

CONTINUATION OF LATE
Foreign Intelligence.

VIA NEW-YORK.

From *Hamburg papers*, received by the ship *Black-River*, capt. Smith, in 48 days from Hamburg.

LOWER ELBE, July 20.

Armies of Italy.—The Vienna Court Gazette of the 10th inst. contains the capitulation of Bologna, against which place general Klenau had made those movements detailed in our last. The ordinary Vienna Court Gazette of the 17th contains only long details of the battles from the 17th to the 20th, which prove that in killed, wounded, and prisoners, Macdonald lost, in that period, 17,268 men, including 4 generals, 8 colonels, 502 staff and other officers, &c. whereas the Austro-Russians, combined, lost 3 generals, 149 staff and other officers, 4776 men, in killed and wounded. By this immense slaughter, which chiefly decided the fate of Italy, it appears, that the French must have fought with more desperation than military prudence.

Against the remains of Macdonald's army of 16,700 men, at the utmost, above 30,000 Austro-Russians are now marching; and general Klenau, who entered Bologna on the 30th ult. left that place the next day, with his advanced guard of 13,000 men, to enter Tuscany, after having taken, near Bologna, three chests with Roman coins, and some hundreds of waggons with baggage, ammunition, and precious effects, destined for Paris.

Prince Sulkowsky, who was supposed to have arrived at Vienna with official intelligence of fresh victories over general Moreau, brought the above details of the former actions. But, if we consider the rapid motions of the armies, it is not to be wondered at that official details were not received, in Vienna, of the battles which many direct letters and newspapers, from Italy, announce to have been fought between F. M. Suwarrow and general Moreau, from the 27th to the 30th ult. in consequence of which, the latter retired by the narrow defile of Bochetta, towards Genoa, whither F. M. Suwarrow has already sent proclamations, to announce his near approach for its speedy delivery. Some letters state Moreau to be on his retreat to Nice, which he will find extremely difficult.

Our private letters from Pavia, to the 4th, and from Verona, to the 5th July, say, that after the total defeat of Moreau, with the loss on his side of 10,000 men, taken prisoners, 6 generals, and several thousand in killed and wounded, the Imperialists entered Genoa. But this account, however probable, wants official confirmation. A strong column (these letters add) is detached, to scour the districts of Florence.

In the armies of Switzerland, nothing has occurred, except demonstrations and reinforcements on both sides.

VIENNA, July 10.

Our Court Gazette of this day, does not confirm the statement lately given by private letters of a new battle with Moreau, but it contains two supplements, with an account of the surrender of Bologna, by capitulation, and a most interesting circumstantial detail of the battles of the 17th, 18th, and 19th ult. and the farther movements of the combined army, down to the 20th ult.

Besides a numerous artillery, very considerable stores and magazines have been found in the citadel of Turin.

First Supplement Extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette, July 8.

Official report of F. M. Count Suwarrow, respecting the battles which took place on the 17th, 18th and 19th of June, between the rivers Sidone and Trebia, and the enemy's pursuit on the 20th, over the river Nura.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow arrived with the main army, on the 17th ult. at four in the afternoon, in St. Giovanni, and joined general Ott, who had that whole day prudently concealed his weakness from the enemy, who were 20,000 men strong, and had he resisted the latter, he must have sacrificed himself and his whole corps. At this critical moment, the Russian Prince Pankrazion and Gortzakow, with many regiments of Cossacks and Austrian infantry and cavalry, charged, defeated and pursued the enemy, with great loss, beyond the Tidone. In this action, which might alone could terminate, the enemy had 1000 men killed, a proportionate number wounded, and 400 prisoners.

In the battle of the 18th, the enemy were found 30,000 men strong, drawn up in order of battle about a league on this side of the Trebia. The Russian advanced guard, under Prince Pankrazion, and some Austrian squadrons, attacked them at one o'clock, P. M. and repulsed them; 500 men of the Polish legion, and General Dombrowsky's Adjutant-General, were killed, 2 Colonels, 600 men, 2 pieces of cannon, and one pair of colors taken. The enemy being reinforced, was going to renew the attack when Prince Pankrazion drove them beyond the Trebia. In this attack the French had more than 1000 men killed, and 3000 prisoners; but they resolved to venture every thing, re-passed the Trebia with 10,000 men and were repulsed a second time by the Russians, with the loss of 600 men killed, and 60 prisoners. Meanwhile Gen. Melas had also attacked the enemy with the same resolution; and, though the latter were above 10,000 men strong in that quarter, they were also repulsed thence, beyond the Trebia, with the loss of 1200 men killed, and 700 prisoners. The artillery continued to thunder on both sides, till seven o'clock at night.

Our victorious troops arrived quiet exhausted with fighting, on the left bank of the Trebia in the evening, and being absolutely in want of rest, they were to stay the night, to attack the enemy on the 19th.

The Third battle began at ten o'clock in the morning of the 19th, when the enemy thrice crossed the river, and were as often repulsed by Prince Pankrazion, with the loss of 1400 men killed, 700 prisoners, one cannon and three standards.

Meanwhile the enemy's left wing attacked the column in centre, under Lieut. Gen. Foster, but were driven beyond the Trebia, with the bayonet, and lost 400 men in killed, 5 officers and 120 privates as prisoners.

In the quarter where Gen. Melas was, the enemy attacked Prince Lichtenstein three times but were repulsed beyond the Trebia, with the loss of 900 men killed, and upwards of 50 prisoners.

This terminated the third day by a decisive blow in our favour, and the enemy renouncing the hope of seeing Moreau arrive, retreated by night leaving behind them, wounded in Piacenza, four generals, four colonels, 350 staff and commissioned officers and 7183 non-commissioned officers and privates, as prisoners. F. M. Suwarrow hastened to pursue the flying enemy on the 20th in 2 columns; that on the right overtaking them on the Nura near St. Giorgio Gen. Csubarow, after several engagements, took prisoners the 17th half brigade, composing their rear, amounting to two colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 26 officers, and about 1000 non-commissioned officers and privates, being of the enemy's best troops, the cordon regiment d'Auvergne, 1 piece of cannon and 3 stand of colors; the regiment of Karaczay likewise took 1 piece of cannon, 1 howitzer, and Cossacks the whole baggage of this column of the enemy. The left column on high road to Piacenza, also overtook the enemy and forced them to accelerate their march.

Not till our arrival on the Nura, our troops heard of a Ligurian legion under General Lapoype, for whose arrival Gen. Macdonald had wished 3 days and made the greatest sacrifices; but the best part of our baggage having been sent beyond the Po already, on the 16th, only a small part of it belonging to our right column, could be annoyed by this legion. F. M. Suwarrow having quickly sent 2 regiments of Cossacks back by St. Giorgio cover it, the legion, without waiting their arrival, retreated to Bobbio. But General Betetzki having penetrated from the Trebia towards that place by the mountains, with 1 Russian battalion and 50 dragoons of Karaczay, he encountered that legion there; and though it was upwards of 3000 men strong the General attacked with the bayonet, dispersed them entirely, except 500 men, who killed, and 103 taken prisoners. Our battalion had but 23 men killed and 46 taken.

The army now continued the pursuit as far as Fiorenzuolo, where it arrived on the 21st. On the same day General Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino, and pursued the enemy on the next day as far as Parma, where Gen. Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found 200 of the French wounded, while Gen. Ott took 120 prisoners.

The army rested but one day in Fiorenzuolo, namely, the 22d, and intelligence being received, that Gen. Moreau had penetrated with 1800 men from Genoa by the Bochetta, into the plain between Tortona and Alessandria, the army immediately broke up again from Fiorenzuolo on the 23d and gained the Secchia, on the 25th by dint of forced marches; but Moreau did not think proper to remain, and on the same evening Gen. Csubarow occupied the city of Tortona, with 4 battalions, and blockaded its citadel, as before.

Moreau had fought on the 18th with Gen. Bellegarde, who being obliged to keep Alessandria blockaded, could only oppose the enemy's superior number with a weak force; yet Gen. Bellegarde, though with the sensible loss of 203 men killed, 578 wounded, and 1229 prisoners, prevented the enemy's farther progress, till the arrival of the army, in such a manner that Moreau remained four days totally inactive, and on the fifth began his retreat towards Novi, and had passed the Bochetta on the 26th.

Thus, in the space of ten days a numerous army was almost destroyed, the siege of Mantua again secured, the whole Po delivered, Tortona re-blockaded, and Moreau thrown back to his former position.

The result of those toilsome days is 6,000 of the enemy killed; 5,085 prisoners on the field of battle; 7,088 wounded prisoners, included 4 generals, 8 colonels, 502 staff and superior officers, consequently in all 12,268 prisoners; 7 pieces of cannon, and 3 stand of colors. Our loss consists, in killed, of 10 staff and superior officers, and 244 non-commissioned officers and privates; the wounded, 87 staff and superior officers, and 1,816 non-commissioned officers and privates, on the part of the Imperial Russian troops 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 officers, and 676 privates, killed; 3 generals, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant colonel, 5 majors, 35 commissioned officers, and 2,041 privates, wounded.

Second Supplement Extraordinary, July 10.

According to a report sent hither by General Kray, dated July 1, General Count Klenau, (who commands the advanced guard of General Ott's corps) overtook the rear of Macdonald, on the 30th of June, at Bologna, where he forced the commandant of the said rear, General Hulm, to an immediate evacuation and surrender of that place by capitulation.

Here follows the capitulation, consisting of five articles; by which the French commandant requires two hours to make the garrison and sick leave the city, but Count Klenau immediately insisted upon occupying all the gates. To the stipulation of not molesting the inhabitants for

political opinions, &c. it was answered—that it was a political subject, with which the military could not interfere: The garrison with their baggage, besides the French taken prisoners on that day, in the attack made on the bridge, and on other days, to depart freely, and under safe escort, to Pietro Moli.

The farther particulars, with the ammunition and provisions found in Bologna, are to be given hereafter.

At 5 o'clock, this afternoon, capt. Duval arrived here, as courier, from F. M. Suwarrow with the intelligence of a new attack, made by Moreau, with 12,000 men; but he is said to be completely defeated, with the loss of 2,000 men, and the rest of his army was entirely dispersed.

COSTANTINOPLE, June 20.

After his defeat before Acre, Buonaparte sent one of his most resolute officers to Cairo, with orders for the commandant to send him immediately all the troops he could spare. The latter answered, it was impossible to weaken his force, being threatened on all sides by superior numbers, and having much to do to keep the people of Cairo in subjection. Receiving this reply, Buonaparte ordered the commandant of Cairo, and all the garrison to join him; but the officer charged to carry this order, seemed confident of the utter impracticability of advancing through Palestine, where the Turks occupy almost all the passages. This circumstance causes the highest consternation in the French army.

A small vessel, dispatched by Sir Sidney Smith, has foundered at sea. Three English officers and a dragoman, who were on board, went to the bottom.

The Grand Vizier expects to terminate his march from Scutari in fifty-three days. The flotilla of galleys, which arrived here from Widdin, will go to Egypt.

HAMBURG, July 20.

The Frankfort papers say, that Buonaparte, he was wounded in the thigh, and lost the best part of his grenadiers; diseases were also making great havoc among the French.

It is certain that most of the Turco-Russian forces are gone from Corfu to Malta, to support the operations against the forts of that island.

The activity of F. M. Suwarrow exceeds all descriptions: as soon as he wakes, he takes the bath, dresses himself, goes to his soldiers, and tells them—"We must march boys!" The Russians stand as unshaken as walls when in action, and their officers set them the example of bravery.

Gen. Moreau's force joined by the division of Victor, does not exceed 25,000 men.

On the 26th ult. the French entered Modena a third time, and retired after raising a contribution of 15,000 zechins.

Prussia is said to have consented to the passage of troops through Anspach and Bareith.

All the Swiss troops and armed peasants, who fought with the French, have been allowed by the Archduke to return to their respective homes.

VENICE, July 5.

It is certain that Admiral Nelson blockades the harbour of Genoa with above 30 men of war. Just as we had learned that the French Fleet was blockaded at Toulon, advice was brought from Trieste, by an Austrian ship from Regufa, with the news that the French fleet had been defeated near Malta, by the English, who captured 8 ships and sunk the same number, whilst the rest had saved themselves by flight. This ship news needs the more confirmation, as similar reports from sea are seldom to be depended upon.

NORFOLK, September 10.

By the arrival yesterday of the letter of marque ship Hope, captain Callaban, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 20th, and Liverpool papers to the 22d of July, from which we give the following extracts:

BOMBAY, March 1.

War was declared against Tippoo Saib on the 3d of last month, at Madras.—Our arms are already marching towards Seringapatam, which place, with Mangalore, and all the Betnate country, will I hope, be in our possession in two months at farthest. [Morning Herald.]

Yesterday afternoon captain T. Graves, of the Venus frigate, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from earl St. Vincent, which are said to contain the official account of the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing Street, July 20, 1799.

Dispatches of which the following are a copy and extract, have been received from the lieutenant colonel Robert Craufurd, by the right honorable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the foreign department.

Zurich, July 6, '99.

My Lord, I have the honor to inform your lordship, that on the 3d instant, a considerable corps of the right wing of general Mafena's army under the command of the general of division Lacourbe, attacked general Yellachitz's position in the canton of Schweiz on the whole extent of his front, from the Sill to Schweiz and Brunnen.

The affair lasted the greatest part of the day;—and although the French at first gained some ground, they were afterwards completely repulsed; and general Yellachitz's corps re-occupied all its former posts, except

Brunnen, of which the enemy retained possession on the evening of the 3d, but from whence he was also repulsed the next morning.

Major general Yellachitz bestows great praise on the contingent troops of the cantons of Glarus and Schweiz.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Craufurd to Lord Grenville, dated Zurich, July 7, '99.

I have much satisfaction in being able to inform your lordship, that in consequence of the total defeat of general Macdonald's army and the retreat of Moreau, general Haddick's corps, the destination of which has been so frequently changed, is now decidedly on the point of entering the Valais.

BOSTON, September 11.

Latest from the Fleets.

Captain Ozias Goodwin, who arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, on the 22d July, in lat. 36, 6, long. 9, 57, spoke the Caroline British frigate, from the captain of which he learnt, that the combined French and Spanish fleets sailed the day before (July 21st) from Cadiz; and that he had been watching the fleets that morning.

Captain Hills also spoke the frigate, and obtained similar intelligence; and that at 2 A. M. the fleets were standing to westward. On the 25th July, spoke a Danish ship, the master of which informed him, that he had been boarded by one of the French cruizers, from the officer of which he learned, that the combined fleet was standing N. N. W. distance seven leagues. At 6 A. M. Capt. H. bore away, to avoid the fleets.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

TENCH COXE, lately at the Chester county court, in the presence of a number of respectable citizens, expressly declared that Mr. Ross had encouraged and supported the western insurrection. This charge is so impudently false as scarcely to merit refutation, only to shew the total want of truth and propriety in Mr. Coxe propagating it.

Mr. Coxe, when commissioner of the revenue, made an official report in 1794, to the secretary of the treasury, in which he minutely detailed all the causes which led to the western insurrection, and named the most active agents in promoting it. In this report, which is very lengthy, he never insinuates a charge against Mr. Ross, nor through the whole of it mentions his name; but on the contrary, he decidedly states, that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smiley had laid the foundation of, and principally promoted the insurrection.

Does not this shew to what vile and abominable lies Tench Coxe and his party are reduced to support the election of Mr. McKean?

AN ALLEGHENY VOTER.

According to the best accounts, Buonaparte, so far from re-establishing the Jews in Palestine, is in a fair way of becoming a wandering Jew himself.

The wits of Paris are somewhat mistaken as to the agent who is to administer extreme unction to the Directory: It is not Abbe Sieyes, because he is one of them; Suwarrow is to be the High Priest of their final dissolution.

SUWARROW AND SERRURIER.

The following anecdote, transmitted to us from the Imperial head quarters, may be depended upon as authentic: The French general Serrurier, two days after he had surrendered with his corps to General Vukaloffich, dined with the Austro-Generalissimo. The cloth being taken away, the veteran of Rimnikoi asked the Gallic Chief, where he intended to retire to? "To Paris," answered Serrurier.—"I am glad of that," said Suwarrow, "and hope to see you there soon." Serrurier nearly replied, "This is what I always hoped myself." [Lon. paper.]

The duty on flour alluded to in Jos. M. Yznardi's letter, (published in the Gazette of Friday last,) laid by the new Intendant at Havana, is eight dollars per barrel—besides the former duty of twenty one and a half per cent.

Eleven deaths of fever, were reported at the health office in New York, for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock Friday.

New Orleans and Charleston, (S.C.) are said to be extremely sickly.

New-York, September 13.

By Hambro papers received yesterday, we are enabled to lay before our readers late Official accounts of the operations of the armies in Italy, to June 26.—By which it appears that Moreau and Macdonald are repulsed and beaten in every quarter.—It also appears by an article under Venice head of July 5, that the French fleet had been defeated near Malta, by the English, who captured eight ships and sunk the same number, whilst the rest had saved themselves by flight. This news was first brought to Trieste by an Austrian ship from Regufa, and then received at Venice.

On Thursday afternoon a duel was fought at Powles Hook, between Mr. William Chambers and Mr. John Furnace; in exchanging three shot on each side, Mr. Chambers received a ball through his coat, and was wounded in both of his legs. Mr. Chambers wished another shot, but the seconds would not permit it.

As Mr. Cunningham, the late pastoral poet, was fishing on a Sunday near Durham, he was observed by the Rev. and corpulent Mr. B. who utterly reproved him for thus profaning the Sabbath.—The poor Bard heard him with meekness, and then replied, "If your dinner was at the bottom of the river along with mine you would angle for it also." [Lon. Pap.]

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

The following vessels of this port were at Hamburg the 18th July:

Ship Good Friends, Earl Fane, Richard Connecticut, Moore	Brig Liberty, Henderson Sally, M-Call	West Point, Elderfor	Snow Abigail, Thornton.
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The ship Clothier, Gardner, of this port, from Liverpool to Baltimore, was spoken on Friday last at 3 P. M. Cape Henlopen Light-house bearing W. by N. distance 7 Leagues.

New-York, September 14.

ARRIVED,	days
Ship Cleopatra, Sheperdes, Ryers,	Curracoa Savannah
Brig Hunter, Parker,	Cape Francois 23
Aurora, Wien,	St. Kitts 17
Polly, Bunck,	Jamaica Savannah
Ceres,	
Schr. William Goodrich,	St. Vincents 17
Fox, Ramfidel,	Havannah 18
Sloop Susan, Bird,	Charleston

Boston, September 8.

Arrived, brig Benjamin and Nancy, Williams, 53 days from Oporto.
Schr. Little Cherub, M'Condray, 49 days from Madeira.
Sch. Active, Atkins, 46 days from Liverpool.
Schr. Trio, Silsby, 74 days from Russia.
Sch. Lydia, Annapolis.

Sept. 10.

Arrived, ship Industry, Goodwin, from Leghorn and Gibraltar.

Ship G'Brien, Mills, from Valencia and Gibraltar, 49 days from latter place. No Americans were at Valencia. In lat. 35, 47, long. 46, 20. W, spoke the United States frigate L'Insurgente, of 40 guns, Alexander Murray, Eq. Commander, 10 days out, all well, bound to Gibraltar.

Ship Holland, Goodrich, from Farragona and Gibraltar. Sailed under Com. Meeks.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

FOR THE 48 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Names of the Burial Grounds.

Grounds	Persons	Children
Christ Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	0	0
St. Pauls,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	0	1
2d do.	0	0
3d do.	0	1
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	1	2
Trinity,	1	0
Friends,	0	1
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	0	0
German Lutheran,	2	0
German Presbyterian,	0	0
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	0	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Kennington,	0	0
Public Ground,	10	
Total	14	5

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every diocese

By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM ALEN,
Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

ADMITTED.

Walter Dugan, Corner of 2d & Plumb st. John Bergen, Walked to the Hospital. Eliza and Patrick Boyle. N cholas, Margery, Sophia, Susan and Grace Boyle, not sick but admitted as distressed Children.

Betsey Sharp, Meade alley near Water st. Jacob Emlen, from the street. Jane M' Dermott, 6th st. between German & Catherine st.

Hugh M' Dermott, do do.

DIED.
William Middleton, admitted insensible Susan Sullivan, ill 3 days previous to ad. Mary Bayer ill 2 do. do. John Davis, ill 3 do. do.

DISCHARGED.

Catharine O'Brien, Ann M'Kenney, Sidney Smith, (a black woman,) Margery Bell, John Murray, Jacob Meyer, Polly Price, Samuel Davis, (a black man) Alexander Cocheran, Mary Ann Dickson, William Eweit, Philip Conolly, Omio Johnson (admitted by the name of Maria) a black woman.

Remaining in the Hospital 53, of whom 25 are convalescents.

Entered in the Public ground the last 48 hours.

City and suburbs, 6
City Hospital, 4

PETER HELM, Steward.

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