

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 20.

Sir Sidney Smith to Buonaparte.

When Sir Sidney Smith was in the Temple, he wrote with a pencil upon the walls of his prison, the following address. Four prisoners, who were after Sir Sidney's departure, confined in the very room he occupied, desired the gaoler, the moment they entered it, to remark that the writing on the wall was anterior to their arrival.

"The Temple, Oct. 26, 1798.

"The wheel of fortune makes strange revolutions.—but to deserve the name of revolution it is necessary that the turn of the wheel should be complete. You are now as high as you can be; well! I do not envy your happiness, for I have a greater happiness, still, that of being as low in the career of ambition as one can descend; so let the capricious dame turn her wheel ever so little, I must ascend; by the same rule you must descend."

"I do not make this remark to disgust you; but to convey to you the same consolation I feel when you shall have arrived at the same point I have.—Yes, where I now am, you will be; you will inhabit this very prison; why not as well as myself? I did not think that I should more than you do now. In a war of party, it is a crime, in the eyes of one's opponents, to discharge one's duty well; you do now, and of course you are sharpening the daggers of your enemies against you."

"It is true, that it is needless to prove to you, that you will come here, because you must be here to read these lines: you will, without doubt, have this apartment, because the keeper is an honest man, and will certainly give you the best, as he has given me."

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN IN SWITZERLAND.

It was upon the frontiers of Switzerland that the danger was the most pressing: and that it was the most easy to send reinforcements, which arriving successively by different routes, were directed at the same time to the centre and wings of Massena's army, while the Archduke could only receive the Russian divisions by Schaffhausen, in the rear of his right, and all at once, at a fixed and known epoch. This augmentation of force, would of course be very considerable, and composed of good troops, particularly infantry; but it was their first essay in a mountain war, in which they were to be immediately employed; they could not be compared to those corps of Austrian troops, mixed with mountaineers, Tyrolese and Swiss, who had defended the Vorarberg, reconquered the Grisons and St. Gothard, and the greater part of the small cantons. Gen. Suvarrow, having undertaken and covering at once the siege of Coni and Tortona, which must be followed by the taking of Genoa, and complete the career of his conquest in Italy, could not, till General Kray's corps had joined him, restore to the Archduke the army of General Bellegarde, who had besides suffered much: and the feeble diversion which he had directed General Haddick to make on the side of the Valais, was not sufficient to enable the Archduke to flatter himself with re-establishing the balance between his force and that of Massena, if the latter could act before the arrival of the Russians. Massena in fact attacked, and gained a great advantage; he fulfilled his part of the operations agreed upon, and entirely removed the left wing of the Austrian army. Joubert and Moreau, on the contrary, found Suvarrow still superior in number, reinforced by General Kray, who in the speedy surrender of Mantua had permitted to join the grand army. They were defeated.

Although General Massena had for some time received orders from the new directors to resume the offensive immediately, he resisted the indiscreet eagerness of his government, incurred their anger, and received orders to give up the command of the army. Having calculated the degree of speed which the Russian troops could use, he preferred the wise resolution of maturing his plan, and of striking a blow which would be so much the surer by its being delayed, because each day increased his numerical force without the Archduke having been able to prevent him nor procure the same advantage himself. It appears also, that the want of resources, and the difficulty of subsistence in a country exhausted by two great armies, and not productive, had retarded his reinforcements, and even disgusted part of the army.

It was on the 17th August, that the first column of the Russian army of twenty six thousand men, under General Rimski Korakow, were to arrive at Schaffhausen; it was on the 11th that Massena commenced his movement: he had re-inforced his right wing, commanded by General Lecourbe, as much as he could, without too much uncovering his centre, opposite Zurich, and weakening his left, stretching to the Rhine. As he proposed to detach that right wing entirely from the centre, to render his marches, manœuvres, and attacks on the whole mass of the great Alps, from the Valais to the Lake of Zurich, entirely independent, he endeavored to fix, on the opposite side, the attention of the Archduke, and succeeded in concealing from him, by very warm attacks on the centre of his position, the reinforcements which he had sent General Lecourbe, and prevented him from putting in practice the same manœuvre on his left, and from supporting Generals Jellachich and Simschen. The latter occupied, on the Upper Reufs,

and in the space between St. Gothard and Lake Zurich, only the principal points of a chain of two extensive positions; these different corps, which altogether did not exceed 20,000 men, could neither furnish sufficient reserves to check the columns which attempted to cut off their communications, nor sustain themselves by their own strength, notwithstanding the advantages of the ground in isolated posts, or in camps, which might be turned and taken in the rear, by a superior force.

On the 12th and 13th of August General Massena encouraged some affairs of advanced posts in the environs of Baden. On the 14th at day break, favored by a thick fog, he pushed one column beyond the Limat. It carried first one of the grand guards, penetrated into the camp of the cavalry, where a regiment of dragoons, and some Squadron of hussars had to sustain a very warm attack in which they suffered considerable loss. This surprise spread alarm at Zurich.—The French had pushed to the outlets of the city, and had made their way to the rear of some points of the line; attacked in their turn by superior forces, and taken in flank by two batteries they defended themselves most obstinately; much blood was shed, and unfortunately, the Swiss in the two armies met and charged with fury; at length Gen. Massena withdrew his columns to the left of the Limat, and on the 15th, the centre of each army was in its old position.

During this attack, all the columns on the right, whose total force on this side and on the other of the Lake of Lucerne was including in it the division of Thureau in the Valais, about 30,000 men, broken up at once, and proceeded against the posts occupied by the imperialists.

The French division, commanded by general Chabran, passed the Sihl, surprised or drove back the Austrian posts on the western side of Lake Zurich, ascended the heights of Richterwyl, Etzel and Schindelleggi, turned and attacked with advantage a pretty considerable Austrian corps, which occupied the strong position between Lachen and Einsiedeln (*notre dame des hermites*).—This intermediate corps, between the Austrian army and the left wing, which, occupying the course of the Reufs, covered the cantons of Schwyz and Uri, was almost all either destroyed, dispersed, or taken. It was under the orders of general Jellachich; the latter, obliged to abandon his posts on Lake Zurich, could not even keep the post of Rapperschwyl; he left open the canton of Glarus, and fell back on the centre of the army; the French pushing their advanced guards even in sight of Pfaffikon, threatened the position of Zurich. This first success checked the communication of the rest of the Archduke's left wing with the centre of his army, and favored the movements, and attacks of general Lecourbe upon Schwyz, and the course of the Reufe from Altdorf to Mount St. Gothard—the development of this front of attack was from 18 to 20 common leagues (11 German miles).

To follow with interest the brilliant and singular expedition of general Lecourbe upon the Reufe, it is necessary to observe attentively the mass of the high Alps, the constant march of nature in the formation of those masses, and ever uniform in her most imperceptible labors: every where do the laws of gravitation disclose and explain her secrets. The waters, falling from the higher parts, where the reservoirs are as it were suspended, produce every where similar effects, and according to their volume, their mass, and their current, furrow more or less deeply the surface of the globe, divide territories and separate mountains.

Thus, in the great Alps, the torrents, escaping from beneath snow and ice, fall in different directions into valleys so narrow and so deeply excavated by the rapid fall and ravages of their waters, that the declivities of those enchanted mountains render them inaccessible in every other direction than that of the bed of the torrents which have forced their passage.—It is necessary then to ascend to their very source, to the common level, to be able to penetrate from one valley into another, to choose between them, to command those issues, to open or shut at will those barriers which the caprice of the waters has raised between those masses broken and separated in the explosions of the globe. It is true, that the very caprice may have opened in these great declivities some lateral issues, by which we may communicate from one great valley to another, by following the course of brooks, and seizing their point of contact, or their level on opposite sides; but it may be conceived, that these communications must be rare, and more replete with difficulties and obstacles, than the high principal valleys.

The late decree of the French consulate withdrawing all further supplies for the maintenance of their prisoners, was extremely sudden and unexpected; as only a few days before M. Perigeux, the banker, remitted to Mr. Hammerly 60,000l. on this account, with a promise that the payments should be regularly made in future. Capt. Swinburne also brought over a bill of exchange for 1100l. for the same service.

A story is current in the higher circles, that Buonaparte has written a letter to the Grand Signior, to assure him that it never was his intention to settle in Egypt, but that the French went thither to punish the Mamelukes. It is said that he wishes to withdraw the army, and to make peace with the Porte.

It is a Russian, and not a British force, that has for some time past blockaded the port of Genoa.

It is reported that the Ex-Director Barthelmy has applied to the Consulate for leave to return to France. Should he be refused that permission, it is said, he will go to America.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late house of *Travis & Bryson*, of Lexington, Kentucky, are hereby informed, that a dividend of such moneys of that firm, as have been received by the subscriber, will be made on the twentieth day of April next, among those creditors who shall have before that time furnished their accounts properly attested to

WILSON HUNT.

Acting assignee.

March 15.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,
(At Public Vendue)
On Second Day, the 24th of this Instant,
ON THE PREMISES

SEVERAL LOTS OF LAND,
PLEASANTLY situated on the main road leading from Philadelphia to New York, in Lower Dublin township, in the county of Philadelphia, between the 10 and 11 mile stones, containing from one to five acres each; one other Lot, containing about thirty acres, lying on the road leading from said road to Butleton; there are on said lot a good stone dwelling house, a good apple orchard, about six acres of well timbered land, the remainder cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

For further particulars, acquire of the owner, on the premises.

JONATHAN PAUL.

3d month, 13th.

TERMS

Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE
JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

From the commencement
Of the American War, in 1774, to
the present time,

INCLUDING
The Reports of Heads of Departments, of
Committees, and other Official and Private
Papers of that Body, now first per-
mitted to be made public.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octavo.
Each volume will contain above 500 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound, but, as the publisher does not intend to print more than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in these rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost indispensable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, cheerfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.
"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"Respectfully sheweth,
"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconveniences by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be diffused among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom, render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorials may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M. Keen, John D. Cox, Charles Heatly, Senfom Levy, P. Rofs, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Millin, Joseph B. McKean, John Brockly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Lewis, James Gibson, M. Keppole, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Millar, John C. Wells, John L. Leib, Alexander I. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M. Fox, John Nixon, Robert Wain, Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole, James Cruikshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmut, Peter De Haven, John Duulap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
"JONATHAN W. GONDY, CLERK."

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorized and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

may 20.

NOTICE.

THOMAS HAWTHORN,
Of the City of Philadelphia, MERCHANT,
HAVING

ON the 9th day of Aug. 1799, assigned all his Estate, real, personal and mixed, to JOHN M. NESBITT and JONATHAN MEREDITH.—All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hawthorn or to the late house of Hawthorn and Kerr, are desired to pay their respective balances to

JONATHAN MEREDITH,
Acting Assignee.

February 21.

SALE OF ELEGANT REAL ESTATE.

ON MONDAY

THE 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchant's Coffee House in Second Street, will positively be sold, without reserve, belonging to George Meade, Esq.—an elegant & stony BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, almost new, and finished in the modern stile, No. 78, on the fourth side of Walnut street, two doors below Fourth street, and now in the occupation of Mr. Simon Walker (son-in-law to Mr. John Ashley.) This house is under rent for one year, from the 1st of November, 1799, at \$40 dollars per annum.

The lot on which it is erected, is 23 feet in front and feet in depth. The remainder of the lot was thro' mistake sold some time past, being 24 feet 9 inches in front, and in depth. It shall be valued by three honest men chosen by the parties who have securities on the premises, which Mr. Meade will account for to those who have security on the property.

ALSO,
Two Brick Stables, and a Coach House, in Walnut street between 4th and 5th street, adjoining Mr. Marshall's meeting house. The Stables have the privilege of an alley of 11 feet into 5th street. They will be sold separately; one of them will hold 4 horses and two carriages, and is now rented for £.50 per annum. The other stable will hold 3 horses and one carriage, and is now rented for £.37 10. They are both arched and laid in mortar, with two inch plank, and the cellar will hold 100 pipes of wine—Also,

A LOT OF GROUND, in 4th street, 20 feet front, and 49 and an half feet deep, subject to the annual ground rent of 6 dollars and 3 cts. This lot has the privilege of a 3 feet alley adjoining.

Conditions of sale will be approved indorsed notes at 6, 9, 12 and 15 months. On the house in Walnut street, there is a mortgage of £.1630 payable to Edward Stiles, Esq. and on the stable there is a mortgage of £.500 payable to Samuel Williams. These mortgages may by a considerable time be regularly paying the interest.

March 11.

AND
ON MONDAY the 24th instant at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling house of George Meade, Esq. on the north side of Market street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, being the house occupied as the Post Office during the last sickness, and immediately opposite to Mr. John Dunlap's,

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH,
A very extensive and general assortment of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,

Being of the first quality and in the highest preservation, consisting of almost every article in the House keeping line; such as Mahogany Side Boards, Chairs, Dining, Pembroke, Card and other tables; Secretaries' Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Beds, Bedsteads, Plate and Plated ware, China Glass, Marble Ornaments, Marble Bells, &c. &c.

ALSO—a complete set of mahogany chairs, feet, curtains, &c. covered with blue damask sufficient for a large dining room.

The goods may be viewed on the Friday and Saturday preceding the day of sale, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and should the day prove unfavorable, the sale will be postponed until the next fair day.

EDWARD POLE, & Co.
Auctioneers.

March 10.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, at New-town, Cheller Ferry, Queen Anne's county, State of Maryland, the following negroes, viz. a woman named Nanny, went away on the 23d January, 1799, and took with her a Mulatto female child, about two years old, named Arianna. Nanny is a dark yellow negro, about five feet four or five inches high, remarkably handsome for a negro. Her clothing unknown as she took a variety of good cloaths with her—she went off with a negro fellow, named Peter, and calls himself Peter Simpson, he is the property of a certain William Bowers of Talbot county. Rate as above, who has advertised one hundred dollars reward for him. Peter is a stout well made yellow fellow, about 6 feet one inch high, is a tolerable good Carpenter. Nanny passes for his wife, but her real husband is named Bob, who belongs to her master. It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Salem in the Jerseys, as they were there in October last, and by information, Peter had built himself an house to live in, between Rum Bridge and Gold Town; it is likely they may have changed their names and may have passed, as Peter can write a middling hand; it is probable Nanny has another child, as it was thought she was in a pregnant state when she went away.

The noted Ferry-man Charles, who calls himself Charles Rodney; he went off on the 18th of February last, he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or nine inches high, about forty years old, stoops in his shoulders when he walks, a scar on his head very perceptible—he took with him a small bay mare about 4 or 5 years years old, her mane trimmed and bob tail'd; his clothing unknown, as he carried off a variety of cloaths; it is probable he has changed his name, as he is a very artful, sensible fellow, he can read tolerably well; it is likely he may hire himself to drive a wergen, being well acquainted with that business, driving for the army during the war; he also perhaps may have a pass.

The above reward will be given for the aforesaid two negroes, viz. Nanny and Charles, if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars for Nanny and child, if taken in this state, & 20 do. Charles if taken in this state and secured in jail, so as I may get them again. If brought home all reasonable charges shall be paid by me.

JOHN QUIMBY.

March 3.

w&la.w.

JACOB SPERRY, & Co.

No. 195 Market Street,
Offer for sale at reasonable prices, for approved paper, or in barter for Coffee,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Entitled to Drawback:

20 Cases Cross a-la-Morlaix.	1 case Ladies' Shoes
4 do. Do. halves	5 cases fine Elberfeld Linens
4 do. Rouans	4 do. Siamois
4 do. Matillas Royales.	3 do. Silesta hankies.
10 do. Casserillos or white rolls of 12 & half yard.	2 do. Damask table linen assorted with napkins
8 do. Checks and stripes.	3 do. Moreas
3 do. Fine Elberfeld Checks	4 do. Flanders Bed Ticks, 6 4, 9-4 and 10-4
4 do. Contils and Listados	4 do. Cotton Bed Ticks
1 do. Check shirts.	1 do. Thread Stockings, Gloves & pantaloons
16 do. Oil cloths.	1 do. Kid Gloves
10 do. Types of all numbers, plain, white, blue and wild.	2 do. Ribbons
200 Travelling cases of different sizes.	3 do. Garnets and Pearls
4 cases cut flint Decanters, pint & quart	2 cases assorted Ironmongery
3 cases gilt tumblers	2 do. Scythes, 10 hands.
1 case wine glasses	4 do. Coffee mills
172 boxes of Window Glass, 8 by 10	3 Cables of 125 fathoms each, 9 & 10 inch.
2 cases Sealing Wax	

With an extensive assortment of Looking Glass Plates of the following sizes, 16-12, 17-10, 17-13, 18-14, 20-12, 22-13, 24-14, 26-15, and 28-16, and a variety of other goods usually imported from Hamburg.

March 11. d6t—ta.w.

Removal of Medicines.

THOMAS CLAYTON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed the whole Stock in trade of the late firm of J. J. MALCOM & Co. druggists to the sign of Forthegill's Golden Head, No. 97 South Second Street, directly opposite to the City Tavern, where the business in all its branches will be conducted as heretofore in conjunction with WILLIAM LEHMAN, under the firm of WILLIAM LEHMAN & Co.

March 6. d6t.

A MISTAKE.

AS Mr. Thomas Clayton, in his advertisement above, has indirectly asserted that I have declined business, I feel it my duty to inform my friends and the public, that I continue the Drug and Apothecary Business, as usual, at the old stand, sign of Forthegill's golden head, No. 26, fourth Second street, a little below opposite Black Horse Alley, where may be had, constantly, every article in the line.

JOHN J. MALCOM.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

For shipping, with plain approved directions, put up at an hour's notice.

March 7.

THE DELEGATES

Appointed by the different Fire Companies

ARE reminded, that the Association will meet at Carpenters' Hall, on Monday next the 17th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening; at which time they are requested punctually to attend, with their credentials.

March 13.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS,

Near the corner of Arch and Ninth Streets.

ALSO,
To be Sold or Let,

A number of excellent Pasture Lots, On the Wissahickon road, about half a mile from the city.

Enquire at No. 28 North Fifth Street.
November 15. d6tawf

WATER-OFFICE.

Centre Square, February 5, 1800.

IN compliance with the instructions of the Committee for watering the city, and with my own inclinations, every possible admittance and information has been given to those citizens who have visited the Works during their progress. The Engines are now arrived, and are immediately to be put up, and it is hoped that it will be thought reasonable and just, both to the Public, and to the Contractor for the Engines, that the workmen should not be interrupted. As a very few months will fully gratify the curiosity of the citizens, by shewing them the Engines in full operation, a temporary exclusion of all visitors from the Engine houses cannot appear improper.

B. H. LATROBE, Engineer.
February 13. d6t.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND,

LIVING on the Potomac River, county of Northumberland, State of Virginia; containing about 1400 acres—its situation is equal to any other in the Northern Neck, remarkable for every kind of wild fowl, oysters, fish and crab, and none better for health. It is about the same distance from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk, and not more than one days sail from either. There are three improved plantations with dwelling houses, the one known by the name of Exeter Lodge, formerly the residence of col. John Gordon, is an elegant two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a passage sixteen feet wide.

The other two are commodious and conveniently fitted, with good and suitable out houses, at one of which John Murphy, Esq. (now of Westmoreland county) lived several years; on this farm there is a good grist mill, with water sufficient to turn any number of stones; also convenient store houses and granaries on a public road, well situated for a country store. On each of these places there are fine apple and peach orchards. The greater proportion of the land is of the first quality, and near the half of the whole heavily timbered. The terms may be known by applying to Wm. P. Tebb's Baltimore, Postoffice G. Tebb's, Esq. of Richmond county, Virginia, or to Thomas Murgatroyd and Sons, Philadelphia.

Feb. 5-14. d.