

**WET NURSE** with a good Breast of Milk. Any such person who can be properly recommended may be engaged on terms, by applying at No. 150, South Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets. June 20

**BOTTLED PORTER** FOR SALE AT HARE'S BREWERY. June 20

**WANTED,** BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A WOMAN who understands Cooking, and will undertake a part of the other work of the House; all a MAN SERVANT, who is accustomed to wait at Table, and master of his business—any persons suitable, with an unexceptionable character would find a very comfortable situation—Enquire of the Printer June 20

**FOR SALE,** The remarkably fast sailing coppered SHIP **S P Y,** RICHARD WEST, master, has ten six pounders and four fowls, small arms and ammunition, and two suits of sails. For terms apply to Stephen Kingston, 45 Walnut Street. N. B. If not sold before Friday next, will then be disposed of at Public Sale at 12 o'clock at the Coffee House. June 18

**St. Croix Sugar,** OF THE FIRST QUALITY, WILL be landed To-Morrow, at South-street wharf, from on board of the brig James arrived at the Fort, FOR SALE BY PRAGERS & Co. June 18

**JUST ARRIVED,** In the ship Stockport, from Liverpool, and for sale at No. 90, The corner of Market and Third Streets, A PARCEL OF BEST CHESHIRE And Double Gloucester Cheese, By the Hamper or larger Quantity at reduced prices. JOHN FRIES. June 17

**61 Hds of Richmond TOBACCO,** of an excellent quality, FOR SALE BY Peter Barker & Co. No 148, High Street. 6 mo. 18

**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 CLIBBORN & ENGLISH, No. 11, South Front Street. June 14

**TO LET,** A genteel three story brick house with extensive back buildings, and many conveniences. The proprietor would exchange rents upon a lease for a small farm within 9 or 10 miles of this city. ALSO—A lot on Palfunk Road containing 20 acres, about three quarters of a mile below South-street. Enquire at the office of this Gazette. June 17

**TO RENT,** The HOUSE lately occupied by the British Commissioners, No. 7, North Eighth Street. THOS. MIFFLIN, junr. June 17

**A VENDRE.** (Si l'on se présente 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 sur chaque étage. La situation en est charmante, l'air y est bien sain, et le rosinage est des plus agréables.—Ces Terres se vendront en petits lots, ou bien en gros, comme il pourra convenir aux acheteurs. Il y a aussi plusieurs petites habitations sur les 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

**WILLIAM COBBETT** HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS) THE **BAVIAD** AND **MÆVIAD.** By WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE. To which is prefixed, A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR By an American Gentleman.

[In introducing this celebrated work to the Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored to give it a dress proportioned to its distinguished merit, and to the taste of those for whose amusement and delight it is intended. No expense has been spared in the publication; and I flatter myself that the work does not yield, either in paper or print, to any one ever published in America.—This edition has an advantage over some former ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor productions of the author; and, it has an advantage over every other edition, in the Poetical Epistle, which is prefixed to it, and which must be extremely gratifying to every lover of literature in this country, as it is a proof that there are Americans who have the taste to admire, the justice to applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuses of other nations.]

Some Copies have been sent on to Mr. Somerville, Maiden Lane, New York, also to Mr. Hill, Baltimore, and to Mr. Young, Charleston. Copies will be sent to England and other places, as soon as occasions offer. May 28

### Foreign Intelligence.

The following account of the Russian Army, must interest the reader.

#### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Extract of a letter from St. Polten, in lower Austria, Jan. 25th 1799.

For these ten days we have been in full enjoyment of the presence of Russian Army; and we have here, till further orders, the Head-quarters: its every numerous suite in men and horses, two Regiments of Grenadiers, one of Infantry, one of the Chasseurs on foot, and about 1500 Cossacks, the greatest part of which are quartered in this neighbourhood. It is impossible not to admire the high state of discipline of this army; there is nothing that one can reasonably complain of; and if trifling irregularities occur, they would be found equally in any other army; especially if it was 500 leagues from home and in confined cantonments. The Grenadiers are a very fine body of men, strongly made, well clothed, adroit in the management of arms, and march wonderfully well. They have a very military air; every man knows what he has to do, and does it to perfection. You can form no idea of the subordination that exists, even amongst the Officers. There is the same distance between General Lwow, the Second in Command, and the Commander in Chief, the Comte de Rosenbergh, as there formerly was in France between an Inspector and a Quarter-Master. The Officers are in general young and well-made, very well-bred, almost all of them talking French, and fluently. I was present at a fort of Fete, which was given them by the Bishop of St. Polten. The Archduke Ferdinand and his two sons, the Marshal Kinkki, and many other Persons of Distinction from Vienna were there, who came over to see and to welcome their Allies. I almost fancied myself at Paris; they absolutely talked nothing but French, which is the favorite language with the Russians. There are however some who can speak German tolerable well. The next day I had a good deal of conversation with General Lwow. He is a very respectable man, and answered my questions with great civility. He appeared to be sensible, and well-informed. He has travelled over all Europe, and (as I was informed by many Russian Officers), was the Adjutant and favorite of the famous Potemkin, whom he accompanied in all his Wars. I was very much interested in hearing him talk on that subject. He told me, for instance, that the Capture of Oczakow had cost the Russians 30,000 men; and that of Simarlow 15,000. He also gave me some notions of the practice of the Russian Army. When it advances to attack an enemy, the Soldiers must always look only four or five paces before them; they are ordered (and this is part of the instruction of each individual), never to raise their eyes. The General says that a fine disposition of a hostile army, or an extended line, might make an impression on them. "Besides," said he, "it is the business of the Officers to conduct them where they are to strike, for we fire very little, and trust principally to the bayonet. When we are hand to hand, the soldiers are equally forbidden to look at the face;—for is it not useless to look at the head when you are striking at the belly?—and by this means a fine or a terrible figure makes no impression." There is an abridgment for you of the military doctrine of the Russians. I confess that I did not imagine they were so far advanced in the knowledge of the human heart, and in that of the influence of the eyes on a man's spirit.

"Before I proceed to the Cossacks, I must mention to you a superb Regiment of Foot, Chasseurs, singularly well-trained. First of all they fire, and then charge their carbines, laying flat along the ground. They are besides taught to support themselves between two Cossacks, when advancing against the Enemy, or when pushing forward to get possession of a height or wood. When arrived at their point, whether they mean to make a discharge, or to seize the pass, they throw themselves on the ground, fire, and rush on, supported by the Cavalry; and if a retreat becomes necessary, they make it in the same way. This manoeuvre was performed at Brunn, before the Emperor, to the great astonishment and satisfaction of the Spectators and judges of the business.

"Before I quit the Infantry, you must be informed, that great care is taken of the men, that they are well and warmly clothed, and in a military manner: every Soldier and Grenadier has a good cloak, which he carries as the Austrians carry their great coats: and besides that, there are in each Company a certain number of immense cloaks, which are only made use of by the night Sentries. In the day time the sentinels have only their coats buttoned, with their belt and sword on the outside. The men, whether by habit or by constitution, are certainly of quite a different nature from the French and Germans. Conceive only that since they came here, and the incessant and severe cold that we experience, they have only been relieved, when on guard, every four hours. This I have been told, and I have indeed myself witnessed it. One of these regiments now at St. Polten, has been on its march ever since last May. We have also the Garrison of Smolensko, and a Battalion which comes from the frontiers of Siberia.

"Now I must say a word of the charming Cossacks, about whom we are raving. The greatest part is composed of young men, very stout, well built, fine figures, rather coxcombs, and having nothing barbarous about them. In appearance they are not unlike the English; and when they are drawn up, their singular dress appears to great advantage. Their Chief, whose name is DENISOW, is without exception the handsomest man I ever saw; six feet three inches high, a fine figure, broad shoulders, and about thirty five years old: all these advantages are increased by the most fine politeness, and by a facility in talking all languages, and particularly the French. It was this gallant Cos-

ack who took Prisoner with his own hand the famous Kociewsko. The horses of the Cossacks come from Tartary, and are by no means handsome. Take in the town where you reside one of the smallest, the thinnest, and the poorest horses; put in his mouth a bridle worth two-pence, and on his back a bad piece of wood, covered with a sort of pillow made of leather or of some sort of fluff; and you will have a perfect resemblance of a Cossack horse.—But as to his qualities, the case is very different. Nothing is comparable to the vigor and suppleness of these little animals. Every day I see them on our frozen pavements, galloping and wheeling in a manner almost incredible. Add to this that the Cossacks have no spurs, and that their arms are, a lance twelve feet long, a small carbine in a leather belt, two pistols at their waists, and a very crooked sabre.—Thus equipped the man and horse move about with more agility than our Riding-masters at the Manège. Each man has always in his hand a whip about two feet long, half of which is the handle, and the rest made of round leather or of cord, about the thickness of one's little finger. Besides the 6000 Cossacks which there are with this army, there are 1000 Calmuc Tartars.—These are not good looking but are well made, strong-shouldered, and are of a figure of a piece with this. Their arms are the same as those of the Cossacks, except the lance, instead of which they have a bow and twelve arrows in a quiver, which they carry on their shoulder. There is one thing more to mention namely, that almost all the Cossacks have two horses, and from the care that they take of them, without being too particular, you would think they were their own. A newly arrived Regiment of Grenadiers is just passing by, who have cylindrical bayonets, extremely long."

CHARLESTON, June 10. Orangeburgh District, June 1st, 1799.

MR. TIMOTHY, I ENCLOSE you an extract from a letter I lately received from Mr. Rutledge, and request you will publish it in your gazette.—Doing so will greatly oblige me and many of my neighbors, who are the constituents and friends of Mr. Rutledge.

"Poplar Grove, May 19, '99. "The strong proofs of federalism I witnessed in my late ride through the districts of Orangeburgh and Beaufort, afforded me more pleasure than I can describe to you.—Every man I conversed with, seemed quite weaned of all his former predilection for France, to be well satisfied with the administration of the federal government, to love his own country exclusively, and determined to defend her independence, in defiance of every hazard. I was highly flattered to find that those of our fellow citizens who, at a very awful crisis, had done me the honor to select me as their representative in our federal legislature, entertained such patriotic and honorable sentiments; as long as they shall prevail generally among our countrymen, their liberties will be safe, and we shall have nothing to fear from the anger, the ambition, or the avarice of France. In answer to your enquiry, whether we are to be at war or peace with that country, I can only give you my opinion on this interesting subject—they are, that the return of peace and the establishment of a well organized government will prove fatal to the directory and to the two councils, and indeed to every man who participates in the administration of the present government of France; that they all very well know their reign will be commensurate with the reign of anarchy and despotism; that they will not enter seriously into negotiations with any of the powers at war with France, till constrained to do so by pecuniary embarrassments; and to ward them off as long as they possibly can, the French government will make war, (or threaten to do so) on every country from which there is the least chance of obtaining money. The monies plundered from one state, furnish the means of destroying another, and thus loans and tributes have become necessary for preserving the existing face of things in France, as carnage is for the beasts of prey. If, however there should fortunately be an ebb in the affairs of France, and her plundering career be checked, she must immediately sheathe the sword. Her internal resources have failed long ago; throughout the last year, the government and the war have been maintained by extrinsic aids; and from the countries which have been conquered, no further sacrifice can be obtained, for they have already surrendered their last shilling. At present Portugal seems to stand at the head of the pillage list of the French government, and the vast deal of Plunder lately got at Naples, will, I fear, enable them to make a successful invasion of Portugal. Whether the spoils of that country will determine the directory to attempt an invasion of the territory of the United States, or whether they will pick a quarrel with Spain, and then add her to the list of ruined countries, and make French departments of the Floridas and Louisiana, we shall shortly know. The want of a sufficient marine force will, I think, prove an insurmountable obstacle to an attack upon our territory;—but if by any accident, that shall be overcome, I trust the wisdom and energy of government, the union and republican firmness of our fellow-citizens, will dispense us from such dreadful visitations as afflict many of the states of Europe which have been conquered, pillaged and enslaved by the ambition, cupidity and tyranny of France.

"The information you require respecting the insurrection in some parts of Pennsylvania, will reach you before this letter can, by means of the public prints: in them you will see that general M'Pherson's army had returned to Philadelphia with the ringleaders of the insurgents; the deluded people they misled had returned to their ploughs, and tumult had been converted into order, without the effusion of blood. You will also have read in the papers, that the militia troop of horse had mal-treated

some of the peaceable inhabitants of Reading, and assaulted very violently the printer of that town. I strongly suspect all this history of the Lancaster troop will turn out to be a falsehood, and with my friends in your neighborhood would suspend their opinions of it till they shall receive further accounts. I have the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with the gallant general who commanded on this expedition, and regard him as too great a disciplinarian, too good a citizen to have permitted with impunity, the gross outrages some of his troops are charged with. A much stronger reason, however, than that afforded by the reputation of general M'Pherson, for my believing this history to be false, is, that at Philadelphia it was published in the Aurora, and in that paper only.

"The editors of the Aurora being by many suspected (and by me sincerely believed) to be in the pay of France, it was not to be expected they would either acknowledge or applaud the patriotism of that portion of our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, who have generally sacrificed every thing less dear than the love of their country, to the meritorious task of enforcing its laws. On the contrary, those who are acquainted with the jacobinic and exotic temper of the Aurora, must have expected to see, in that paper, every shaft of calumny and malice exhausted against our citizen soldiers, who arrayed themselves under the banners of their own government, against a band of rebels, stimulated to open insurrection by persons friendly to the views of France, and who, by every profligate contrivance their wit and wickedness can devise, are constantly exciting ungenerous suspicions against the legitimate acts of the federal government. If, however, my opinions are erroneous respecting the statements made in the Aurora of the Lancaster troop of horse, and they really did assault some of the citizens of Reading, without military cognizance having been taken of the delinquents, they are amenable to the civil authority, and the insulted citizens will obtain the advantage of having them tried by a jury of their neighbors, in the very town where the assault was committed, and before impartial judges.—Our country being distinguished by a government of laws, an independent judiciary and an uninterrupted course of justice, the democratic printer of Reading, and the citizen soldier of Lancaster, will approach a tribunal of justice on equal terms, and with confidence of having the laws of their country impartially executed; for to the rich and the poor, and to all conditions of citizens, the measure of justice is the law of our land.

"I enclose you two Savannah Gazettes containing the addresses which were presented on behalf of the militia, judges and other gentlemen of the law, of Georgia, to Generals Pinckney and Washington, with their answers; and request, after reading, that you will circulate them among your neighbors: I know it will give them great pleasure to learn that our sister state, which, from local and other causes, requires more protection of the general government than any in the union, has become highly federal, and manifests a sincere intention of supporting vigorously the general government. The answers to the addresses merit much attention as they display very fully general Pinckney's opinions of the true situation of our nation, and its prospects with regard to the French republic. His sentiments on this subject demand a peculiar degree of confidence and respect from his fellow citizens; not merely because all descriptions of them venerate him as a great and good man, whose sentiments on all subjects are correct; but because, from his late residence at Paris, he must be supposed to have formed more just opinions of the present French character, and the real views of the French republic, than others can who have only seen them at a distance. When general Pinckney, who has studied in France the real intentions of that government, and who knows no fear, bids us to be on our guard, I think there is good ground for alarm, and it becomes a duty to guard every avenue against the approaches of our enemy and their agents. When he tells us the true object of French policy is to separate in every country the government from the people, and after having rendered them a prey to French ambition, to establish a despotism over them more atrocious in its excess than ever heretofore existed; when he and his very respectable friend gen. Marshall tells us there are no limits to the intrigues of France, and that one of its objects is the subversion of our government; there is to me some ground for alarm; when, in addition to the warnings we have from so respectable a quarter, we know that the aggressions of the French are daily increasing, and that our anti-federalists look with cold and philosophic composure at the insolvency of a foreign power, when they are alive to the supposed errors of their own government, and when they who are crying out peace with France, and in some parts of the union taking every means to stimulate domestic discontents, there are strong reasons for alarm, and for cherishing the spirit of federalism and independence, which to the great credit of our district happily pervades every part of it."

**NOTICE.** ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Sharp Delany deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers. Those having claims are desired to present them properly authenticated. DAN. S. DELANY } Administrators. THOS. R. DELANY } June 19. codem.

**Notice.** THE subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceased, requests those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have demands against the same to exhibit them to him without delay. W. MEREDITH, No. 16, South Fourth Street. April 26. doim

**G. SHAW,** Resp. & fully informs the public, he has received from ROBERT JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 20, Green Street, Soho, London, a fresh and very considerable supply of his highly esteemed Medicine.

**WARE** of the depredations made on every public medicine of established repute and extensive sale, R. Johnston, obtained the King of England's Patent for his invention, not "to recommend" but "to distinguish" Whitehead's Effluence of Mustard from SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. "Five years have now elapsed since Mr. Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary medicine; during this short period, its efficacy has been so clearly demonstrated that its sale has far exceeded any former example; it comparatively there are few families in England or the United States which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects and with heartfelt satisfaction he has the happiness to declare Whitehead's Effluence of Mustard has cured more persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lombago, Palsy, Complaints of the Stomach and other Painful Maladies. Than all the Medicines ever before made public, indeed, the instances of its efficacy and letters of acknowledgment from "the most respectable characters" are so numerous that a large volume could not possibly contain them, it has also obtained the approbation of the most eminent men of the faculty and is honoured by the use and recommendation of the first families in England, Ireland and America.

**A COUNTERFEIT.** R. JOHNSTON has reason to believe a large quantity under the name of "Improved Effluence of Mustard," as well as many others, have been shipped for America, and considers it his duty to prevent imposition and disappointment. He therefore requests the afflicted to be particular in the purchase of his bottles, boxes, labels, and bill of directions which are closely copied, and words "by royal authority," artfully substituted for the words "by the king's patent" which may elude common observation. The Genuine is distinguished by the signature of R. Johnston, in his own hand writing on each label, and as an additional security is further signed on the outside wrapper by his only agent for the United States, G. SHAW, No. 120 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, by whom it is sold wholesale and retail, in pills and in a fluid state at one dollar each, box or bottle.

**FOR CHILBLAINS, SPRAINS AND BRUISES,** It is a certain and effectual remedy, seldom requiring more than three or four applications. To the candid and liberal of the faculty, R. Johnston respectfully submits the following observations. The Fluid Effluence of Mustard, is an embrocation worthy their particular attention, it differs in its nature from all others, and is out of the beaten track of general practice.—It is an active stimulant, easily controlled, may be either increased or diminished in its strength by the different methods of use, it is both elegant and convenient and is frequently found in the extemporaneous prescriptions of their brethren in England.

The above Genuine Medicine, as well as many others of the first celebrity may be had by appointment of G. Shaw, of Mr. G. Bailey, Wilmington, Dr. Barrill, Maiden Lane, New-York, Messrs. Bailey and Walker, Charleston, William Black, Slem, (N. J.) Charles Hunnicutt, Lancaster, A. C. Jordan, Norfolk, John Roberts, do. David Keen, Sweet Springs, Virginia, R. Lee, Baltimore, I. & J. Manta, Fredericktown, Maryland, G. W. Mancius, Alexandria, Dr. Vanolingen, New-York, Messrs. Pittford & Son, do. Messrs. Ruf & Douglas, Pittsburgh, John Webster, Wilmington, James Wilson, do. Richard Winter & Co. Savannah, and in every principal town in the United States.

N. B. The public are desired to enquire for Whitehead's Effluence of Mustard, all others being a base and spurious imitation. GEO. SHAW, 120, Chestnut Street, where Venders may be supplied.

**Caution against Counterfeits.** Agents are appointed by G. Shaw in every principal town of the United States, and there is no certainty of purchasing the Genuine Effluence of Mustard in any part of America, unless it is signed on the outside wrapper by G. Shaw, No. 120, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, where shopkeepers are supplied and a liberal discount allowed them. May 13

**Valuable Lands FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,** ON Tuesday the 23d day of July next, at the Tontine Coffee-House, in the City of New-York, 48,000 acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the county of Tioga, state of New-York, Southerly of the military tract and Northerly of the town of Chemung, being part of the tract commonly known by the name of Watkins and Flint's great tract; this tract is surveyed, and divided into Townships and quarter Townships, and the premises hereby advertised for sale, consist of the North East and North West quarters of Township No. 1, the South West quarter of Township No. 6, the North East quarter of Township No. 7, South East quarter of Township No. 8, the North West quarter of Township No. 9, and two lots, in Township No. 11, and 12, adjoining the Owego River, or Creek, containing together upwards of 3000 acres. Two of the above mentioned quarter Townships are divided into lots of from 250 to 200 acres; there are a number of settlers on the tract, and several good roads pass through it, and the surrounding country is in a rapid state of improvement.—The lands will be sold in quarter Townships, or smaller quantities to accommodate the purchasers, on the following easy terms.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the Deed, and the Residue in three equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, or other good security. The title is indisputable, and the maps and field books containing a description of the lands, may be seen, by applying to Colonel Aaron Burr, Henry Rutgers, Alexander Robertson, or Martin Willet of the city of New York, who will treat with any person, inclining to purchase, previous to the above day of Sale. New-York, May 23. 23