

Foreign Intelligence.

FURTHER SUCCESS
Of the British in Holland.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Downing Street, September 16.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, this morning received from lieutenant general Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. at the office of the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State.

Head Quarters, Schager Brug, September 11.

Sir,

Having fully considered the position which the British troops had occupied on the 11th instant, and having in view the certainty of speedy and powerful reinforcements, I determined to remain until then on the defensive.

From the information which we had received, we were apprized of the enemy's intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the advantages of our situation.

Yesterday morning, at day break, the enemy commenced an attack on our centre and right, from St. Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparently with their whole force.

The column of the right, composed of Dutch troops, and under the command of general Dandaels, directed its attack on the village of St. Martin's.

The centre column of the enemy, under the orders of general de Moncean, likewise composed of Dutch troops, marched to Crabbedam and Zyper Sluys.

The left column of the enemy, composed of French, directed itself on the position occupied by major general Burrard, commanding the second brigade of guards.

The enemy advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within 100 yards of the post occupied by the British troops. They were, however, every where repulsed, owing to the strength of our position, and the determined courage of the troops. About 10 o'clock the enemy retired towards Alkmaar, leaving behind them many dead and some wounded men, with one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons, and portable bridges. Colonel McDonald with the reserve pursued them for some time, and quickened their retreat.

It is impossible for me to do full justice to the good conduct of the troops.

The two brigades of guards repulsed with great vigour the column of the French which had advanced to attack them, and where the slaughter of the enemy was great.

It is difficult to state with any precision the loss of the enemy, but it cannot be computed at less than 800 or 1000 men; and on our side it does not exceed, in killed, wounded, and missing, 200 men. Exact returns shall be transmitted herewith. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Honourable Henry Dundas

BOMBAY, June 8.

DECLARATION

Of the rights honorable the Governor General in Council, for all the forces and affairs of the British nation in the East Indies, on behalf of the Hon. East India Company, and the allies of the said Company, their Higbnesses the Nizam and Peshwa.

A solemn treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Seringapatam between the honorable company and the Nabob Alaph Jah and the Peshwa on the one part, and the nabob Tipoo Sultan on the other part—and from that day all combination and hostility ceased. Since that day the three allied states have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations contracted under that treaty with the nabob Tipoo Sultan. Of this uniform disposition abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the allies. Whatever differences have arisen with regard to the limits of the territory of the Mysore have been amicably adjusted without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and the stipulations of treaty. Such has been the solicitude of the allies for the preservation of tranquility, that they have viewed with forbearance for some years past various embassies and military preparation on the part of Tipoo Sultan of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interest of the allies as would have justified them not only in the most serious remonstrances but even in any appeal to arms. On the part of the British government every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultan and to mitigate his vindictive spirit by the most unequivocal acknowledgement and confirmation of his just right, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the governor general's recent decision on Tipoo Sultan's claim to the district of Wynad, and in the negotiations opened by his lordship with regard to the districts of Amorah and Souleah. In every instance, the conduct of the British government in India towards Tipoo Sultan had been the natural result of those principles of justice and moderation which the legislature of Great Britain and the honorable East India company have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the native princes and states of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the allies since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam has never

been disputed by Tipoo Sultan. Far from having attempted to allege even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity and good faith, and has professed in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundation of harmony and concord with them.

To the midst of these amicable professions on the part of Tipoo Sultan, and at the moment when the British government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynad, it was with astonishment and indignation that the allies discovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent professions of friendship towards the allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions and a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tipoo Sultan dispatched ambassadors to the Isle of France, who in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded in his name an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the company, and consequently against the Peshwa and the Nizam, the allies of the company.

The ambassadors demanded in the name of Tipoo Sultan, military succours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Isle of France with the declared view of prosecuting the intended war.

When the ambassadors returned in a French ship of war from the Isle of France, Tipoo Sultan suffered the military force which they had levied for the avowed purpose of making war on the allies, to land in his country; and finally he admitted it into his army; by these personal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his ambassadors.

This military force however was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose of attacking the company's possessions; but in the mean while he advanced his hostile preparations conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his army into the company's territory whenever he might obtain from France the effectual succours which he had assiduously solicited from that nation.

But, the providence of God and the victorious arms of the British nation frustrated his vain hopes, and checked the presumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the coast of Malabar.

The British government, the Nizam and the Peshwa, had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their forces for the joint protection of their respective dominions.

The strict principles of self defence would have justified the allies at that period in making an immediate attack upon the territory of Tipoo Sultan, but even the happy intelligence of the glorious success of the British fleet at the mouth of the Nile did not abate the anxious desire of the allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tipoo Sultan: they attempted by a moderate representation to recal him to a sense of his obligation, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy; they employed every effort to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With these salutary views the governor general on the 8th of November, 1798, in the name of the allies proposed to dispatch an ambassador to Tipoo Sultan, for the purpose of renewing the bond of friendship, and of concluding such an arrangement as might afford an effectual security against any future interruption of the public tranquillity, and his Lordship repeated the same proposition on the 10th December, 1798.

Tipoo Sultan declined by various evasions and subterfuges this friendly and moderate advance; on the part of the allies and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific accommodation by suddenly breaking up in the month of December, the conferences with respect to the districts of Amarah and Souleah; and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th January, 1799, the governor general being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tipoo Sultan) renewed with increased earnestness the expression of his lordship's anxious desire to dispatch ambassadors to the Sultan.

The governor general expressly solicited the Sultan to return an answer within one day to the letter; and as it involved no proposition, either injurious to the rights, dignity and honor of the Sultan, or in any degree novel or complicated either in form or substance, it could not require a long consideration. The governor general waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in his letter of the 9th of January, 1799. Tipoo Sultan however, (who must have received this letter before the 15th January) remained silent, although the governor general had plainly apprized that prince that dangerous consequences would result from delay. In the mean time while the season for military operations had already advanced to so late a period, as to render a speedy decision indispensable to the security of the allies.

Under these circumstances, on the 3d of February, eight days having elapsed from the period when an answer might have been received from Seringapatam to the governor general's letter of the 9th of January, his lordship declared to the allies that the necessary measures must now be adopted without delay for securing such advantages as should place the common safety of the allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of

Tipoo Sultan and the violence of the French. With this view the governor general on the 8th of February issued orders to the British armies to march, and signified to the commander of his Majesty's squadron that the obdurate silence of the Sultan must be considered as a rejection of the proposed amicable negotiation.

At length on the 13th of February, a letter from Tipoo Sultan reached the governor general, in which the Sultan signifies to his lordship, "That being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," adding, that the general would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases of this letter, but it must be evident to all the states of India, that the answer of the Sultan has been deferred to this late period of the season with no other view than to preclude the allies by insidious delays from the benefit of those advantages which their combined military operations would enable them to secure, on those advantages only (under the recent experience of Tipoo Sultan's violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that Prince's offensive alliance with France) can the allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any treaty of peace concluded with Tipoo Sultan.

The allies cannot suffer Tipoo Sultan to profit by his own studied and systematic delay, nor to impede such a disposition of their military and naval force as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, possessing the most amicable disposition and undisturbed in the possession of those dominions secured to him by treaty, Tipoo Sultan vainly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the allies to arm in defence of their rights their happiness, and their honor.

For a period of three months he absolutely rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour which he has eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favorite purposes of ambition and revenge; disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination; and by a tardy, reluctant and insidious acquiescence in a protraction which he had long and repeatedly declined, he endeavors to frustrate the precaution of the allies, and to protract every effectual operation till some change of circumstances and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favoring the irruption of a French army.

The allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays. The allies are therefore resolved to place their army in such a position as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity; and shall preclude the return of that danger which has so lately menaced their possessions. The allies however, retained an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tipoo Sultan, Lt. Gen. Harris, commander in chief of his Majesty's and the honorable company's forces on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any embassy which Tipoo Sultan may dispatch to the head quarters of the British army, and concert a treaty on such conditions, as appear to the allies to be indispensably necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent peace. Dated Fort St. George, 22d Feb. 1799.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General.
(Signed) A. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

MADEIRA WINE.

THE Subscriber, has just received a quantity of HILL'S First Quality
London Particular Wine,
In Pipes, Hhd's and Quarter Casks.
GIDEON HILL WELLS.
Philadelphia, Nov. 12. 31awam

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Thursday, 22d October, deserted from the encampment, near Bristol, Pennsylvania, HENRY WEST, an enlisted Muskeer, belonging to the company of Captain Matthew Henry of the tenth regiment of United States Infantry. He was 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, grey eyes, fair complexion, born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, he is a little stoop shouldered and speaks in a low tone of voice.

ALSO,
Deserted from the company of captain John Brady, on Saturday, 26th October, four privates, JOHN DENNIS, aged 34, 5 feet 8 inches high, born in New York, grey eyes, brown hair, brown complexion, was much addicted to liquor, and when intoxicated very talkative. SOLOMON SMITH, aged 37, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in New York, grey eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, a notorious offender, this being his third desertion. SIMEON DUN, aged 21 years, and 6 months, 5 feet 5 inches high, born in New Jersey, grey eyes, fair hair, brown complexion. CHARLES Mc. LEY, aged 26, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in Ireland, grey eyes, black hair, dark complexion—he is supposed to be in Northford, or its neighbourhood—it is not known what clothing they had when they deserted; but the probability is that they have changed their military habits.—Also

Deserted from the encampment near Bristol, on Tuesday the 30th October, PETER ANDREWS, by trade a shoemaker, belonging to the company of the Subscriber, born in Philadelphia, aged 33, 5 feet 8 inches high, fallow complexion, light eyes, brown hair, with a mixture of grey, much subject to intoxication and extremely passionate. Whoever shall take up the above deserters and lodge them in any jail so that their officers may get them again, or shall deliver them to the subscriber at his quarters in Filbert, between Ninth and Tenth streets, shall receive the above reward and for either of them a proportionate reward of ten dollars and all reasonable expences

BENJAMIN GIBBS, jun.
Captain, 10th U. States Regiment Infantry.
November 11. daw.

Now Ready for Sale,
AT
GEORGE DAVIS'S
Law Book Store,
No. 319, HIGH STREET,
A very valuable and extensive Assortment of
Law Books,
IMPORTED this fall and immediately before the late sickness, comprehending almost every Book in use, of the latest London and Irish editions. They will be disposed of from a single volume, to an entire Library at the same prices as have heretofore given such general satisfaction.
By sundry vessels daily expected from London and Dublin, his stock will as usual be kept up, so that gentlemen will seldom be disappointed when applying at his store.
N. B. This day is published, Davis's Law Catalogue for 1799, of books for sale, which may be had gratis, on application as above.
November 8. tuth&fam

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, north Water street,
HAVE RECEIVED
By the ships Wilmington, Connecticut, Fair American, and other late arrivals, from Hamburg and Bremen,
A great variety of
GERMAN GOODS,
Among which are
Platillas Gingham
Britannias Handkerchiefs
Eloppailles Laces
Creas a la Morlaix Stamois
Round Creas Bedticks
Dowlas Oil Cloths
Rouans Slippers
Patterbornes Window Glass
Bielefeld Lisen Tumblers
Waarendorps Yellow Ochre
Table Lisen Quills
Tickenburgs Slates and Pencils
Oznabrigs Pearl Barley
Hessen Rolle Claret in cases
Brown ditto Coffee Mills
Polish ditto Nails and Ironmongery
Coffee Bags Demijohns
Liftados Lentilles
Carraudoles Glue
Checks and Stripes Hogs Bristles
Arabias Looking Glasses
Bradantes Toys
Callarijos Anchors
Coutile A few tons Hemp
Cholets &c. &c.

ALSO,
10 hhd. Mufcovado Sugar,
Roll Brimstone, a few pipes old Port Wine, a parcel of seal and upper Leather, men's coarse Shoes in trunks, a few low priced silver Watches &c. &c. All which they offer for sale at the lowest prices and most extensive credit.
Nov. 7. th&fa 4w

MEDFORD AND WILLIS
HAVE FOR SALE,
2 casks Banbury Locks, Curry Combs, &c
1 bale Swansdowns,
1 cask Pewter,
2 boxes Watches,
2 trunks Cardinals,
9 trunks Hosiery,
6 cases Buttons,
6 bales Blankets,
2 ditto Rugs,
1 case patent pipe Straw Hats & Bonnets,
11 tons clean Petersburg Hemp,
29 pieces Sail Cloth,
95 boxes Crown Glass,
1 box containing Pulicat Handkerchiefs, Swansdowns and Gloves.
ALSO,
The Brigantine
AMIADE ADELLE,
Apply to
JOHN DORSEY.
November 8. mw10w.

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber, No. 149, South Front Street,
86 Tierces Rice,
20 Hhd's. Richmond Tobacco.
Hyson Tea in qr. chests,
Bohea do. in whole, half and qr. chests,
Black Sattins,
Do. Lustrings,
Do. Senhaws,
Do. Taffaties,
Hair Ribbon,
Umbrellas,
Nankens,
Boxes of paints, brushes, &c.
Black Perlians,
Barhar and Madras handkerchiefs,
Spermaceti candles,
And a general assortment of writing, printing and wrapping paper, &c.
EDWARD DUNANT.
November 7. ¶

EDWARD THOMSON,
No. 131 Market Street,
Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool and Hull,
AND FOR SALE,
Point duffil Blankets in bales,
Blue Strouds do.
Baizes do.
Plains do.
Coatings, &c. &c.
November 2. dsot

FOR SALE,
At No. 103 Market Street,
On reasonable terms, for Cash or a short Credit,
THE STOCK
ON HAND,
Of **GEORGE PENNOCK, deceased,**
CONSISTING OF
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods,
A WELL assorted invoice of German goods fetched for the West India market, as well as suitable for home consumption.
Also, just arrived in the ship America, 100 pieces Blue Plains, 3 trunks fancy Chintz, 2 trunks mullins, 1 trunk Checks, and 1 trunk Gingham.
Likewise a handsome Coach and a pair of quiet, large, well broke Bay Horses.
GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Acting administrator to the estate of Geo. Pennock, deceased.
November 9. dsot

WILLIAM HUDSON,
No. 8 Chestnut Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received by the late arrivals from Europe, in addition to his former stock,
A complete Assortment of Goods,
which are now opening, suitable for the approaching season;
Among which are—
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Double milled Drab Cloths,
Superfine Nap Cloths, assorted colors,
Blue and Drap Plains,
Swansdowns and Swankins,
Drapery, Baizes, assorted colors,
Blue, green, white and spotted Bockings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Scarlet, white, red and yellow Flannels,
Velvets, Thicklets, Corduroys, and fancy Cords,
Striped elastic Cloths and Coatings,
Fancy Martilles Waistcoatings,
Mens' and Womens' fine worsted Hosiery, do. do. worsted Gloves and Mits.
Mens' Socks,
Calimancoes, Durants & Joans Spinnings,
6 bales of Rufe Blankets, completely assorted, by the bale, &c. &c.
Nov. 6. dsot.

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12, north Third street,
HAS FOR SALE,
The following articles, by the package, entitled to draw back,
LONDON refined Salt Petre,
Irish Linens in trunks, assorted,
Four and four and an half best London Pins,
8 by 10 Window Glass,
White Lead, dry and ground in oil,
Red Lead,
New Cattle Grindstones,
London Tin, in boxes,
Bar Lead,
Rags, for paper makers,
Grandoles, very elegant,
Garden and Grass Seeds, of different kinds,
Tea Cannisters—and a number of other articles.
October 31. ¶ 3aw2w

THE REV. ROBERT ANDREWS
Has opened a **SCHOOL**
No. 110, Walnut Street,
IN WHICH
YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed by him in the different branches of Classical and Polite Literature, viz. the English, Latin and Greek Languages, History, Antiquities, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, and the Practical Branches of the Mathematics.
Unquestionable testimonials can be given of Mr. A.'s experience and qualifications as a Teacher.
November 7. w&ff

REMOVAL.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
TAYLOR,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom, and his friends generally, that he has removed to his shop, No. 40 South Third street, where he will be glad to serve them.
N. B. All orders attended with the usual punctuality.
October 22. tuth&fw

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Rachel A. Bairmore, deceased, are requested to make payment, and persons having claims against the same, will bring them properly attested to
JONATHAN JONES, Adm'r.
November 9, 1799. drw

Taxes of Lycoming County.
JOHN KIDD, Treasurer,
By Direction of the Commissioners of Lycoming county, attends at Philadelphia to receive the Taxes assessed upon unseated Lands in that County, from the holders thereof, in this City. Those who have filed with the Commissioners, statements of their Lands, are requested to call upon him, to know the amount of Taxes thereon, and pay them; otherwise, before his leaving the City, they will be put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection, agreeably to the act for raising county rates and levies. Those who have not filed statements of their Lands with the Commissioners, and are desirous of having it done, to prevent sales without previous personal Notice, may file with the above Treasurer, their lists, stating the quantities returned, number and dates of the warrants and names of the warrantees, under which they hold their lands. He will attend at Mr. Joseph Hardy's No. 98, Market street for this purpose until the 18th instant.
November 9.

TO BE SOLD,
THREE or four lots of about 30 or 40 acres each, more or less as may suit a purchaser. On each of which there is a good situation for a house—viz. one on the river Delaware, suitable either for a gentleman's seat, or for a person who might wish to engage in the lumber business having a good landing. One commanding a good view of the river from the highest ground between the Pennypack and Poguefin creeks; and another on the Bristol Road. Enquire of Mr. Gilpin near the 11 mile stone on the said road.
ALSO
Of about 10 acres each with good situations for building; one of which is suitable for a tan-yard, and has a small stone house and a young bearing orchard on it, on the Newtown road near Snider's mill about 10 miles from Philadelphia, and one other lot of about 30 acres on the Pennypack.—Enquire of Jonathan Clitt who lives on the premises or of Mr. Gilpin.
Possession will be given in the spring, but building materials may be collected sooner.
November 8. sawtf.

DRUMMERS AND FIFERS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A DRUMMER AND FIFER,
To whom good Encouragement will be given.
Apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.
November 11. dsf