

To the Holders of  
MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

THE Subscriber having lately returned from viewing the land, surveyed and appropriated to satisfy the land warrants, issued by the secretary at war, to the officers and soldiers of the late continental army; and having made arrangements with Mr. James Johnston, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who he left on the land, and who with the assistance of an intelligent inhabitant of that county, will spend five months in exploring the different sections. He will take regular notes, descriptive of the soil, situation, and natural advantages attached to each section in the whole survey—which notes will be placed in the hands of the subscriber previous to the period for locating, thereby enabling him to make the most advantageous locations the priority will admit.

He offers his service to the holders of land warrants of the above description, throughout the United States, to receive their warrants, class them, (as no less than 4000 acres will be registered at the office of the treasury) have them registered agreeable to law, and attend to make the location at the time appointed in February next.

For transacting the business, one tenth part of the land specified in the warrants will be required, and no other charge, except the postage of letters. All warrants forwarded and letters addressed to the subscriber, at No. 3, Penn-street, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

JAMES E. SMITH,  
mwfif.

September 2

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,  
SEPT. 9, 1799.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank, are informed That regular Notices will be put under sealed covers, directed to the respective payers and lodged in the Post-Office, every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.  
draz

CATTLE.

About Sixty-Six Head for disposal.

Enquire of MATTHIAS BORDLEY, at the Island in Wye River, Eastern Shore, Maryland; or in case of writing, direct to him at Eastern, Talbot County, Maryland.  
Wye, Sept. 2, 1799.

John J. Parry,

WATCH-MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has removed for the season from his shop in Second-street to the next house to the post-office in Trenton, opposite the Market, where all orders in his line will be executed with particular care and attention.

An excellent assortment of Silver Ware and Jewelry, and Gold and Silver Watches, for Sale as above.

Trenton, Sept. 4, 1799. 3taw2w.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Col. Edward Oldham (deceased) late of Cecil County, Maryland, are hereby warned to exhibit the same immediately, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Jun.  
Attorney for Mary Oldham, Ex'rx.

Bohemia Manor, Cecil County,  
Maryland, Sept. 1, 1799. 3tawtm.

FOR SALE,

The brig MARY,

Capt. JOHN TARRIS,

Now lying at Marcus Hook—a live oak and cedar vessel—will carry 2000 barrels, and has been well sheathed. She is armed with 10 four-pounders, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c. For terms, apply to GURNEY & SMITH.  
Sep. 3. cotf

United States, }  
District of Pennsylvania. }  
To the Marshal of the Pennsylvania District of the United States.

WHEREAS in my opinion a contagious sickness in the city of Philadelphia, renders it hazardous to hold the next stated Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the middle Circuit of the said city, the place appointed by law at which to hold the said Session of the said Court—These are by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me, RICHARD PETERS, Judge of the Pennsylvania District of the United States, in the name and by authority of the United States, to order and direct you to adjourn the session of the said circuit court, directed to be held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to Norris Town, in the county of Montgomery in the same district, being a convenient place within the same for holding the said court; and you are to make publication hereof in one or more public papers printed at the said city, that the said court is adjourned as it hereby directed to be; and you are accordingly to adjourn the said court to the said place hereby appointed from the time you shall receive this order to the said eleventh day of October next, the time by law prescribed for commencing the said session.

(L.S.)

Given under my hand and seal at Belmont in the said district this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1799, and in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

RICHARD PETERS.

WHEREFORE I, the said Marshal, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above order and directions from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, judge of the Pennsylvania district of the United States, and in the name and by the authority of the United States, do adjourn the session of the Circuit court of the said United States, which was to have been held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to the court-house in NORRIS TOWN in the county of Montgomery in the same district, there to meet on the said eleventh day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day of which all persons bound by Recognition or have otherwise to do thereat are desired and required to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's office at Philadelphia,  
September 7, 1799. dtz1thO.

ALMS-HOUSE,

September 11th 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU being returned to serve as Guardians of the poor, are required to attend at the City Court House in Chestnut Street, on the 25th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, or at such other place where the Mayor may please appoint.

IN THE ROOM OF

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Peter Thompson        | } Andrew Pettit      |
| Thomas Morris         |                      |
| Charles Jolly         |                      |
| James C. Fisher       | } William Holderness |
| James Stooks          |                      |
| John Whitesides       |                      |
| Michael Roberts       | } William Reed       |
| Capt. William Jones   |                      |
| William Gramond       |                      |
| Thomas M. Willing     | } William Steel      |
| Joseph Higbie         |                      |
| Richard Tunis         |                      |
| John Massey           | } William Preston    |
| Israel Paxton         |                      |
| Samuel Richards, Jun. |                      |
| Isaac Tatem Hopper    | } Peter Keyser       |
| Joseph Worrel         |                      |
| Samuel Shinn          |                      |
| Benjamin Price        | } Jacob Greeble      |
| Abel Evans            |                      |
| Cadwalader Foulke     |                      |
| William Hallowell     | } Charles Swift      |
| John Newbold          |                      |
| Henry Molere          |                      |
| William Johnson       | } William Holderness |
| John Hood             |                      |
| Jesse Williamson      |                      |
| William Clifton, Jun. | } Charles Swift      |
| David Evans           |                      |
| Capt. John Carson     |                      |
| William Burnside      |                      |

CHARLES SWIFT, President,  
Board of Managers.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the MARIA, from HAMBURG, and NOW LANDING, At Wilcocks's wharf, from on board the IRIS, from BREMEN, And for sale by the subscriber,

353 PACKAGES LINEN,

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Bielefeld Linen       | Elberfeld Checks   |
| Warendorp do          | Checks and Stripes |
| Kouanes               | Harlem Checks      |
| White Platillas       | Lilladoes          |
| Brown do.             | Tickenburghs       |
| Craes à la Morlaix    | Onaburgs           |
| Dowlas                | Elblaken           |
| Breagnes              | Weiser Linnen      |
| Bucadillas            | Bag Linnen         |
| Quadruples Silefias   | Myer Linnen        |
| Bed-ticks             | Etiopillas         |
| Pocket Handkerchiefs. |                    |

Also for Sale,

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 400 boxes Claret            |  |
| 40 hhd. do                  |  |
| 70 Tons St. Petersburg Hemp |  |
| 3 Casks Brilles             |  |
| 200 pieces Sailduck         |  |
| 7 Bales German Cloth        |  |
| 800 Demijohns               |  |
| 80 Liquor Casks             |  |
- ERICK & LEWIS BOLL MANN.  
No 113 South 3d Stre  
d1 or af. 2wtot  
aug 14

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following to wit:

	Doll.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every charriot	12
upon every post charriot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phaeton with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains	9
upon four wheel carriages, having framed polls and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four wheel top carriages with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curicles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon fulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	2
upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed polls and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the Revenue of the 1st division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at No. 49, North 3d Street, in the city of Philadelphia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all real dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirits, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,

Collector of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.  
Office of inspection at Philadelphia,  
August 1st, 1799.

N. B. THE STAMP OFFICE AND OFFICE OF INSPECTION IS REMOVED TO GERMAN TOWN, the first house above the sign of the King of Prussia.

Every denomination of Stamped paper to be had at said office.  
August 15 3awt3o8.

IMPORTANT  
Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, June 26.

"The account given to the Commander in chief of the army of Italy, and lately published, purporting the junction of the two hostile generals Macdonald and Moreau, was premature, and the former still remains with his corps (estimated at 25,000 men) in the environs of Parma and Modena, where, as mentioned in the last Gazette, he attacked on the 11th inst. General Count Hohenzollern, who was stationed near Modena, but was repulsed by the latter, with considerable loss as far as the mountains.

"On the 12th general Macdonald, having been previously joined by six half brigades, and five regiments of cavalry, renewed the attack upon the weak corps of general Hohenzollern, consisting only of five battalions and six squadrons of the regiment of Bully. Our troops performed prodigies of valor; the enemy was several times repulsed, and the field of battle was covered with their dead; but our loss, too, in so obstinate an action, against an enemy six times more numerous, could not but be considerable; nevertheless, the enemy did not gain their end, which evidently was to surround that small corps. In the retreat towards Mirandole, they thrice parted our column, but were as often repulsed, and the column united again. Colonel Weydenfeld at the head of the rest of the regiment of Preiss, charged several times the enemy's cavalry with the bayonet; and thus our retreat was made constantly fighting, in the greatest order, and without a single man's feeling his courage in the least diminished. The hostile General Forest was killed in the action, and Macdonald himself wounded.

Several of the enemy, including a Colonel, were also made prisoners." [Here Count Hohenzollern mentions, that though it was difficult to praise any individual here, every one in his corps having signaled himself, yet he could not forbear naming general count Pally, who had a horse shot under him, Colonel Weydenfeld, and four other officers.]

"Just at the time when the enemy were making the above attack upon general count Hohenzollern, they prepared to make another upon St. Giovanni, probably with the design of cutting off general count Klenau, who was stationed there and thus to pave himself a way into general Hohenzollern's rear. With this view an hostile column marched from Bologna against St. Giovanni, and a second column from Fort Urbano, to the same quarter; but General Klenau got the start of the enemy, attacked in person, repulsed the hostile column, with some loss on both sides, beyond the Samogite, and took fifty prisoners on this occasion.

The second hostile column, from fort Urbano, was driven back in like manner; and upon General Klenau's sending out a detachment from his light battalions and the cavalry, towards Nonaltona, the latter encountered a third hostile column near St. Agathy which was immediately attacked with the bayonet and the naked sword, and dispersed. About 100 men of this column, including a Chief of Battalion were brought in prisoners. In this affair the enemy lost likewise one howitzer and an ammunition waggon.

General Count Klenau praises in general on this occasion, the courage of the troops under his command, but he particularly praises the resoluteness of the division of the Rangers of Bully on Horfbeck. [Here the names of the Officers who distinguished themselves.]

"To prevent the enemies advancing any further from that quarter, not only Field Marshal Lieutenant Ott has already advanced to Piacenza; but also a great part of the Imperial Russian Troops were on their march to the same place."

PARIS, July 15.

The public tranquility was yesterday disturbed in Paris. The fitting of the Society in the Riding house had been opened; the citizens were assembled round the tree of liberty, placed in the middle of the hall, and sung patriotic airs, such as the Marseillais hymn, &c. when several other citizens assembled in the Thuilleries, crying "down with the Jacobins," and singing "le Reveil du Peuple." Both sides were armed, and the cries redoubled. Provocations passed to deeds; and it is said some stones were thrown into the hall of the Assembly in the Riding house, from whence issued a number of members, who attacked with sticks those on the Feuillans: they resisted; several were wounded; but some grenadiers of the legislative guard arriving, arrested several, and carried them before the inspectors of the Ancients, and the groups were dispersed. But during this time, several persons having broken into the heart of the hall of fitting of the Society, their fittings were disturbed, and they broke up in the midst of tumult.

The news of this event, which is, perhaps only the fore-runner of some great disaster, was circulated at Paris like lightning.

Victor Hugues has received a ball in the breast in a duel.

Yesterday about ten o'clock at night a crowd of young people failed forth from the Tennis Court to the Palais Royal, and thence to the Thuilleries, filling the avenues of the Hall of the Convention, where the new Society was assembled; soon they assailed them with stones, raising cries of "Down with the anarchists; down with the Jacobins." Some had the indelicacy to cry, "down with the Republic!" "Long live Conde!" "Long live Artois!" but in this their accomplices checked them. The guard came and attacked them with so much vigor, that in a moment they silenced them, making them lower their voices and arms; they took

to their heels; fourteen were arrested; two poniards were found on one of them. The Journal des Hommes Libres imputes this royalist disturbance, as it calls it, to Talleyrand.

VERONA, June 15-

General Macdonald was advancing by Reggio and Modena, with a view to effect a junction with Moreau, or relieve Mantua; but not having pontoons enough to cross the Po, which was much swollen by the rain and defended on the opposite bank by General Kray, with 10,000 regulars, and 20,000 armed peasants, he advanced against Placenza, where he attacked and repulsed General Ott on the 17th, near St. Giovanni; but Suwarrow and Melas coming to the assistance of the latter, with considerable reinforcements from Alexandria, the enemy were immediately attacked and defeated, with the loss of 2,500 killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 18th and 19th the battles were again very murderous. The French had formed a square four men deep, and fought desperately, till a column of Russians passed a river up to their necks in water, broke through the square with the bayonet, and made a dreadful carnage among the enemy. On the whole, the French are supposed to have lost since the 11th instant 15,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Macdonald himself has received two wounds with a sabre in the head by an Hungarian Hussar.

Among the prisoners are four Generals and seven hundred officers. Our loss consists of 4,000 men killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners; but the latter were rescued in the pursuit, and 40 waggons with the enemy's wounded taken at the same time.

TRIESTE, June 14.

Yesterday a ship arrived here from Brindisi, with certain intelligence that the French have at last evacuated Naples, Sessa, Capua and Gaeta.

VIENNA, July 6.

[From the Court Gazette.]

"According to an official report, received from Acre at Constantinople from Ghezar Ghazi Ahmed Pacha, then Governor of Saida and Syria, and likewise Seraskier or General in chief of all the troops in that country, Gen. Buonaparte entirely ceased since the beginning of May to fire upon the fortresses, while the garrison continued, by order of Ghezar Pacha, to harass the enemy day and night, from the redoubts before this city, and by several little forties.

"On the 6th a Turkish flotilla arrived in the road of Acre, with the auxiliary corps from the Porte, under Merabout Zade, Hafsan Beg and Capigi Imael Beg, collected at Rhodus. They began that very night to land some troops and to reinforce the principal forts of Acre.

"The enemy aware of this reinforcement poured a terrible shower of balls from all their artillery upon the fortresses, during the same night; on the next day, while all the troops newly disembarked, were just preparing for a general sortie, in concert with the garrison; they attacked a tower called Aly Burgi, which they had burnt before. But all the French penetrated there, were so warmly received by the musketeers, that with the help of God not one escaped the sword, not to mention that the great number killed, by the well directed fire of the artillery, and the discharge of mulquetry of the besieged.

"Only one Frenchman was kept alive, till his deposition was taken: from which it clearly appeared, that Buonaparte had artfully made his soldiers believe, that he had invaded Egypt and Syria, with the previous knowledge and consent of the Porte; in order to put an end to the pretended rebellious Beys, in Egypt, and to that of Ghezar Pacha in Syria; adding, that the commanders of those troops sent apparently to relieve the said Pacha, but in reality to assist him, Buonaparte, were in the secret, and would at the first approach of the French, seize on and deliver his person to them, so that the fortresses would certainly surrender, and perhaps without firing a single shot."

"The next evening at 8 o'clock, the enemy renewed their attack upon the same half burnt tower, in hopes that the Turks would not be able to hold out, and from a desire to revenge the disgrace and loss of the preceding day. But all the assailants were again cut in pieces by the brave defenders, and Buonaparte hopes frustrated a second time.

"Desperate from these repeatedly frustrated attempts, Buonaparte resolved the next day upon a new form which was however, again beaten off, with great loss to the Friends, for all who penetrated were cut in pieces.

"The following days, till the 11th of May, the French general, only annoyed both the fortresses and its towers, by a continual & very brisk fire of artillery. This induced all the troops in the fortresses to a general sally, in which an immense number of the French were partly cut to pieces, partly dispersed, and by help of the Almighty, to completely defeated, that Buonaparte was forced to set fire to his own camp and baggage, to retreat with the small remains of his troops, under the cover of the night, to the environs of Jaffa. Ghezar Pacha ordered his cavalry to pursue the flying enemy, and dispatched necessary instructions to several places, to cut off, if possible, or obstruct, the road on which the French retreated.

"Meanwhile, the said Seraskier Pacha has forwarded the heads of 13 French Generals and chiefs, and of about 3000 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to the Port, at Constantinople, where they arrived on the 12th June, and were all put up, the next day, agreeable to custom, in front of the principal gate of the Grand

Signior's palace (Babi Humajum) with an inscription of the above event, publicly exposed to the inhabitants of that city."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.—Friday July 12.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

Previous to His Majesty's coming down, was given by commission to sixty-three Public and Private bills: among them were the London Wet Docks, the London Militia, the Exchequer bills, the Middlesex and Surrey Militia, the Exchequer Loan, the Lottery, the Vote of Credit, and the Ship Letters Postage Bills.

The Lords Commissioners on this occasion were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and Earl Spencer.

THE PROROGATION.

At three o'clock His Majesty came down to the House in the usual state, and being seated on the throne in his royal robes, the gentleman usher of the black rod was deputed to order the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith appeared at the bar with the Speaker at their head. The Speaker then addressed His Majesty in a judicious and well delivered Speech, in which, as is usual on such occasions, he expatiated on the leading events of the Session, and cheerfulness with which His Majesty's faithful Commons had granted the required supplies for the public service, &c. &c.

His Majesty was then graciously pleased to give the personal assent to Eleven Bills; among which were the Militia Reduction, the Consolidated Fund, the Judges Appointment, and the Scots Small Notes Bills.—After which His Majesty closed the Session with the following Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The favourable appearance which I announced to you at the commencement of the present Session, have since been followed by successes beyond my most sanguine expectations.—By the progress of the Imperial arms under the command of the Archduke Charles of Austria, a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws and liberties; and the uninterrupted and brilliant victories of the combined armies under the command of Field Marshal Suwarrow, have, in the short period which has elapsed since the opening of the campaign, nearly accomplished the deliverance of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republic.

"The decision and energy which distinguish the councils of my ally the Emperor of Russia, and the intimate Union and concert happily established between us, will enable me to employ to the greatest advantage, the powerful means which you have intrusted to me, for establishing on permanent grounds, the security and honor of this country, and the liberty and independence of Europe.

"I have the satisfaction of seeing that internal tranquility is in some degree restored in my kingdom of Ireland. The remaining naval force of the enemy to a distant quarter, must nearly extinguish even the precarious hope which the traitorous and disaffected have entertained of foreign assistance.—But our great reliance for the immediate safety of that country, must still rest on the experienced zeal and bravery of my troops of all descriptions, and the unshaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful subjects in both kingdoms: Its ultimate security can alone be insured by its intimate and entire union with Great Britain; and I am happy to observe that the sentiments manifested by numerous and respectable descriptions of my Irish subjects, justify the hope that the accomplishment of this great and salutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wish, as it unquestionably is the common interests of both my kingdoms.

"The provisions which you have made for suppressing those dangerous and seditious societies which had been formed for the purpose of disseminating the destructive principles of the French revolution, are peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the times, and have furnished additional security to the established Constitution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The unusual sacrifices which you have made in the present moment on behalf of my subjects, are wisely calculated to meet effectually the exigencies of this great crisis. They have at the same time given additional security to public credit, by establishing a system of finance beneficial alike to yourselves and to posterity, and the cheerfulness with which these heavy burdens are supported, evince at once the good sense, the loyalty and the public spirit of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is impossible to compare the events of the present year with the state and prospects of Europe at the distance of but a few months, acknowledging, in humble thankfulness, the visible interposition of divine Providence, in averting those dangers which so long threatened the overthrow of all the establishments of the civilized world.

"It may be permitted to us to hope, that the same protecting Providence will continue to us its guidance through the remainder of this eventful contest, and will conduct it finally to such an issue as shall transmit to future ages a memorable example of the instability of all power founded on injustice, usurpation and impiety; and shall prove the impossibility of ultimately dissolving the connection between public prosperity and public virtue."

The Lord Chancellor then declared His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that the parliament be prorogued until Tuesday the 27th day of August next; and that the parliament stood prorogued to that day accordingly.