

Notice is hereby given,

WHAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the first day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-first day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

First—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Cincinnati; at Piquette town, and Loraines stores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Oquation on the river Wabash; at Mascot; at any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the state of Kentucky and within the said state; at Knoxville; at all other posts and places within the state of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-house, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby, and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; and below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Peire; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconee and Altamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnston, at Fort Pinkney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of South Carolina.

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Bear n Island, Ocracoke; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of North Carolina.

Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kennebec, at Charlestown, at Winchester, at Stoughton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Frederickburg, at Carterville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the state of Virginia.

Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Esdown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of Maryland.

Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at Yorktown, at Carlisle, at Lewis wn (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Esdown, at Wilmington, at Christiansburg, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the state of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensack, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Jersey.

Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West-Point, at Flushing, at Harlem, at West-Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenilworth, at Stillwater, at Newburgh, at Albany, at Oneonta, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New-York, except the posts within the said state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Bro-Klyn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Connecticut.

Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Rhode Island.

Thirteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine, at Orono, at Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or bolted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarters for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a gallon per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the rations, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the con-

sumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to allow every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses, sustained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the five posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

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Several good Nurfes WANTED.

FIVE or Six capable NURSES may meet with immediate Employ at the public ALMS-HOUSE.

On producing satisfactory recommendations.—Married Men and Women would be preferred. Persons acquainted with suitable characters, are particularly requested to send them without delay to LUKE W. MORRIS, or CHARLES PLEASANTS, Committee of the Managers.

July 27

ON THURSDAY, The 1st of August next, at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Merchants Coffe House, WILL BE SOLD,

A COUNTRY SEAT. SITUATE in the manor of Moorland, Montgomery county near to Thomas Longstreth's Paper mill, and not far distant from the Newton road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia.—containing 2 1/2 acres of Land, on which is a good two story stone dwelling house, frame stable &c. on this place is a large garden with every kind of vegetables and a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit, such as harvest and winter apples, pears, cherries, quinces &c. The crop in the ground consists of corn, flax, potatoes and clover. The situation is very healthy, and being in the neighbourhood of several stores and flour mills, makes it a desirable purchase for any person wishing to secure a summer retreat at a small expence. Terms may be made known at the office of Edward Bonhill, No. 64 Dock Street; or by BENSON & YORKE, auc'rs.

FOR SALE, By SIMON WALKER, Pine street, near Fifth street. 400 boxes Tin Plates, Hardware, assorted in casks, Sadlery, assorted in casks. Woolwich proof CANNON, viz. 4 pounders, 8 and 11 cwt each 6 pounders, 11, 13, 15 & 18 cwt each 9 pounders, 20 and 23 cwt, each 12 pounders 22 cwt. each. 4 short 18 pound cannonades. Round, Double headed and Canister shot, English Cannon Powder, Cutlasses and Boarding pikes, Muckets and Pistols, Iron Crow Bars.

ALSO, for sale, 40 boxes Brown } HAVANNA SUGAR 20 ditto White }

FOR SALE, Pine Forge and Farm, SITUATE in Douglas Township, Berks county, about one mile and a half from the River Schuylkill, and five from Potts Town. The farm contains three hundred and sixty acres of land, about one hundred and twenty of which is wood land; twenty-five acres of meadow, sixteen of which is watered, besides clover fields; a very capital orchard containing upwards of two hundred apple trees.

The forge has four fires, two hammers, and four pair of bellows, is in complete order, having been lately repaired, and is capable of manufacturing two hundred and forty tons of bar iron annually.—Likewise, a saw Mill, smith shop, two coal houses, and a sufficient number of hofs, to accommodate workmen, all in good order. On this premises are a two story stone dwelling house and counting house stone barn and stables sufficient for thirty horses, a large grain barn, cow house, and every other building necessary for the use of the farm and works. Also about five hundred acres of excellent chestnut timber land from 3 to 5 n Bes from the works; which will be sold either with the works or separate, as may suit the purchaser. The purchaser can be accommodated with wagons, horses, and every other kind of stock necessary for carrying on the business. The terms may be known by applying to JOHN CLEMENT STOCKER, Esq. merchant, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises. DAVID RUTTER.

Patent Ploughs, TO BE sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Afton Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and cutlers to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-Street.

Who has for Sale, Or to Lease for a term of Years, A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon State of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan clq. near Huntingdon. Charles Newbold.

July 27

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Articles

VIA NEW-YORK. By the brig Trio, arrived at New-York in 47 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 7. It is reported that one of the Brest fleet, Le Centeur, of 74 guns, foundered, and that only 24 of her crew got into Toulon.

His Highness Monsieur returned to Holyrood House at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, 29th ult.

The Police of Baden has published the depositions of the Coachmen who drove the French Deputies at the time of the assassination. It results, that the crime was perpetrated by some of the Hussars of Szeckler; that the Ministers were individually searched for, and attacked by them, and they added robbery to murder. Whether plunder, or private revenge, was the motive of this lamentable crime, it still remains to prove. Jean Debry, in the miraculous disorder of his ideas, has omitted to charge the Archduke Charles with the robbery.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary. Tuesday, June 6.

Downing-street, June 6, 1799. Dispatches of which the following are extracts, have been received from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant Colonel Robert Crauford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 23. I have the honor of inclosing three Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, with the translations, together with the translation of an article in the Ordinary Gazette of yesterday; and sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the happy turn of affairs in the Grisons and the Little Cantons, which must contribute so essentially to the further success of the campaign in Italy, and to greatly facilitate the operations of the Russian army, which entered this country on the 15th inst. and that under the command of the Archduke Charles.

May 30. We are told, that Ministers have received some French papers, by which they learn that the Brest fleet, so long the object of speculation and search, had safely passed the Gut of Gibraltar, and had actually arrived in the Bay of Toulon.

Private letters by the cartel from France, give positive assurances, that the efforts of the Directory, to excite an enthusiasm and fury against the Austrian Government on account of the assassination at Rastadt, have wholly failed. The recital of that unfortunate deed has produced no sensation in the people, nor is the Government likely to derive from it any support. The scandalous, the shallow attempt to implicate the Archduke in the crime, will not aid their views. His Highness's character and noble actions place him above the suspicion of the most weakened Republicans.

Monsieur's interview with his Majesty is said to have been for the purpose of delivering confidential letters from Louis XVIII. containing advices from Paris, favourable to a restoration of Monarchy in France.

Letters from the Continent mention that Lord Nelson has landed a body of troops at Savona, on the Genoese territories.

The Emperor of Russia keeps a formidable army in readiness, to exact the neutrality of those Powers who do not join the coalition.

The removal of General Suwarrow's headquarters to Pavia seems to announce that his plan is to attack the remains of Moreau's army, which, according to the conjectures of those best versed in military movements, has taken a strong position upon the Bormida, or to advance on the side of Genoa, to prevent Macdonald from effecting a junction with Moreau.

In this case, the only step Macdonald can take, is to retreat by the coast, by the way of Corneiglia; but then he must entirely abandon his baggage and artillery, for even the troops themselves can only pass one by one, and with the greatest difficulty. Thus Moreau's army, deprived of 15,000 men from the South of Italy, and 10,000 men which Lacourbe sent him from the Engadine, who are cut off by the capture of Novarra, is reduced to about 15,000 men; of course, he will be obliged to withdraw the garrisons from Modena, Vercelli, &c. and will be unable to leave strong garrisons at Tortona, Alessandria, &c.

This morning arrived a mail from Halifax, brought to Falmouth by the Harlequin packet in 27 days.

Lord Duncan leaves town to-morrow, to re-hoist his flag in Yarmouth Roads.

FRANCE. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

26 FLOREAL, MAY 15. Berlier made the following report, in the name of the Financial Commission:—"In circumstances less urgent than the present, it would have been sufficient for your Commission to furnish you with the result of the report which was made to you yesterday.—But when our wants are real, it would be a criminal inattention to be silent upon the insufficiency of the revenues, and not to occupy ourselves immediately on the means for supplying the deficit. We have no other power over past depredations than to submit them to a strict enquiry. Would you believe that in the month of last Vendemiaire, before the requisitionists and conscripts were called into action, the accounts for the payment of the troops were calculated at the rate

of 437,000 men in actual service, without including the troops in Egypt and in Holland? Would you believe, that to complete the number of 68,000 cavalry, it was necessary to purchase 40,000 horses? The Commission would deem itself unworthy of your confidence, and guilty of treason against the nation, if it did not propose to you to demand of the Directory, by a message, documents properly detailed, for the purpose of tracing the authors of so many calamities.—We have been informed by messages of the existence of a considerable deficit. If the Directory wishes that the public service should be carried on, we also desire it. From the instant at which the republican troops saw their valour betrayed—from the instant when intelligence of the execrable crime committed at Rastadt by order of the House of Austria, was announced throughout the republic—when a general cry was heard of "Vengeance! Men! Money!" numerous battalions were levied on all sides and organized; but their courage would be impotent, if it were not to be rendered useful by pecuniary resources. Shall we raise a war tax? The affirmative cannot be doubted. Shall this tax be imposed on presumptive properties? Such a measure would be arbitrary and unjust. It would open the door to a number of recriminations, and complaints would experience delays, and its product would be uncertain and of little value. The tax imposed by the necessity of war and national vengeance, which the commission is about to submit to you, is placed upon the following grounds:—

1. "There shall be raised a tenth by the live in addition to the landed contribution. This resource will produce 21 millions.

2. "There shall be raised a tenth by the live in addition to the personal contribution which shall commence with the indigent class, but this addition shall be progressive and proportionate to the different classes of the persons contributing. The product is estimated at 15 millions.

3. "The last rate made with respect to the contribution for doors and windows shall be doubled. The poor who have only two openings to their dwellings shall be exempted. The product is calculated at from 6 to 7 millions.

4. "Augmentation of a tenth by the live on the registering of articles. The amount 2 millions and a half for the remainder of the year.

5. "Augmentation of the duty on post letters. A letter taxed at 6 shall pay 9 fous. The product 2 millions.

6. "Augmentation of the stamp duties. Amount 2 millions.

—These branches of additional contribution do not rise to any arbitrary measures, and will produce about 50 millions for the 7th year. But as this sum does not complete that which is demanded by the Directory, it shall be filled up by a deduction of the salaries of public officers, and by economy and the retrenchment of all useless expences. The Commission is engaged in attending with the greatest vigilance to the last object. The country, threatened as it is, requires the exertion of all its resources; but it is particularly by re-establishing order and economy in all the branches of administration, that the public spirit will be enabled to arise with vigour from that kind of apathy into which it is plunged. When it shall thus be restored to its original energy, it will find every sacrifice light, imposed upon it by the safety of the State."

The Reporter then proposed the following projects:—

1. "A Message shall be sent to the Directory demanding circumstantial accounts of the Administration of the Ex-Minister Scherer, of the exaggeration of the expences of his Ministry during the first six months of the 7th year, and of the causes of the defect which existed in the nominal and actual force of the armies when hostilities were resumed."

The question was loudly called, and unanimously adopted.

2. "The Commission charged with rendering an account of the responsibility of Ministers, shall make its report within a decade."

The question being called for by a great number of Members, the resolution was also agreed to.

3. "All public and civil Officers, whose salary is beyond 3000 livres, shall be liable to a drawback of 5 per cent. for the first 3000 livres, and of 10 per cent. on the remainder."

This resolution shall be applicable to the representatives of the people, to the Members of the Directory, to the Members of the Diplomatic Body, to the Administrators, &c. With respect to inferior salaries, nothing shall take place derogatory from the existing laws. It was unanimously adopted.

The other projects are to be printed, and the discussion is to be opened after distribution of them.

Postlan Grandpre read the commencement of a report on the conduct of the Commissioners of the Treasury during the 7th year, but the conclusion was adjourned till to-morrow.

Sitting of May 16. A Message from the Elders stated the election of Syeyes to replace Rewbell in the Directory. Out of 205 votes he had 103. The next to him were Citizens Duval, Gohier, Lambrechts, and Charles Lacroix.

Sitting of May 20. After the appeal nominal for the installation of the new Members, Jean Debry was chosen President. On taking the oath of hatred to Royalty, he made a speech, in which he affirmed that neither Priests nor fanatical peasants were among the assassins of Rastadt, but that they were Austrians set on by the English Government.—When he concluded, cries of Vengeance! Vengeance!

and Vive la Republique! resounded from all quarters of the hall.

Sitting of May 21. Jean Debry declaring himself incapable, from the effect of his wounds, to deliver the funeral oration in honour of Roberjot and Bonnier, it was decreed that it should be spoken by the Ex-President.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS. Sitting of May 13. A Secretary read a Message from the Directory transmitting a letter from Jean Debry, and giving fresh details concerning the assassination of the French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, imputing that act to the House of Austria.

Sitting of May 15. An address was read from the Republicans of Grenoble, lamenting the disasters experienced by the French armies in Italy, and denouncing General Scherer as the principal author of them. He is particularly accused in the following: "Legislators and Directors, the public voice accuses the Ex-Minister of War, the Ex-General Scherer, as the cause of our calamities and our reverses, first as Minister, and next as General. This man, as silly as he is cowardly, was found concealed in a farm at the time of the battle of the 5th of April, and he left it only at the moment, when the General of Artillery caused the guns to be fired against the houses of the farms in which he thought there was a part of the Enemy's Army."

After a short discussion, the Address was referred to the Directory.

VIENNA, May 18. Captain Vimmer of the regiment of Lobkowitz cavalry, arrived here yesterday from Field Marshal Sawarow, with the following account of his further operations:—

As every account agreed that the enemy had only a small garrison in Tortona, Field Marshal Suwarrow ordered Prince Patrizioni, who was at Pavia, to cross the Po without delay with the advanced guard, consisting of a regiment of chaceurs, two battalions of grenadiers, two battalions of infantry and two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of General Cerkow.

They passed the river near Corvefino in barges and flat bottomed boats, and pushed forward to Voghera. On reconnoitering, it was discovered that the enemy had strengthened the garrison of Tortona. In consequence of which, General Karaiszay received orders to join the Prince, who crossed the river with two battalions of the regiment of Frolich, two squadrons of Lobkowitz's dragoons, and two of Karaiszay's, which passed the Scrivan near Castle Nuovo, and formed near Torrè di Garrofole, between Tortona and Alessandria.

But the following day, having learned that Moreau was posted near Alessandria, on the banks of the river, with the two divisions of Victor and Grenier, and whatever force he had been able to collect from Turin and other places, the Field Marshal resolved to march with his whole army against Tortona.

The two divisions, Zoph and Frolich, under the orders of the General of Cavalry Melas, marched from their camp at Castel Pusterlengo to Blaifance, where they passed the Po, after having previously carried the important post of Bovis (leaving there general Morzin, with three battalions and two squadrons) and encamped near Castle St. Giovanni.

The following day they passed through Voghera, and the 9th arrived by Ponte Corone at Tortona. At dusk the same day Major General Marquis Charlet attacked the gate of Voghera with two battalions of the regiment of Alvinczy, a reserve of grenadiers, and a squadron of Lobkowitz, under the orders of Colonel Spanochi, and with the assistance of the inhabitants, who at heart are faithful to their king, the gate was forced notwithstanding the fire from the citadel.—Thus fell the fortrefs of Tortona, the key of Piedmont.

The Russian General, Prince Cortzakow, witnessed their operation. The troops were received with shouts of joy by the inhabitants. The town was illuminated the whole night, and the next day (the 10th) High Mass and Te Deum were sung at the churches.

There were but few cannon in the town. The enemy, 700 strong, have retired to the citadel, which is blockaded by 4 battalions, and the works are already begun.

The enemy left them 250 wounded or sick 12 of whom are officers.

The army passed the Scriva on the 10th, which was so rapid as to render it impossible to construct a bridge. The men passed there the water up to their middle, and joined the Russian advanced guard near Torrè di Garrofole.

General Vukalovich advanced with his brigade beyond Novarra to Vercelli; and his advanced guard, under colonel Prince Charles of Rohan, took the important fortrefs of Ivrea, which secures to us the valley of Aost. Thirty pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition were found in the place.

A detachment of the same corps has also taken 17 guns on the Lago Maggiore. Colonel Prince Victor of Rohan pushed forward with a corps of about 2000 men as far as the Lake of Como, where he took one gun boat, and obliged the enemy to burn two others.

Being supported by the peasants, who take up arms every where, he has marched against a body of French who have retreated to the environs of Chiavenna. The Canton of Uri, and the districts of Bellinzore, are also in insurrection against the French.

Major Luzioni, who entered Piedmont with 50 buffars, has armed all the peasants who join our troops, and has already advanced by Donna Paldea as far as Chivas, two posts from Turin.

Colonel Strauch, detached from the Tyrol, with 5000 men, has penetrated into the