

CONTINUATION OF Latest Foreign Intelligence.

It is confidently asserted, that Eali Affendi is going to reside at Paris as Ambassador from the Porte. It appears that the French were, on the 6th of November, still in possession of the bridge of Huningen...

The Hamburg mail, which became due yesterday, had not arrived when this paper was put to press, nor had Government received any further intelligence from Paris.

Mr. Timms, the messenger, set out yesterday, and not before, with dispatches for Lord Malmesbury. These it is generally considered, contain the final resolution of government on the subject of the present negotiation.

An extract of a letter from an Officer stationed at St. Marcou, dated Nov. 19, 1796. "The troops which for some months past had lined the French coast opposite to these islands; have marched from thence, being, as I am informed, ordered to reinforce the armies on the Rhine."

By the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Toulon, we are relieved from a late anxiety, lest admiral Jervis should be blockaded by them at Corsica. A Flemish paper received yesterday of the date of the 18th inst. speaks of a considerable commotion having manifested itself in different parts of Belgium...

The court of Lisbon has positively refused to accede to the insulting proposition made to it by the court of Spain. Being apprized of what was passing in Tyrol I hastened to set out on the 17th at day break, and we arrived on the 20th at mid day at Verona.

On the 23d, at day break, we found ourselves in the presence of the enemy. We attacked them with skill and bravery - Massena's division attacked them on the left; gen. Angereau on the right. Our success was complete.

The Santa Margarita of 38 guns, is gone up Hamoza to refit; the Edgar of 74 guns, and the Spitfire of 76 guns, are now going up. Came from Hamoza, and sailed for Fal-mouth, his majesty's Piabe of 33 guns, capt. Barlow; and Amazon of 30 guns, capt. Reynolds.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 21. "In consequence of an order received this morning by the Telegraph, his majesty's ships Larona of 38 guns, hon. capt. Legge, and Greyhound of 32 guns, capt. Young, immediately put to sea."

The French Directory have announced the proposition for an armistice with the Austrians, but it does not appear to have taken place except in regard to some out posts.

Nothing decisive on the subject of peace, but it is certain that negotiations are on foot between the Emperor and the Republic.

Mr. Pitt has proposed a mode of raising resources by subscription. On the 25th Dec. the Carteret, Captain Taylor, spoke with the Andromache, of Philadelphia, Simon Kinston, master, 35 days from Cadiz bound to New York.

ARMY OF ITALY. BUONAPARTE TO THE DIRECTORY.

It is my duty to give you an account of the operations which have taken place since the 14th. I was informed on the 14th, that an Austrian corps was advancing, and had encamped upon the Piave; I dispatched general Massena as soon as possible with a corps of observation, to Bassano on the Brenta, with orders to retire to Vicenza the moment the enemy should pass the Piave.

On the 13th, I ordered the attack upon Seguzano to be renewed, a place of which it was necessary we should be in possession, and being informed at the same time that the enemy had passed the Piave, I sent out with Angereau's division; we joined Massena's division at Vicenza, and marched on the 15th, and met the enemy, who had passed the Brenta, came upon them by surprise.

The division took its position on the 18th at Rivoli, and Corona, by a bridge which I had caused to be erected for that purpose. The loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. Being apprized of what was passing in Tyrol I hastened to set out on the 17th at day break, and we arrived on the 20th at mid day at Verona.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st, having learnt that the enemy had set out from Montebello, and had encamped at Villa Neva, we went from Verona, and fell in with their advanced guard at St. Martin. Angereau attacked it, routed it, and pursued it three miles; it escaped under night.

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General Quarters Verona, 23 Brumaire Nov 13. On the 13th Brumaire, the division of the Directory General Vaubois took its position at Corona. The enemy's army is advanced from Vicozza to Montebello, and from thence to St. Martin.

The General in chief has marched the corps which he had upon the Adige, which set out from Verona on the 21st, at three o'clock in the afternoon. It met the advanced guard of the enemy between St. Martin & St. Michel, which it routed, and pursued for the space of three miles.

General of division, Commander for the Republic in Cersica, at the head of a column of light-infantry, made himself master of the important height of Mortela, which has obliged the English fleet to evacuate the gulf of St. Florence.

VIENNA, November 12. A messenger is arrived here from lord Malmesbury at Paris, with dispatches for the English minister at the Imperial court, who immediately after had a long conference with Baron Thurgut; our minister of state.

The 4000 troops of Helt Darnstadt, which at first were to embark at Civita Vecchia, have now marched to Trieste, from whence they are to be conveyed to Gibraltar.

VIENNA, Nov. 11. (FROM THE EXTRAORDINARY VIENNA COURT GAZETTE)

The reports of field marshal Baron Alvinzy, state the following particulars respecting the battle of the 6th, near Bassano and Fonteniva; the consequences of which are highly important. The position of the army was as follows:—twelve battalions were posted near Fonteniva, and had their advanced posts on the opposite banks of the Brenta; one battalion was encamped near Cordignano, to cover the communication of the other corps, and eleven battalions were near Bassano.

On the 5th at break of day, accounts reached the field marshal from all sides, that Buonaparte had drawn in all his detachments from Legnano, Ferrara, Verona and Montebello, and even a part of his battering train; and had taken a position near Vicenza, with three divisions. These accounts having been found true on reconnoitering the enemy's position, the necessary dispositions were made to meet them, in case they should attempt an attack.

On the 6th, in the morning, the enemy attacked the van guard of field marshal Provera, near Fonteniva, the report of which having reached field marshal Alvinzy, the whole army was immediately ordered to advance, and two battalions were detached to Lenova, and one to Moroldica, to threaten the enemy's flank and rear, and to force them to desist from their attacks on field marshal Provera.

The night put a period to the action, during which, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the field marshal received the agreeable intelligence, that field marshal lieutenant Davidovich had rendered himself master of Trent. The situation of our troops having been much improved by this event, the field marshal resolved to attack the enemy on the 9th, in order vigorously to pursue the object of his expedition, if the enemy, on account of the severe loss they sustained on the 6th, should not retreat.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, the army began to move forward, both from Bassano and Fonteniva, and at nine o'clock at night, reached the camp near Scaldaferrero; three battalions having been left on the right flank near Moroldica, and the different columns ordered to form a junction between St. Pietro di Gu and Giolo. But no enemy was to be seen, except that the van guard of Provera's column overtook the rear of the French, which brought on a trifling skirmish between our troops and the enemy.

On the 8th, early in the morning, the field marshal reviewed the divisions of field marshal lieutenant Provera and Quosdanovich, and as it appeared to him indispensably necessary to pursue the enemy, already thrown into confusion, without allowing them time to rally and gather strength, the army put itself in motion at ten o'clock in the morning, and pursued the enemy in three columns, as far as Vicenza. On our approach they drew in their advanced posts, abandoned Vicenza, and retreated to Montebello.

The field marshal ordered his vanguard, under general Holzscholler, to take post at Altavilla, and the main body of his to occupy a position on the road to Verona, and was determined, in case the enemy should not evacuate Montebello in the course of the night, to dislodge them from thence the next morning. The French General Anstutz, who commanded the enemy's horse and van guard, was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and conducted to Vicenza.

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 13.—Continued. Mr. Harper said, they had been informed farther revenue was wanted. Every gentleman who had advocated a system of direct taxation, had taken pains to prove this, which was unnecessary.

of whose practice in this respect we had some knowledge. He confessed there were great difficulties attending this subject.

He confessed there were great difficulties attending this subject. He was not ashamed to confess himself very unequal not only to the task of indicating to the house what measures would be proper to be taken, but even of judging for himself on the subject.

Since the subject was full of difficulties on all sides, he said, they had only to chuse between evils. He was of opinion that whatever objections might be brought against the system of indirect taxation, that the inconveniences of that system were far less than those which would be found in a system of direct taxation.

It was well known, that the great population and wealth of this country lay near the sea coast, and that, in proportion as it was receded from, the population became thin and the country comparatively poor by being far removed from a market for the produce of the soil.

These observations were so well verified in that part of the country with which he was best acquainted, that though the most equitable valuation had taken place, yet a tax which had been laid in consequence of that valuation, had been collected with the greatest difficulty.

It would be found, therefore, from these statements (for the truth of which he appealed to every gentleman who had thought upon the subject) that let direct taxes be laid in whatever manner they might, they would bear extremely hard in some cases, though they might be perfectly light in others.

Indirect taxes, on the contrary, Mr. H. said, were collected with facility, and were voluntarily paid. If a man found himself pinched for money, he might refrain from purchasing, at least for a time, of such articles as were taxed, and not immediately necessaries of life, or he would make a less quantity serve him; but a direct tax could not be avoided, however unable a man might be to pay it.

Another objection, not less strong, to direct taxation, was the impossibility of apportioning such a tax equally. He said impossibility, and he was warranted in the expression. He was desirous of hearing how the committee of Ways and Means meant to apportion and collect this tax; but this information was withheld, and they were called upon to agree to the principle without any plan of carrying it into effect.