

# Foreign Intelligence.

## ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Extrait of a letter from the General in Chief to the Minister of War.

H. Q. at Mannheim, 26th Brumaire, November 17.

Yesterday, the 25th, I attacked the enemy's whole line, between Philippsburg and the Neckar. The first division, commanded by gen. Desobry, marched to the bridge on the right at Neulathen, where it had attacked the enemy with the greatest intrepidity, and beaten him back to Vaghaufel, after having taken 1000 prisoners, who were a part of the garrison of Philippsburg, and five pieces of cannon. The 16th demi brigade of infantry of the line, the buffes of the 2d regiment, and the 12th and 23d regiments of cavalry, have particularly distinguished themselves as the cuirassiers commanded by gen. Despagnes, and the light artillery under the orders of the chief of squadron Legras. The left Brigade of the same Division moved by Klizlock towards the Vessenthal, driving every where the enemy before it to Graben. The result of this movement was, that Philippsburg is blockaded again. The second division, commanded by gen. Decaen, has made an attack upon Roth with equal success. He marched his brigade, the right with rapidity by Mingsheim to Obflit. Forfeiting the difficulties that this column would have to overcome, in order to carry the strong positions which the enemy occupied upon the heights before the village, I moved with two regiments of cavalry, and one company of light artillery, at first to Vaghaufel by Vessenthal and Humbuch, and afterwards to Forcz and Bruchsal, from whence the enemy was driven and pursued as far as Bretten. The left brigade was advancing at the same time upon Gotesheim. The reserve of cavalry, under the orders of gen. Haupt, perfectly seconded his operations, particularly the carabinieri. The third division, commanded by general Ney, which was to have advanced against Elitz, notwithstanding the great force opposed to it, had no less success; after an obstinate combat, it obtained possession of Vaiblar, Esinges and Sintzheim. The fourth division, under the orders of gen. Bursy d'Hilliers, was charged with clearing the right bank of the Neckar, and advancing against Dilsberg and Langenze. This division perfectly executed its orders. The three last divisions made about 200 prisoners. Our loss on this day was very considerable, that of the enemy on the contrary, was considerable. We have taken besides 1200 prisoners, five pieces of cannon, many caissons and the baggage wagons. All the troops have displayed the greatest courage; officers and soldiers all deserve the highest praise.

## TURIN, November 12.

The whole loss of the French army under gen. Championnet, on the 4th and 5th to the 8th inst. in the engagements with gen. Meias and Kray, is stated at 13,000 men killed and wounded, drowned and taken prisoners; the number of the latter increased every day to the 8th inst. In an engagement which happened on the 24th of October, near the river Bombia, the brave gen. Karacizay was in the greatest danger. A bullet penetrated his coat pocket, and would have entered his left thigh had it not been stopped by a roll of maps. In the different actions from the 24th of October to the 18th November, great numbers of the new conscripts were put to the sword by the Austrian cavalry, who thought them to be Geneve peasants, as they wore no regimentals.

## MANHEIM, November 15.

This day gen. Lecourbe returned to the army at Bruchsal, which it is expected will make a general attack.—The guides, with four pieces of horse artillery, has set off before him.

Skirmishes have taken place with the armed peasants near Weinheim.

Yesterday evening the guides of the army of the Rhine set out from Bruchsal, with four pieces of horse artillery. The Gen. in chief, Lecourbe, it is said, will set out to-night for the army. It is presumed, that this day or to-morrow there will be a general attack.

The garrison of Mannheim yesterday took the oath decreed by the legislative commissions.

## ITALY, November, 18.

Previous to the surrender of Ancona on the 11th inst. the garrison had made a desperate rally on the 2d, to drive the allies again from the heights on which the besieged had their hospital, and from whence the fortrefs could be bombarded. After an obstinate engagement the French were obliged to retreat into the city with a loss of thirty five thousand men. General Mounier and another general who commanded in the fort of the Capuchins were wounded on this occasion. On account of the stormy weather the Russian and Turkish frigates had been obliged to raise the blockade; but the Imperial gun-boats which had been confrosted at Venice, had come to anchor in the roads of Ancona, and blockaded the harbour. The latter took several French ships laden with provisions, which had attempted to enter the harbour.

The corps of generals Haddick, Karacizay and Rohan have joined gen. Kray, who is marching against Gavi on the road to Genoa.

## STUTGARD, November 22.

The position of the armies, between the Neckar and the Rhine, is still nearly the same. The French are entrenched at Heidenheim, and their patrols extend to Bretten.

## RATISBON, November 24.

Since yesterday it is reported that a courier has arrived with dispatches for Prince Suwarrow, revoking the orders for the Russian army to return home, and that it is to march to the Rhine.

## HAMBURGH, December 1.

The king of Prussia is flattered by the attention of Buonaparte and Sicyes, and the union of citizen Durce fritt and camp to Buonsparte, will, at least, tend to confirm the connection subsisting between France and Prussia, as far as that measure can be confidently adopted.

## December 2.

The misunderstanding which exists between the Russians and Austrians is now confirmed by the Petersburg and Court Gazette. General Suwarrow states in his official report, that Baroz Thugut, in promising the British minister at Vienna that the Archduke Charles would continue in Switzerland, had deceived him by such an assurance. In his dispatch from Taverna, he made use of the following language:—"The Austrian General Teller and his commissaries deceive us by their equivocal promises. This is the fifth day we have lost at Taverna."

Under such circumstances it is not to be expected that the order which Suwarrow has received to return to Russia will be countermanded; and it is probable that the French will take advantage of those dispositions, to conclude a separate peace with Austria.

## CAUTION.

THE Public is cautioned against receiving the Subscribers Note in favor of, and indorsed by Thomas W. Francis, dated yesterday, at 6 days after date for eight hundred dollars. The note is in the hand writing of the Subscriber, and at the bottom a memorandum by the indorser, to the credit of the drawer, Thomas W. Francis. This note together with a contract between Charles Williamson, and Charles Hale for lands in township, No. 4, in the 5th range of Strueter county, State of New Jersey, and sundry other papers, contained in a Pocket Book, were taken from the Subscribers desk last evening. As the above can be of no use to the person who has carried them off, should they be returned, no questions shall be asked.

## SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

February 6

To William Wills & John Armstrong.

## GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE seen your advertisement "To the Public" whereby you offer your services to locate United States Military Land Warrants, and in which you assert that you "possess superior information to any other," and that you can locate warrants "the most advantageously." As I believe you have not explored more of the Military District than some other persons who also offer their services to locate warrants—permit me to suggest the propriety of altering your advertisement, so as to do justice to those whose knowledge of the Military Land, is at least equal to that which you possess. I do not mean that all who advertise as locaters are superior, or even equal to you, in the knowledge of it. See advertisements by persons who have never explored a single range, and by others who have been over but a small part of the Military Land—to these your advertisement would apply; but as you claim all other locaters as inferior to yourselves. I have taken the liberty of giving you the above advice, which if attended to with candour will, for the present satisfy.

## A LOCATER.

February 5.

## 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,

## Heroby 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 fevered Desires 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 committing to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

## RICHARD SODERSTROM.

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

## CITY OF WASHINGTON.

## THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS OR CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for 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 thereof, either to Thomas M. Van S. Co. or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodgett.

December 17

## A PAIR OF SADDLE-BAGS,

WAS FOUND

ON the night of the 31st January during the Snow Storm—the owner upon describing the contents and paying the cost of this advertisement, will have them restored to him, by applying at the Board Yard, adjoining the new Roman Church in North Fourth Street.

February 1.

February 1.

## Take Notice,

THAT the co-partnership of the Subscribers heretofore trading under the firm of Wister, Price and Wister, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring them in for settlement, and those who are in debted thereto above six months, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM WISTER, JOHN M. PRICE, JOHN WISTER, jun.

N. B. The business in future will be carried on by WILLIAM WISTER and JOHN WISTER, jun. under the firm of WILLIAM & JOHN WISTER, jun. who have on hand an assortment of dry goods as usual.

Feb. 5. 333W

OFFICE FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMISSION BUSINESS, Transacted extensively.

Money advanced on good Notes of Hand, Mortgages and Merchandize. Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Also, Purchases and Sales of Houses and Lands made.

By JAMES NEWPORT, No. 25 Arch Street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4

## 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 Odham, 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 OLDFHAM, Administrator. January 30. 2aw6w.

## A valuable Estate for sale, IN VIRGINIA.

THE NORWICH LANDS, MILLS, AND APPENDAGES.

## THIS ESTATE

IS situated in the county of Henrico, on Four Mile Creek, near its junction with James River, about 12 miles from the city of Richmond, and nearly the same distance from Petersburg.

There is about 150 acres of land, and the whole of it good soil for agriculture, and a full proportion of it very suitable for graze; about one half of it is cleared and in a state fit for immediate cultivation, the rest is in woods and well covered with useful timber of different kinds. As to the improvements on the farm, there is a decent dwelling house with the usual out houses, a good brick spring house, and a large new excellent barn, one story of brick, and the other framed work, two orchards of apples and of peaches, in full perfection and good fruit.

The mills consist of three pair of bur stones for the grinding of wheat, and one pair of stones for grinding of corn, all of proved good quality, worked by superior water wheels and double gears, with all the latest improvements for dressing, cleaning, bolting and elevating the wheat and flour, all executed in the best manner and of the best materials and quite new.—The mill house is large and convenient, being 46 feet by 72 feet with five floors, the two lower stories are brick, the rest framed work executed in the most substantial manner; the house and machinery of the mills will be found unexceptionable, and they are situated as to be free from all rigour from the frosts or inundation of the water courses.—There is a very convenient druck bake house two stories high, with two large ovens; a very good house for the proprietor or manager, a store room, counting room, kitchen, &c. also suitable houses for millers, cooper, and bakers.—The tide water from James River flows to the walls of the mill, where boats of three to four hundred bushels burthen can receive their loads out of the mill, and in one miles distance, ships of any size that navigate James River, can load in great safety.

The neighborhood is healthy—very respectable as to inhabitants, being mostly independent farmers, and the soil is in general very justly esteemed equal to any on James River, for the growing of wheat; upon a moderate calculation, the average annual crops of the neighborhood equally convenient if not more so, to the Norwich Mills, than to any other market, amount to between thirty and forty thousand bushels of wheat.—Mr. John P. Gordon who lives on the premises at present, will shew the whole to those who may incline to view it.

I would prefer a purchaser who could pay down the principal part of the purchase money, and would give a very advantageous bargain;—or I will sell on a credit convenient to the purchaser, the interest being paid annually. I will wait for a purchaser till the 15th day of March next, and if not then sold, I will be glad to treat with a tenant for a lease, on terms which may be mutually agreeable. I have offered the whole of this estate for sale, on a presumption that the purchaser of the mills would incline to have the land also, for a supply of building timber, oven wood and hoop poles; but if it be more agreeable to him to take the mills and a few acres of land, he shall be accommodated accordingly.

## DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, February 5.

United States Pennsylvania District.

## 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, in 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

3 Hogsheds Spirits,

diffused at a distillery within the city of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first brandied 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.

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non valuit inlautis tyranni, Mente quatit folda.

## COMMUNICATION.

The Legislative Body of Pennsylvania have passed a resolve to prepare a portrait or portraits of the late General Washington, to grace the apartments of state. Massachusetts have done the same, but with this difference: Pennsylvania, like her democratic politics, has offered nothing more than shadow to support his glorious memory; whilst Massachusetts has offered substance,—even a statue of marble, like their Federal Characters, permanent to the end of time.

These are to certify that Mr. Gabriel Christie, of Harford county, in the State of Maryland, made use of the following expressions, at the house of Mrs. Bicker, Philadelphia, early in July last, in the presence of Messrs. Dent, Sprig, and Smith, members of Congress, and Adam Gordon and myself, lodgers in said house, That he, Gabriel Christie, wished that "The President of the United States was poisoned," or "That some person would poison him;" and after some further remarks by said Christie, he observed that he wished "The President a birth in Heaven, and that if God would not receive him, he wished him to the Devil, but he was fearful that neither would receive him, and that he should be troubled with him longer.—The above observations were made by Mr. Christie without any from the company, to draw them from him, nor was any kind of reply made thereto.

WILLIAM DAWSON, 3d.

Elkton, 13th August, 1798.

[The above certificate has been transmitted to us for publication.] No reason is assigned why it has not made its appearance before, although it must strike every person as a circumstance which ought to have been exposed. We abstain from comment, in order to give room for any defence which may be set up, if defence there can be, of language so indecent and outrageous.]

The Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. is elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts, Major General of the 9th Division of Militia of that State.

A writer in a late New York paper while speaking of the Philosophy of Diseases, says, that he forsook the fever of last year; when the fact is, that he publicly told us that we were not then to expect the malady. He, with the same kind of wisdom, tells us of an agreement between snow, hail and the yellow fever, and vaunts that he has noted in history the death of Oysters.

I have noticed (says he) in MY history the death of Oysters; but whether in a dirge, monody, or in elegiac strains, we are still in the dark.

The unskillful issue of revolutions in Government, as evinced in the case of the French Republic, may possibly have the effect to cool the hot and lusty zeal of our patriotic citizens in that behalf. It may now be apparent to certain wise ones, that the abolition of the present Confederate Government, the public execution of the Federates, and the founding of a Republic one and indivisible, though it might afford scope for Dantons, Talleyrands, Marrats, Egalites and Robespierres, might also, produce a Cromwell, a Monk or a Buonaparte.

Tom Paine, awake only at every new revolution, lately sent in a bundle of Constitutions to Buonaparte, and received in return therefor a case of excellent Nantz Brandy.—Thus we see this great man knows in what kind of coin to pay every one who has claims upon him.

Since the French Republic is overthrown, we shall not probably hear so many alarms sounded respecting the danger of Republican Liberty from despotic conspiracies. It is often the case in such instances, that the more real danger there exists, the less noise we hear about it.

After denying during many days, the authenticity of the late news, the Aurora people at length believed it, because Mr. Jefferson believed it. Why this is as it should be. The nullius in verba jurare in verba magistri, of Horace, is here wisely rejected for the advice of Pope—and they consult this master-Quiz of an oracle, upon a point of politics, just as an old Lazar would the Physician on whom he had been accustomed to rely.

"I'll do what Mead and Chelmeden advise To keep my limbs and to preserve my eyes."

The Paris papers advertise for sale, a Comedy called L'Inconnu, or Misanthropie et R. penitir. It is a translation into French verse, of a Comedy, which has been also translated into English, and called The Stranger, from the pen of a dreary old Dutchman, who takes this method of infusing the madness of illumination into the minds of the lower orders of people.

In the same paper is advertised another work, with this title, couched in the highest style of revolutionary fanaticism: Analytical treatise on man, with the code of his duties, and his social code conformed to the object of his terrestrial creation; by the citizen Gabriel-Victor Benjamin Mariette.

## MR. PENNO.

On what sure grounds can we hope that the tender spurs of American genius will ever become twigs, if every ill natured critic is permitted to grub and prune at random.

Such was the remark of a patriotic friend, on reading certain envious notes on a sublime Elegiac compliment to the memory of Washington. This insular carps at the couplet wherein our hero is represented as being

dangerous in defeat and dreadful in retreat.

Surely none but a dence or driveller in the Baths could find fault with such exalted sublimity. For my part I only lament that the too diffident author gave the check to Pegasus before he had perfected his climax. For an hero

dangerous in defeat and dreadful in retreat

might without any additional licence, be made to

conquer all when beat.

An enemy to snarling critics.

In the French Senate, just before the last *Bouleversment*, it was decreed, that the order of expulsion from the country, should not apply to those emigrants shipwrecked at Calais, who, besides the crime of emigration, were culpable in other respects meriting capital punishment.

Bousteville-Dumetz, Kaymer, and Berg-rac, combatted these opinions: they observed that the individuals in question could be considered only as shipwrecked unfortunates; that their return to France was not an effect of their will and that it would be barbarous to put them to death after their having been saved from the fury of the waves.

Guyonard and Letourneux contended that they ought to be judged in the fullest rigour of the laws against emigrants, because for the enemy and those aimed against their own country.

The reader while he peruses with repulsive horror, a decree which dooms to death 600 unhappy gentlemen, call by ill fortune on a barbarous and inclement shore, will call to mind, that ancient trait in the character of the Spaniard, which has been so often and so finely enlarged on by didactic writers. He will also note that, thus, the monstrous authors of this enormity perished in the perpetration of outrages upon humanity and all the charities of life, to the very last point of the duration of their dynasty.

Although our walks seldom tend towards the tabernacles of Democracy, and although we are consequently often in the dark with respect to the arcana of that infernal sect, we ventured a few days since to assert an opinion, that the disruption of the French Republic and the assumption of arbitrary power by Buonaparte, the Italian, would have the swiftness of the American Democrats. It is so; and it is so, for the most natural of reasons. They have sworn-faithy to leaders who have far years been aiming, or rather driving at the same issue. It is by a very simple operation of thought, therefore, that they approve and applaud the victory of Buonaparte, even though it be over their levelly, darling Republicanism.

It is impossible to calculate, from the late events which have taken place in France, what form of government, or order of things that nation will finally rest upon. The late Mr. Burke, who surveyed the French revolution with a prophetic eye, observed, in his celebrated reflections on that event, that "the republic could hardly remain in its present form; but before its final settlement it might be obliged to pass through great varieties of untried beings" and in all its transmigrations to be purified by fire and blood." This has been the case. The first principle of the revolution was that of a reformed monarchy. This was defended by their greatest men—Sieyes, Mirabeau, &c. It was when the reign of terror had bound down and enslaved the minds of the people, that this principle was abandoned, and the monarchy overthrown; but they have ever since, in all their changes preferred at least the semblance of a representative government. Of this they are now deprived, and the whole power is concentrated in the hands of a triumvirate. Whether, after all her transmigrations and purifications, France shall revert back to her first principle, or whatever may be the form of government which shall finally restore her to tranquillity, a long course of time will be necessary to heal the wounds made by the revolution, and her example will be a caution to other nations, how they destroy, instead of reforming their institutions.

[Salem Gas.

The Constitution, of 44 guns, captain Talbot, was cruising off the Mole the 18 inst. in co. with the Boston, of 32 guns, captain Little.

The General Greene, of 32 guns, Capt. Perry, was at the Cape, refitted and ready for sea.

A stated meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at their Hall on Friday, February 7th, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

THOMAS. P. SMITH, Sec.

THE members of the society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, at the Carpenters' Hall, on the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening.

February 7.