

# Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 30.

## FRENCH AND DUTCH PRISONERS.

The proportion of French and Dutch prisoners to be delivered up in consequence of the convention at Alkmaar (which we have already mentioned), was determined upon at Paris on the 15th inst. between citizen J. T. Lambert and General Knox.—The following is an official copy of the agreement:

Art. 1. In conformity to the 8th article of the convention concluded at Alkmaar, 8000 prisoners of war, French and Batavians, taken previously to the present campaign, and now under detention in England, are to be unconditionally released and sent home. The choice, and the proportion of prisoners for each, to be settled between the governments of the allied republics; and major-general Knox is to remain with the French army to guarantee the execution of the said article.

Art. 2. According to the proportion settled by general Brune, 1500 Batavians, and 6500 French prisoners are to be released.

Art. 3. The 6500 French prisoners to be released shall consist in the first instance, and as far as the number now in England may be sufficient, of all persons belonging to the land forces, and the number, if not completed from troops of this description, shall be made up by officers and persons belonging to the sea service. The latter to be selected according to the length of time they have been prisoners, or according to any other instructions which may be given by the minister of the marine to the French commissary in England.

Art. 4. Amongst the persons to be released shall also be included all the officers hereafter named, already returned on parole, and specified by the minister of war:

Cardinet, Gauvin, Durand, Regnier (the elder) Regnier (the younger) Cannade, Pignet, Loman, Moynet, Cavelieuf, Stenck Deguercy, Richard, Malaise, Toyot, Neverchoon, Chube, Barbier, Bougact, Clement.

The following Official Paper is given in the Redacteur of the 14th instant, and was every where posted on the walls at Paris.

### TO THE COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS, AND TO BUONAPARTE.

THE Legislative Body has changed its place, with a view to its better proceeding. Is the Republic also to change its position for the better? Shall we persevere in our old errors, or shall we have the courage to confess and repair them? Shall we continue to respect those prejudices which have misled our legislation, and our government? Shall we find the wisdom to conceive, and therefore to act, upon grand and liberal ideas, on solid principles, and on durable basis of social organization?

We wish for the Republic—we wish for Liberty—we wish for a Representative Government. Since the year 1789, we have been fighting at home and abroad, we have been lavishing our fortunes and our lives, in order to obtain these objects. We have not, as yet, had legislators who could fill our hopes. We are this day to seek a Constitution, and we can only find a code, shapeless, obscure, and without a guarantee.

We have had for rulers, men without talents, or without principles; cruel without energy, ambitious without greatness, and prodigal only through avarice; surrounded by passions and crimes, which they had not the courage to repress or punish; they could only arm one party against the other? and the people thus continually agitated by their wavering policies, could only change their oppressors and their miseries.

In 1789, the Constituent Assembly, after being courageous against despotism, proved weak against the factions. After swearing themselves greatly calm on the departure of the King, June 1791, some of them were seduced by his agents after his return; others were intimidated by the clamors of a club; and from this mass of profligacy and intelligence, there proceeded only a weak abortive, which bore within it the seeds of its approaching destruction.

The work of 1793, the execrable code of anarchy, only struck terror into France, to which it was the prelude of every crime. At length came the constitution of the 3d year, (1795, which now exists no longer) for how could that maintain itself, which created a Legislative Body, which must of necessity, either govern or be oppressed by the Directory!

The Republic, in the 4th or 5th years was maintained by the victories of our armies, and particularly by those of Buonaparte in Italy. It was on the eve of perishing in the 6th year through intrigues of the Royalists.

Then the Legislative Body, misled and deceived by some of those conspirators, was about to overturn the Directory. It was saved, however, by the 18th Fructidor; but in saving the Directory, the 18th Fructidor annihilated the constitution. It did mischief to society at large by the shock which it gave to the representative system. It did to France an injury not yet repaired, by destroying all respect for the constitutional code, which in this instance, had been trampled upon with impunity. From that moment all the dispositions of this code have been either artfully eluded, or audaciously violated. The Executive Directory fashioned their conduct on the model of absolute power, and created conspiracies only to exercise their authority in repressing or extinguishing them. Their odious wavering policy was incessantly kept in play, and by this they contrived to precipitate into the same abyss, not merely the actual royalists, and the real terrorists, but all those who had incurred their hatred, and whom they ranged alternately under one or the other of those descriptions.

It was thus that political liberty was destroyed; representatives and citizens were arbitrarily placed upon the life of the proscribed, at the dictates of hatred and prejudice. It was thus, that on the 22d Floreal, the choice of the people was outrageously rejected. It was thus that in contempt of the principles of a Representative Government, the Directory appointed, with the members chosen by scissions in the primary assemblies, which scissions they had themselves provoked, and with a small number of honest and enlightened men who had truly served their country, and whom they did not dare to reject, all those on whose servility or imbecility they could rely for the easier subjection of the two councils.

It was thus that in the year 7, the Directory lent to their Commissaries in the departments lists of those who were to be elected, and money to pay for the choice of those whom they had commanded. It was thus that, in despite of civil liberty, the right of banishment was suffered to rest with the Directory against the Journalists, the Priests, and all those who had the misfortune to displease them. It was thus that the prisons received, kept, and devoured a number of victims, confined in dungeons, without knowing their accusers, and who demanded in vain that judgment, which the Constitution orders that they should have within twenty four hours. It was thus that the power of inscribing names on the list of emigrants was absolutely decreed to the Directory; and that even the name of an Ambassador was there inscribed, merely because he had displeased one of our tyrants, by refusing to crawl before him. It was thus that, notwithstanding the laws of the Constitution respecting the Treasury, the principles of order, and the responsibility of all the branches of its Administration, have been violated, the most scandalous waste has been practised to any flatterers and villains, brokers and valets. It was thus that Judges, the guarantees of property, and the Admiralty officers elected by the people, have been unceasingly changed or removed, on the denunciation of knaves, or by the ambition of fools. It was thus the bravest officers were stripped of their rank, removed shamefully from their places, and consigned to misery, as a return for the blood which they had shed in the service of their country. It was thus that, by progressive impolts, the right of property was violated, though consecrated by the Constitutional Code, always invoked, yet always outraged. It was thus that every year saw a bankruptcy come forward under the title of an arrears of debt; and that the Directory were suffered to annihilate as a power the obligations they had contracted as a party. It was thus that the unfortunate Annuitants were compelled to beg in vain their subsistence at the gates of the Treasury, which was exhausted by disorder and folly. It was thus that civil war was provoked by the detestable law of Hostages, which punishes the innocent for the crimes which they could not possibly prevent, and by which the Government seemed to revenge upon the Nation its own want of power to protect it against robbers. It is by these culpable violations of the Constitution that the coalesced Kings from without, and their Agents within our territory, have been enabled to push the Republic to the very last degree of disorganization, of misfortune, and of guilt. It is thus, in fine, that we are left without a Constitution or a Government.

We wish for both the one and the other. Wife men, brave men, whose union we applaud. Sieyes and Buonaparte—will you give us these, and when you have given them, will you assure them into us?—If such is your resolution, begin to execute it. The whole people will surround you, during your labors, with power, and with respect. They will reward you with their gratitude and esteem, when those labors are brought to a close.

France wishes for something great and durable. It is instability that has ruined her; she now calls upon you for something fixed and settled. She does not ask for Royalty, for that is proscribed; but she wishes for unity of action in the power which is to execute the laws.—She wishes for a Legislative Body, free and independent, but without the spirit of jealousy or of usurpation. She wishes that the Representatives may protect, without agitating the Nation. She wishes that they may be peaceable protectors, not turbulent innovators. She wishes, in fine, to gather the fruits of ten years of sacrifice—the wishes for Liberty and Peace.

Do what is necessary to ensure these to France, and glory awaits you at the end of your career.

### HENRY BENBRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock-street, near the Bank of the United States, where he buys and sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c. &c. and offers his services in any business in his line.

Jan 14. d1w3aw6w

### THE COMMITTEES

Appointed by the several Fire Companies in the City and Liberties, to devise a plan of association for the purpose of acting in concert at fires are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Cameron's Tavern, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third Street above Arch Street, on Saturday evening the 31st of February, precisely at 6 o'clock.

January 27. d1w3aw6w

### FOR SALE.

By the Subscribers, No. 5 N. Third Street,

### A FEW BALES OF INDIA MUSLINS,

German and Flanders Dowlas, White Platillas, Russia Sheeting, Ticklenburgs, Patna Handkerchiefs, Irish and German Linens, Linseys, Mill'd Gloves, Pins, Colored and white Threads, Dimitics, French Kid Gloves, &c. &c.

### Elegant painted Floor Cloths,

WITH A VARIETY OF Handsome Carpets and Carpeting. LORAIN & SON. January 29. 93t

### TO LET,

Several Valuable FARMS, Situated in Bensalem township, Bucks county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia.

For terms apply to ELIZABETH ROBERTS, Attleborough, Bucks county—or JOSEPH R. JENKS, No. 38, north Second Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. None need apply who cannot produce suitable recommendation.

### Also for sale,

The Time of a Negro Boy, Who is fifteen years of age, and has thirteen years to serve—He has been used to the business of a Farmer, and can drive a Carriage.

Apply to ELIZABETH ROBERTS, as above. January 23. t&f. 5t.

### REAL ESTATE,

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, At Public Vendue, on Saturday, 15th of March next,

A three story Brick House,

AND large Kitchen, with two or three building lots, adjoining the same, situate on the corner of King and High Streets, Wilmington. Also, a two story brick house, &c. situate on the north side of the upper market house, Wilmington. Likewise a lot of excellent marsh in Brandywine, of about two acres and a half. It is thought unnecessary to particularize this property, as it is presumed the purchaser will incline to view it. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS, Wilmington, (Del.) Jan. 27. 14wts.

### For Sale, or to Let,

A two story Brick House,

Situate on Duke Street, or Artillery Lane, in the Northern Liberties.

HAVING two rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a kitchen and wash house; all in excellent order and built of the best materials. For further information inquire at No. 39, Arch street. Also, a HOUSE, No. 126, fourth Second Street, to let—enquire as above. Dec. 3. 2aw.6w.

### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zebulon Oldham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the nineteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. RICHARD OLDHAM, Administrator. January 30. taw6w.

### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Gilpin, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the 14th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th of January, one thousand eight hundred. JOHN GILPIN, Administrator. January 30. taw6w.

### NOTICE.

### A PERSON

WHO will do any kind of business, either as a Labourer, an Accountant, a Clerk, an Assistant in a School, or any occupation by which he can make a living—wants employment. He is a stranger, but asks no wages till earned, and is willing to forego any he may earn in case he does not fully satisfy any person who may honor him with employment. Apply at No. 58 North Seventh Street, near Cherry Alley, or to the Printer hereof. January 27. 93t

### CITY OF WASHINGTON.

### THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS OR CERTIFICATES signed by the subscribers, or undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the City of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to Thomas A. Lee & Co. or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next. Samuel Blodget. December 17.

### Latest Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, January 25, 1800.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Haleyon, captain Samuel Gale, 35 days from London.

By her we have received London papers to December 13—many days later than before obtained.

LONDON, December 14.

The private letters received by the last conveyance from Paris, and circulated among the French emigrant nobility, report that the unfortunate Louis XVIII, supposed to have expired in the temple, June 9th, 1795, is still alive. The Consul Sieyes is assigned both as the author of the report, and the evidence of the fact. It was he who is said to have substituted the devoted Prince from the prisons of the national convention.—He procured a child of corresponding age, from the hotel Dieu, incurably affected with the scrofula, and pretended disease of the young king; and admitted this unfortunate child into the temple, and exposed the body, disfigured with ulcers and operations, instead of the royal victim.

PARIS, November 13.

Destrem, a few hours before the sitting of the 10th, said to Angereau—"You will not be a false brother. We have the Vanbourgs, (the mob) for us, and a great number of patriots of whom we are sure. We only want a chief, and we rely upon you." "Don't depend upon me," said Angereau—"As long as I thought you friends of the Republic, I was of your party. I see you are only friends of a faction." Buonaparte met Angereau and acceded him thus:—"Angereau you know me; you know that I love the republic, and that I have fought for it. I too have seen you walking in the path of glory; the conduct which you have pursued, is the pledge of what you will pursue on so important an occasion as this, for the safety of the Republic." Angereau, in conversation with some of the heads of the Jacobin party said:—"Do you think that I would consent to forfeit the reputation which I have acquired in the army for the sake of placing myself at the head of such wretches as you are."

December 8.

Lord Nelson is uniting all the English forces in the Mediterranean, to attack Malta.

Massena has arrived here. He is going to Italy.

Morreau has gone to take command of the army of the Rhine and Danube.

General Championet has resigned the command of the army of Italy. The Consulate have accepted it. Massena is to command in Italy.

The army lately commanded by Massena is making preparations to enter Germany, as soon as the Russian army has arrived at Bavaria.

### COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

December 5.

The committee received a message from the consuls, proposing to open a credit of 15 millions to the minister at war, to pay the army of Egypt.

Consul Buonaparte has directed a proclamation to the army in Egypt, informing them of the new order of things; assuring them that they are countly in the minds of the consuls, encouraging them to preserve their courage; to repose in confidence on Kleber; and to look forward to the day when crowned with victory, they will be restored to the bosom of their country.

December 1.

The General in Chief of the army of England, to the inhabitants of the departments of the West, and the army.

H. Q. at Angers, Nov. 24.

### FRENCHMEN,

The happy change that has been effected in the government, will bring us internal and external peace. The legislative committee and the consuls of the republic are attached to no faction. They have in view the happiness and the glory of the French people, and are strong in their confidence, and the victories of our armies. Every heart expands with hope. A suspension of hostilities already exists in the departments of the west, and orders have been given for carrying it into execution. Without doubt the chiefs of the insurgents and the inhabitants of the districts who have been taken, will not delay to submit to the laws of the republic. The united efforts of every good citizen not merely to prevent afflictions from being enlarged, but also to conciliate and win them, can alone establish a solid peace in the interior. All those who shall contribute that end will deserve well of humanity and their country.

T. HEDOUVILLE, Gen. in Chief.

### General Championet, to the Army of Italy.

H. Q. at Genoa, November 20.

"Comrades, the laws of the 9th and 10th of this month, giving orders to the army, will inform you of the great events that have taken place at Paris. They have inspired the heart of every Frenchman with hope. They ought also to animate yours. Your sufferings are about to cease. No longer shall I solicit in vain succours of every kind to terminate the misery which now oppresses you. You will soon be no longer exposed to the horrors of famine. You will leave off your rags for clothes, you will

receive your pay. You will have provisions; and lead and iron to fight your enemy.

"Buonaparte, that hero of France, who has so often conducted you to victory, is a member of the new government, which is employed in saving the country, and providing for its defenders the means of living and conquering.

"Comrades, for the last time, I solicit from you a few days more of firmness. You shall not be deceived in your expectation. Recollect that you were in as cruel a situation in the Ligurian mountains, when you marched to the conquest of Italy. The hero of Italy and Egypt knows the whole of your wants and our sufferings. He is pursuing the means of ending them.—Though absent, his genius will direct your movements, and the republic shall triumph. Vive la Republique.

(Signed) CHAMPIONET,

General in chief.

SUCHET,

Gen of div. Chief of the Staff, Maj. Gen.

A true copy.

### STRASBURG, November 10.

In consequence of the check received by general Ney, the army of the Rhine has been forced to fall back to Manheim.

### LECH, November 24.

The whole of Suwarrow's army is in motion: To-morrow the head quarters will proceed from Augsburg; and from thence will march for Poland.

### AUGSBURG, November 26.

Almost all Suwarrows adjutants have left this city. A division of Russians have crossed the Lech.



### NEW LINE OF STAGES

To New York,

By the shortest and most pleasant road—passing through Frankford, Bustleton, Newtown, Pennington, Millstone, Boundbrook, Union Camp, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.

### THE SWIFTSURE

Starts from the Green Tree, No. 50 North Fourth Street, at 8 o'clock every morning, and arrives at New York early the next evening.

From New York it starts at 9 o'clock every day (Sundays excepted) and arrives at Philadelphia, early the next evening.

Fare for passengers 5 dollars, way passengers 6 cents per mile. Each passenger allowed 10lb of baggage. One hundred and fifty weight of baggage to pay the same as a passenger.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner, unless insured and received for by the Clerks of the different offices. Rate of insurance one per cent.

Apply to JOHN McCALLA, No. 50 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and to WILLIAM VANDERVOORT, No. 48 Courtland Street, N. E. corner of Greenwich Street, New York.

January 3. codf.

### THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

### Herby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM,

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

United States, Pennsylvania District, } ff.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, on and for the Pennsylvania District, on Friday the 31st day of January instant, at ten o'clock A.M. for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

1. Clark, and

2. Hogswaids Spirits,

distilled at a distillery within the City of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first branded or marked according to law—wherefore the same have been seized as forfeited.

By order of court,

D. CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Court.

January 18, 1800.

### WHEREAS,

A N attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, directed to the Sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Cleves Symmes at the suit of William Wells, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars—

And whereas, the said Sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Meeker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants—

Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c.

Elizabeth-town, July 3, 1799 (11) 1aw:12w