

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

FROM THE (LONDON) ORACLE.

GENERAL SUWARROW,

Who was by this time assumed the chief command of the allied army in Italy, is one of the most singular military characters of this or any other age.

The qualities which distinguish this extraordinary man as highly consistent with the most elevated genius, and the superiority and energy of talents in that species of warfare in which he has been generally engaged.

Suwarrow was then under the command of Prince Potemkin, who arrived before Ithmael, and who, thought the place was very strongly fortified, and defended by a very numerous garrison, knew the character of his comrade so well, that, pointing to the place, all the orders he gave him were—"Allez pendre cette ville!"—"Go and take that town!"

Suwarrow, without hesitation, assembled his division—"You see (said he) that large town, and I now give it to you, with every thing that it contains—but we must first take it!" The general then led his hardy Russians to the assault, when they met with so obstinate and fierce a resistance on the part of the Turks, as inflamed their valour into fury.

There was, however, a very singular exception to this slaughter. Several hundred persons had taken refuge in a Mosque, where the conquerors were entering, when a Turkish Priest implored their clemency. The furious Russians immediately paid respect to the sanctity of the place, and spared the lives of the trembling wretches it contained, at the same time that, after destroying upwards of thirty thousand human beings, they were fatiguing their rage even on the dogs and cats which they found in the streets or houses.

That war being concluded, Suwarrow had a respite until the final partition of Poland called him again into action. This is not an occasion for delivering an opinion on the morality of that proceeding; but surely no event ever furnished a display of more valour or military talents, than this general showed in conducting the operations of that conclusive campaign.

Kosciusko, entrenched under the walls of Warsaw, not only baffled the efforts of the king of Prussia, but forced him to fly with his 60,000 chosen troops. The patriot then considered the field as his own, when the arrival of Suwarrow, with only 12,000 Russians, changed the aspect of affairs—the triumph of the Poles was at an end—their king dethroned—their army destroyed—and their general made prisoner.

It is well known that Suwarrow was victorious of following up those successes by vigorous operations against France, and compelled the king of Prussia to re-enter into the General Confederacy. In the first blaze of the French Revolution, Suwarrow declared to the Emperor, as well as to the foreign ministers at Petersburg, that if he were placed at the head of 100,000 Russians, he would engage—with his head—to restore the monarchy, or to lay all France in ashes. It is by no means impossible that at that time he would have been able to effect what he promised, but even now great expectations may be formed from the appearance of such a warrior upon the field of action.

At all events, the first action between the Russians and the French, is likely to be decisive of the fate of Italy. Should the latter be defeated, there is little probability that a man of them will escape. The Cosacs who constantly attend the Russian armies, and who are the more attached to Suwarrow, as from experience they have the strongest confidence of his success, are among the fiercest people on the globe.

Some superficial people having remarked in Suwarrow, a certain originality of character, a singularity of manners, much simplicity in the form of discourse, a great respect for religion, and for old opinions, customs, and usages, have disputed his rare qualities of military genius, and would attribute his constant success to the mere effect of luck. Certainly constant luck is a thing rather marvelous. Of that matter we may judge by the following trait.

Catherine II, weary of seeing the prolongation of the late war in Poland, ordered Marshal Suwarrow to enter that country at the head of 15,000 Russians, stationed on the Duister. He no sooner began his march than he was informed that the King of Prussia had quitted the Polish territory with his army, in order to suppress some growing insurrections in his own states.

"With grim delight the hordes of ocean view,
"A brighter day and skies of azure blue;
"Scant the sweet fragrance of the opening rose,
"And quaff the pendant vintage as it flows."

At the age of 65, of a body very thin, and a constitution, in appearance, very feeble, Suwarrow nevertheless is full of strength and activity, insensible to the inclemency of seasons, the variety of climates, and the fatigues of the rude occupation of war. For

all these physical advantages, he is indebted to his frugal & sober mode of living, and the extreme simplicity of his manners. In the country the plainest cottage serves him instead of a palace, and his bed is a bundle of straw. The most common aliments, without much cookery, are his constant diet.

Born of a distinguished family, and in the bosom of enjoyments, it is from moral principles, and to fit himself for the military profession, that he has habituated himself to that austerity of manners which belong to Stoicism, and that he has early banished from him all enjoyments, and luxury, and every kind of pleasure. Brought up amongst the din of arms, having passed his whole life in the midst of battles, endowed with an ardent soul, a just mind, an enterprising character, a generous heart, an elevated genius, equally inaccessible to favour and to fear, he is firm in the resolution which he once takes, after convincing himself that it is the best. In entering upon the career of arms, he cultivated his military taste and talents, by a profound study, and serious meditation, on the campaigns of the greatest warriors, ancient and modern. No man retains so lively a recollection of those famous and instructive events which have passed in the different theatres of war.

More philosophical than the greater part of Warriors, he has felt the disadvantages of automation, and consequently unempowered troops must experience, when opposed to such as are animated by great sentiments, by exalted imaginations, and by preliges proper to excite their ardour for the interest of general and individual order. This it was which prejudiced him so much against the Prussian tactics; and thus he does not confine himself to those exercises only, which give the activity to troops, but employs himself particularly on the spirit of the army. For this purpose he avails himself of all the means and resources which his genius can supply, the knowledge of the characters of individuals, their opinions, their morals, their customs, &c. Of this the following is a striking example.

Catherine II appointed him to the command of the 60,000 men which she was sending to the support of the Emperor upon the Rhine, when the project was defeated by the death of the Princes. The Marshal immediately assembled round his headquarters the troops destined for that expedition. The different regiments passed successively in parade every day. He read to the soldiers those little instructions drawn up by himself in a clear, simple style, fitted to the minds of the Russian soldiery, and the object of the projected expedition. They cursed upon the duties of a soldier, and those things which, as a warrior, it was indispensable for him to know. He there introduced facts, anecdotes, maxims, well selected, and dexterously calculated to inspire them with the utmost horror for the atrocious principles of the French Revolutionists, and an extreme ardor to fight against them. He never let slip an opportunity of inculcating those sentiments. When he exercised these troops, either in regiment or corps, it was the French Republicans they were taught they were to face; and they were the objects of all their attacks, all their manoeuvres, and against whom all their shots were to be aimed, and all their bayonets pointed. All this produced so great an effect upon the army, that the very name of the French Republican, became, as it were mechanically, the signal for battle.

Convinced of the truth of that celebrated maxim—"Principles pro victoria pugnant comites pro Principe."—Princes fight for glory, and soldiers for their Prince—he particularly applied himself to gaining the affection of the troops; in which he perfectly succeeded. He follows his army on horseback; and if he sees a soldier fatigued, he puts him on his horse and marches himself on foot. He takes pleasure in sometimes eating out of a wooden bowl; and if he finds there a supper to his taste, he manifests his satisfaction by giving the servant who attends, some golden pieces, which are divided among the rest of the cooks, to drink the health of the General. In his familiar conversation with his soldiers, the anecdotes which he relates with simplicity, serve to animate, to give them a high opinion of themselves, and to inspire them with great confidence in their leaders; and the confidence with which he has inspired them has been one of the causes of that brilliant and uninterrupted series of success which signalized his military career. He has been in all the wars in which Russia has been engaged for these forty years past, and was engaged in more battles than any other warrior of the present day. In most of them he possessed the chief command and throughout, has never experienced any reverse of fortune. It would be difficult to find in the annals of history, an example of a General who made so many assaults, carried to many strong and well-defended places, and gained so many battles.

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traverse a space of more than four hundred English miles in ten days, arrived under the walls of Warlaw, quickly reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, instantly formed his plan of attack, distributed his orders, and in a few moments the fate Warlaw was decided, the war terminated, &c. &c.

To this instance we might add, that of his having, with a handful of men, beaten and entirely routed the numerous army commanded by Prince Oginsky, at the time of his first confederacy, and that of his having completely defeated, with 10,000 men, the army of the Grand Vizier. What gained him the great reputation he enjoys amongst the Austrian troops and, an infinity of other actions more or less remarkable, is due to his genius and talents, which vulgar observers are pleased to put to the accounts of chance.

The Court Dr Suwarrow passes for a superstitious man—first, because he possesses much piety—secondly, because he avails himself of all these events, to which the vulgar attach some preternatural idea, in order to excite confidence in the soldiers. A wolf, or other animal, which might cause a sensation in his army, by crossing it—a tree blown down, or struck with lightning, in sight of his troops—any extraordinary appearance in the air, or in the heavens, which might give uneasiness to his troops, are so many circumstances upon which he seizes with promptitude and address, for the purpose of drawing some favourable augury. This pretended superstition is one of the characteristics of great men. It was that of William the Conqueror, who, sitting down on his first landing in England, immediately substituted confidence for that terror, and with the circumstance inspired his army, by exclaiming—"It is to the possession of this land that I now embrace and clasp it with both my arms!"

From a late London paper.

LAW REPORT.

Court of King's Bench, April 18.

Mr. Attorney General moved for the judgment of the Court on John Cutwell, Book-feller, in Middle-row, Holborn, who was convicted before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury, at the Sittings after last Term for Well-misconduct, of publishing a Libel. (Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Reply to the Bishop of Landaff's Address to the People of Great Britain.)

After the Libel was read by the proper officer, and after the Lord Chief Justice had reported the evidence given at the trial, Mr. Erskine, on the part of the Defendant, made an excellent speech in mitigation of punishment.

Mr. Attorney General, on the part of the Crown, then stated the motives which had induced him to institute these prosecutions against the Publishers as well as the Author of that publication. He also expressed an anxiety that a mild sentence should be pronounced on the Defendant, though he observed it was unnecessary for him to express that anxiety, as the Court never failed to take into their consideration every circumstance of mitigation, and to allow it its full weight.

Lord Kenyon said, the Court could not on the sudden weigh all the arguments that had been used. In the interim the Defendant must be committed to the King's Bench Prison. They wished to bring him up to receive the judgment of the Court, the earliest day they could. It was impossible, as the business of the Court was arranged, that could be earlier than next Wednesday.

Mr. Attorney General next moved for the judgment of the Court on the Rev. Mr. G. Wakefield, who was convicted as the Author of the Libel entitled a Reply to the Bishop of Landaff, on the same day that Mr. Cutwell was found guilty of publishing it.

After a few words by way of reply from Mr. Attorney General, the Lord Chief Justice said, the Defendant must be committed to the King's Bench Prison, and brought up on the first Thursday in the next Term (30th of May).

Last or Mislaid.

A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States bearing date 18 January 1793, in the name of Joseph Thornburgh, No. 5138, for the renewal of which application hath been made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice thereof.

ROBERT DENISON, Junr. d3m Philadelphia, June 11.

To Bricklayers and Masons.

Proposals will be received for executing the rough stone work, and laying the Bricks of an Engine house in Center Square according to plans to be delivered to the Contractor, and under the direction of the Engineer of the city. The Brickwork will consist of plain straight wall plain and groined arches and backing to stone work. The drawings may be viewed by application at the office of the City, in Center Square where every information on the subject will be given and separate prices may be offered for each particular species of Brick work—All materials, scaffolding, Centering ropes, planks and boards will be found by the City. The Contractor is to provide all labourers and workmen, hods and work tools, and to erect and take down the scaffolding. Proposals to be delivered to B. H. Litrope, at his office in Center Square, before the 20th of the present month, June 11. d3m.

A Cook and Nursery Maid.

WANTED in a small Family, who are going to reside in the Country for the Summer Season, a Woman who understands plain cooking, and do house work—also, a Woman who has been used to the care of Children and plain Sewing. Such persons, on producing unexceptionable recommendations, will meet with liberal wages. Apply to the printer, June 13. d3m.

PROPOSALS, For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES, On the following Post-Roads, WILL be received at the Central Post Office in Philadelphia, until the 15th day of August next, inclusive.

IN MAINE. 1. Scoudie by Machias, Chandler's river, Columbia and Narraguagus to Gouldsboro, once a week, estimated eighty eight miles. From April 15th to October 15th—Leave Scoudie every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro the next Tuesday by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Gouldsboro every Wednesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Scoudie on Saturday by 10 A. M.

From October 15 to April 15—Leave Scoudie every Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro on Wednesday by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Gouldsboro every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Scoudie on Sunday at 10 A. M.

From Gouldsboro by Sullivan, Trenton, Blue Hill, Cassin, Buckton, Dresden and Belfast to Ducktrap, once a week; estimated eighty five miles. From April 15 to October 15—Leave Gouldsboro every Wednesday, at 5 A. M. and arrive at Ducktrap on Saturday by 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Ducktrap every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro the next Tuesday by 6 P. M.

From October 15 to April 15—Leave Gouldsboro every Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Ducktrap on Sunday by 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Ducktrap every Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro on Wednesday by 6 P. M.

From Machias to Passamaquoddy, once in two weeks. Leave Machias every other Friday noon and arrive at Passamaquoddy on Saturday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Passamaquoddy every other Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Machias on Sunday noon. From October 15 to April 15—Leave Machias every other Saturday noon and arrive at Passamaquoddy on Sunday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Passamaquoddy every other Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Machias on Monday at 2 P. M.

From Augusta by Readfield and Chester to Farmington, once in two weeks. Leave Augusta every other Wednesday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Farmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Farmington every other Monday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Hallowell on Tuesday by 6 P. M.

IN VERMONT. From Windsor, by Royalton, Randolph, Williamston and Montpelier to Burlington, once in two weeks. Leave Windsor every other Thursday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Burlington on Saturday by 4 P. M. Returning—Leave Burlington every other Monday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Windsor on Wednesday by 4 P. M.

IN NEW-YORK. From Fishkill to Newbury, once a week. Leave Fishkill every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Newbury by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Newbury every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Fishkill at 4 P. M.

From Canandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once in two weeks. Leave Canandaigua every other Monday, at 8 A. M. and arrive at Niagara the next Thursday by 9 A. M. Returning—Leave Niagara every other Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Canandaigua on Sunday by 6 P. M.

From Lewisburg by Millington, Aaronstown, Millburg, Bellefont and Centre Furnace to Alexandria once a week. Leave Lewisburg every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Friday by 2 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every Saturday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Lewisburg the next Tuesday by 10 A. M.

From Harrisburg by Clark's ferry, Millertown, Thompsonston, Millington, Lewis-ton, Culbertson's mills and Huntingdon to Alexandria, once a week. May 15 to October 15—Leave Harrisburg every Sunday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next Tuesday by 7 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Harrisburg on Saturday at 4 P. M.

From October 15 to May 15—Leave Harrisburg every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Wednesday by 7 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Harrisburg on Sunday by 4 P. M.

IN VIRGINIA. From Morgantown by Petty John to Clarkburg, once in two weeks. Leave Morgantown every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Clarkburg by 5 P. M. Returning—Leave Clarkburg every other Tuesday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Morgantown by 7 P. M.

From Petersburg by Sussex c. h. and Southampton c. h. to South Quay, once every month. Leave Petersburg the first Tuesday in each month by noon, and arrive at South Quay on Wednesday by 7 P. M. Returning—Leave South Quay the first Thursday in each month by 8 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg on Friday by 11 P. M.

IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH-CAROLINA. From Norfolk by Kempville, Great Bridge, New Lebanon and Juncoboro to Elizabeth City, once in two weeks. Leave Norfolk every other Wednesday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Elizabeth City on Friday by 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Elizabeth City every other Monday at noon and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday by 10 A. M.

From Suffolk by South Quay to Murfreesboro' once in two weeks. Leave Suffolk every other Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 5 P. M. Returning—Leave Murfreesboro' every Wednesday at 9 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk by 6 P. M.

From Wythe court house, by Aultsville, Grayson court house, Flower Gap and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks. Leave Wythe court house every other Tuesday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Salem the next Thursday by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Wythe c. h. the next Monday by 6 P. M.

IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. From Moffats in Tennessee by Col. Orrs, Powell's Valley, Cumberland Gap and Stamford to Danville, once a week. Leave Moffats every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 7 P. M. Returning—Leave Danville every Tuesday by 5 A. M. and arrive at Moffats the next Friday by 10 A. M.

From Knoxville by South West Point, and Craig fort to Nashville once in two weeks. Leave Knoxville every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Nashville the next Saturday by 7 P. M. Returning—Leave Nashville every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by 7 P. M.

Notes. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby. Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all Offices where no particular time is specified. Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of

any depending Mail, whereby the Post Office shall be such dependant, Mail, to be a fine, a substantial forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry Newspapers other than those specified in the mail, for his own emolument, he must insert in his proposals for what sum he will carry the same, and for what sum without emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival at a place in a above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Table who receive will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July, and October.

Note 7. The contracts for the routes Numbered 1 to 9, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st day of October 1801. Contracts for the routes Numbered 10 to 15, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st day of October 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Post Office General, General Post Office, Phila. June 10. 1799. A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITIES, WHO can bring the highest and the most satisfactory recommendations, wishes to be employed as Clerk or Accountant in any Public Office, or with any respectable merchant. Enquire of the printer, or a line addressed to L. V. and left with the editor, will be diligently attended to. June 12. w.f.m.31

Wanted to Charter for Europe, A VESSEL, Of about 3000 Barrels Burthen. Apply to Philips, Crumand & Co. June 13. IRISH LINENS, Just received, via New-York, also by the Ship Stockport from Liverpool, a good assortment of 4+4 wide Irish Linens, in half boxes, Which will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms by JAMES GLIBBORN & ENGLISH, No. 12, South Front Street. June 14. NEILL & SMITH, No 150 MARKET STREET, Have Received by the Ship Stockport from Liverpool A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Suitable to the present season, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash or the Customary Credit. June 13. d2w

St. CROIX SUGARS. A Cargo of first quality St. Croix Sugar and Rum will be landed to-morrow at Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the Brig Fair Hebe. JAMES YARD. June 12. TO BE SOLD, ST. CROIX SUGARS & RUM, OF FIRST QUALITY. JOHN NIXON & CO. June 13. TO Journeymen Shoemakers. TWO HUNDRED will receive immediate employment by applying to WILLIAM M LAWS, Saddler, No. 72, Chestnut Street. June 12. A WATCH STOLEN. WAS stolen from the subscriber's house last evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, a SILVER WATCH, No. 1730, makers name William Benson, London—Whoever will return the above watch I receive three dollars reward. All watch-makers and others, are requested not to purchase said watch, but to stop any person who may offer it for sale, and give information thereof to JAMES PORTER, No 26, Carter's Alley. June 14. LOST, Either in the City, or on the road to Germantown. SOME papers of no value, but to the owner—They were enclosed in a newspaper—I desired at this office, the person leaving them shall be rewarded. June 14. Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mrs. McCrea's, no. 29, north Eighth Street. m-y 30. FOR SALE, At No. 146, High Street, A Handsome Coach, Coaches, Phaetons, & Pair of Horses, Either separately or together. Also—a handsome Narraganset Mare and Grey Horse, very easy gaited. may 24. IS OFFERED FOR SALE, (if speedily applied for) A VALUABLE parcel of Land in Ann Arundel county, not far from the city of Annapolis, and about 35 miles from the city of Washington. On one of these tracts is a most elegant two story brick Dwelling House, 3 rooms on a floor, beautifully situated in an excellent and healthy neighborhood. This body of Land will hold in lots or in a large body. There are several tenements on said tract which rent for something considerable per ann. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Apply to the printer. June 1. A VENDRE. (Si l'on se presente sans retard.) DES TERRES EXCELLENTS, situées dans le comté d'Arundel, près de la Ville d'Annapolis, et à environ 30 milles de la cité de Washington. Une de ces Terres a une superbe maison en briques, à trois étages, contenant 4 chambres par chaque étage. La situation en est charmante, l'air y est bien sain, et le rosière est des plus agréables—Ces Terres se vendront en petits lots, en bien en gros, comme il pourra convenir aux acheteurs. Il y a aussi plusieurs petites habitations sur ses Terres, dont le loyer par an monte à une somme considérable. Si l'on veut en voir une description plus particulière, il faut adresser à l'imprimerie de cette feuille. 8 juin. 146w