet, consisting of 19 ships of the line, sailed from that port on the 20th April. It is said that the army of General Macdonald has formed a junction with the army of Moreau; but the fact is, that nobody has yet had any account of the army of Naples. It is also asserted that a courier has brought an account to the directory of the junction of 26,000 men to our army. It may be so, but we are ignorant of it.

It appears that the directory has received information that the Spanish fleet had scarcely gone out of Cadiz, when it joined the French Squadron.—Clef du Cabinet.

May 14.

When the details of the assassination of our plenipotentiaries are fully considered, there is no person who must not be convinced that it had been preconcerted, and ordered by the house of Austria. The crime is, however, so atrocious, and violates rights of so sacred a nature, that people are inclined to struggle, to the last moment, against the evidence.

The following letter was written by Prince Charles to Gen. Massena on the 2d of May, four days subsequent to the assassination, and three days after the remonstrance addressed by the ministers of the different powers who remained at Rastadt, to Prince Charles, whose head-quarters at Stockach were, however, only 20 leagues distant from Rastadt.

"General,
The reports which reach me this day, inform me of an event which has happened in the line of my advanced posts. The offi-

cer in command acquaints me, that the French ministers, Bonnier and Roberjot, having crossed during the night the chain of his posts, were attacked by Hussars, and unfortunately perished. The circumstances of this event are still unknown to me. I have, in the mean time, caused the commander of the advanced posts to be arrested, and have also appointed a commission to take the most exact and rigorous enquiries respecting the causes of that accident. I hasten to assure you, beforehand, that should my advanced posts be found in the slightest degree culpable in that affair, I shall exact signal satisfaction from them, as my orders relative to the personal safety of the French ministers were precise and reiterated. I cannot sufficiently express my regret that such a disaster should have happened in the line of my advanced posts. I reserve to myself, General, the opportunity of communicating to you, without delay, the result of the enquiries which I ordered to be made the moment the intelligence reached me. Receive, General, an assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"CHARLES.
"Head-quarters, Stockach, May 2."

We learn from Hamburg, that the French Consul, Citizen Lagan, has withdrawn from that city to Bremen.

Boccardi, the Ligurian minister at Rastadt, is arrived here. He was present when the French ministers were assassinated.—The widow of Roberjot is also arrived.

The proclamation of the Directory, relative to the assassination of our plenipotentiaries, was yesterday published at Paris, in a very solemn manner. The municipal scarfs and those of the colors were covered with black crepe, and the officers wore black crepe on their arms. On the night before the funeral pomp was celebrated in all the decedary temples. Black colours were suspended at the porticoes, solemn music was played, and the reading of Jean Debray's letter was frequently interrupted by shouts of imprecation and vengeance.

May 16.

There is a considerable number of forged notes of the Bank of England in circulation here, which have been lent by Pitt and his friends to this country. They are very bad counterfeits, but as there are very few real ones here, the forgery is not easily detected.

The report in circulation of the junction of Macdonald's army is believed without being officially confirmed. It is added that Moreau is actually in possession of impregnable posts in different points of the Alps.

Extract from the Journal of the Directory, sitting of the 26th Floreal (May 9)

"The Members of the Directory having met pursuant to the 137th article of the constitution to decide by lot which of them should go out of office on the 1st of next prairial (the 20th of May) the order of drawing was first determined in the following manner: 1st, Citizen Barras—2d, Citizen Lepaux—3d, Citizen Reubell. The ball containing the word—'Member of the Directory to go out,' was drawn by Citizen Reubell and it was accordingly, declared that he should quit his official situation on the 20th of May. A message stating this proceeding was immediately sent to both Councils."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from the head-quarters of the army of Italy, dated May 9.

"Our army had quitted the Oglio, in order to advance to the Adda. It was Gen. Scherer who made this movement, and established the line of defence. On the 24th ult. Moreau received a courier from the Directory, who brought him the news of his promotion to the command in chief. He had no time to change all the dispositions of his predecessor, and on the following day the enemy had already passed the Adda at two different points. It was then necessary he should defend himself according to the order of battle that had been established. The obstinacy of the engagement was equal on both sides. At noon there were hopes of forcing the enemy to repass the river. If the division of Victor, which had been placed at a great distance, could have come up two hours sooner, the enemy would have repassed the Adda, and 12,000 of them would have been made prisoners. This division however arrived time enough to take 3000 Hungarian grenadiers. Night put an end to the combat; and we withdrew in the best order possible to Pavia. This retreat has deprived us of Milan, which was evacuated during the day and night of the 24th. On the 25th at noon it was entered by the enemy. Our army has again this day to contend with 70,000 men, whose progress, thanks to the experience and talents of our General, is checked.

"The head-quarters are this day at Novarra. It appears that our army is about to move towards Genoa."

ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

Massena, Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters, St. Gall, May 5.

Citizens Directors,

"I have the honour to inform you that General Lecourbe, after several obstinate engagements in which the enemy suffered excessive losses, at least treble to ours, found it expedient to march up the Inn, and proceed to Belluzons.

In those different actions, in which the enemy lost more than about 6,000 men, General Lecourbe had about 700 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The actions were fought with uncommon fury.
Health and respect.
MASSENA."