

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 24.

A general mistake has prevailed respecting the object which the French had in view in sending two corps of the army, one to the Mein, and the other to the Neckar. This movement, it has been supposed, made part of that plan of offensive operations on which they entered towards the middle of last month. Although they were partially successful in Switzerland, their plans were entirely defeated by the overthrow of Joubert on the 15th ult.; and this is sufficiently proved by the inactivity of Massena, who, but for this event, would certainly have made an attack on all points, and would have derived much greater benefit than he has done, from the advantages which his right wing obtained between the 14th and 17th ult. The advances made by the French into Palatinate and Swabia some days afterwards, far from being offensive, singular as it may appear, formed part of a system of defence. The moment was come when, the possession of Italy being secured to the Allies by the capture of Alexandria, and the probable capture of Tortona, Marshal Suwarrow might have sent part of his army to take Switzerland in flank, while the Archduke might at the same time have attacked it in front. Massena would have from that time have centred to be superior in numbers, and notwithstanding all the pains at which he had for some months been, to fortify himself in Switzerland, it is probable that he would have been obliged to evacuate the greater part of it, and to withdraw into the mountains of Jura. The French had but one way left to prevent this great and decisive result of the campaign, which was by forcing the Archduke to divide his forces; and it is with this intention, joined to that of raising contributions and gathering provisions, that they have assembled a corps of the army on the frontiers of the country of Hesse Darmstadt and the Duchy of Wurttemberg. Although the possession of the Defiles of Swabia, of Wurtzburg, and of Ulm, afforded Prince Charles the certainty, that the progress which the French might make in Franconia and Swabia would not materially affect the general plan of the campaign of the allies, this Prince has nevertheless marched to that part of Germany, because he was unwilling to leave it a prey to the plunder, vexations, and outrages of the French; he would not willingly leave them at liberty quietly to ravage the countries where part of his troops were to go into winter quarters, and he thought it his duty to preserve the States of the Duke of Wurttemberg, who has shewn a disposition to make a common cause with the allies, from the vengeance of the republicans. We have already seen the march of the Archduke, preceded by General Sztary, had the immediate effect of making the French evacuate the posts which they occupied on the upper Neckar. It will be easy for the Austrians there to occupy positions which may keep the enemy in check in that part, as they will be kept in check on the Mein by the brave inhabitants of the Spessart. The insurrection of the latter forms a defensible point of support, which secures the right of the Austrians and saves them from the necessity of maintaining a great force between the Mein and the Neckar. It is probable that the Archduke, after having left such reinforcements with General Sztary as will put him in a situation to control the movements of the republicans on the lower Rhine, will return, if not to Switzerland, at least to the frontiers of that country. At the same period General Suwarrow will also have adopted the necessary measures for securing the whole of Italy, which the allies have re-conquered, from further attack; so that while General Hotze and the Russians will occupy the ancient positions of the Archduke in Switzerland, this Prince will be with very considerable force on the Northern flank of that country, while Marshal Suwarrow will cover over its Southern flank. The season will not be so far advanced but some advantage can be derived from this military situation. Whether or not new operations are to be undertaken during the remainder of this campaign, it will be no longer in the power of the French to dispute the result of it with the allies. Both the honor and advantages of it remain with the latter. They have gained six pitched battles and have been successful in an equal number of important engagements; they have taken four fortresses of the first order, and several places of inferior strength; they have saved Germany and re-conquered Italy, and in one campaign have placed two countries out of the reach of French ambition; let us hope that in the next they will be able to deliver France itself from the despotism under which it labours.

OFFICIAL ENGLISH BULLETIN.

The following was circulated from the government office: September 24, 1799.

"By dispatches just arrived from the Duke of York, it appears that an attack on the French and Dutch army took place near Bergen on the 19th inst. which ended to the disadvantage of the allies.

"The Russians proceeded to the charge full four hours before the time agreed on, and carried every thing away before them. They however inferred themselves to be so much elated by this success, that they proceeded to such a dilance as to draw upon them the whole army of the enemy, in consequence of which they have lost many men in killed and prisoners, and among the latter two generals. The British covered their retreat, and in so doing they also suffered a good deal."

September 26.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, arrived this morning. It has brought accounts from Constantinople of the 10th of August, announcing the capture of Aboukir and Rosetta by Mullapha Pacha assisted by the English, Russian and Turkish squadrons.

The intelligence from Italy and Switzerland is not important. Suwarrow has undertaken no operations of much moment—his army has taken a new position—the left wing is at Novi, the centre touches Alti, and the right extends from the Po to Turin. It should seem from this position as if Suwarrow meant to invest Coni. Genoa has not yet fallen into the hands of the allies, though it was reported in some parts of Italy to have been taken on the 24th of August, a report which we know to be untrue. Gen. Klennau, who advanced from Spezzia to attack Genoa, was on that day repulsed.

The Imperial troops are withdrawing by degrees to the Brigau, where the greater part of the Austrian army is concentrating itself. The Archduke's object is said to be to cross the Rhine between Basse and Khel, in order to force Massena to abandon his strong position. The French army of the Rhine still occupies Sinsheim and Welsbach. The Russians, under Gen. Korfakow, are at Zurich.

The plan of the Austrian government is, it is said to leave the command of the Italian army in the hands of gen. Melas, to send Suwarrow to Switzerland, while the Archduke acts upon the Rhine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.

Mullapha Pacha anchored with his forces in the bay of Aboukir, on the 11th of July and landed his troops the 16th, without any opposition—when they attacked the castle and redoubts, and after a heavy cannonade of five hours, the garrison, consisting of 300 men, surrounded. Commodore Sir Sydney Smith arrived seven days after this took place, just in time to re-establish the order of the troops, which by the following event, had been interrupted; Mullapha being encamped on the plains of Aboukir, waiting for some artillery and other military stores, which he wanted for the siege of Alexandria, in opinion that the garrison was weak and intimidated by the great superiority of his forces, thought himself perfectly safe—but this safety was attended with ill consequences—for during the night, a corps of French cavalry came upon them, and put the camp in confusion. Mullapha Pacha while in the act of mounting his horse was killed by a pistol ball, and a great part of his troops made prisoners.

In the sitting of the representative body of the Batavian people, on Thursday, third October, the president of the first chamber said, he had been informed by the president of the executive, that on the morning of the 2d a general attack had been made by the enemy, especially on the left wing and center of the army; that there was a severe contest, and that in the afternoon at 3 o'clock it was not yet decided.

From a private letter received in this city, dated Amsterdam, October 15, we are enabled to state, that the right wing of the Batavian army had then its head quarters at Purmerend, and was separated from the centre, and the head-quarters of the left wing were at Beverwyk, about one league from Harlem.

STUTGARD, September 20.

An Imperial officer passed this day thro' the city, to bring the account of the capture of the fort of Tortona, to the Archduke. The garrison consisting of 1044 men, left it on the 11th agreeable to the convention of August 24. The Austrians found about 100 cannon in the citadel.—The terms of capitulation are as yet unknown. The garrison flattered itself to be relieved by the armies of Moreau, and Championet, but the position of the Austrians made this impossible.

According to letters from Schaffhausen, of September 18, nothing had taken place in Switzerland.

September 23.

According to advices from Switzerland, the Austrians exchanged their positions with the Russians. The former now occupy Zurich and its vicinity, and the latter, the environs of the Linth. The reason of this change certainly is to make a junction of the Russians in Switzerland with those expected from Italy more convenient. It is asserted, that General Suwarrow will arrive in Switzerland to-morrow, to assume the supreme command of the forces there, and to combine his operations with those of the Archduke.

BORDERS OF THE RHINE, September 26.

Since the taking of Manheim nothing was done by the armies. The Archduke is yet at Schwetzingen, and has sent but a few troops to the Lower Rhine. The Imperial army seems to be passively waiting until the plans concerted with Field Marshal Suwarrow shall come to maturity.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED. SITTING OF SEPT. 10.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, on the surrender of the Dutch Fleet.

"Citizens Representatives, The letter from Amsterdam and the Hague, dated the 16th Fructidor, announced, that the Dutch fleet had surrendered by capitulation, to the English. The letter of the minister of the Dutch marine leaves no doubt upon the subject. It is too true, that

at the approach of 18 or English vessels which penetrated into the Zuyder Zee, a revolt broke out on board the Dutch ships; the crews declared they would not fight, and the whole fleet has been surrendered without a capitulation; for it appears that rear admiral Storey and his officers would not condescend, by any treaty, this culpable defection, and that they preferred remaining prisoners of war. Thus, it is again upon treason that England has founded her success. She triumphs in the Texel as she triumphed at Toulon; but now, as then, a success so obtained will be speedily expiated. Since the day of their debarkation, the English army has made no progress. Hemmed in the extremity of North Holland, she has in front of her the united Dutch and French armies. There, where there will be neither cowards nor traitors, she has not to hope for success. We expect the news of the decisive engagement, and undoubtedly all Dutch republicans who fight for their homes and their independence, will wish away the frame with which their sailors have covered themselves.

"The Directory have taken the speediest measures to send to the Batavian republic all the disposable force; you will see that the most perfect unanimity reigns between the superior authorities of Batavia, and presides over the measures which are taken in common for the safety of the republic.

(Signed) "SIEYES, President."

To this message was annexed the Dutch minister of marine's letter to the French minister, announcing the surrender of the fleet.

Briot—"I ask why men, who had a powerful influence in Batavia, neglected exercising it for the purpose of bringing into our ports these ships, whose loss diminishes our force one third, to increase that of the enemy? And why do men, united with us in the cause of liberty, announce to us coldly, that it is an infraction which forced them to surrender. Why do they remark that the Dutch admiral did not capitulate, he who dared not blow himself up rather than surrender? The coward who has dishonored himself, and whom you ought to disgrace for an example, did not imitate our brave admiral at Aboukir. I move the sending a message to the Directory, to desire information upon the fate of the armies and the provisioning of our fortresses, and that the commission of Seven report in three days." Agreed to.

Sitting of September 13.

Jourdan obtained permission to speak with respect to the perilous situation of the country.—The dangers to which it is exposed are so imminent, that it is no longer possible to preserve silence. Let us tear away the veil which covers the eyes of Republicans, and if there be any danger in doing so, I cheerfully expose myself to the poignards of the Royalists, and would rather perish, if it be necessary, on the scaffold for my country, than live in dishonor.

"We all with the same fate," was reiterated by several members.

"After an astonishing series of reverses, which were prepared by the old Directory and their agents, the army of Italy is reduced to the necessity of defending our territory. But what can mere valour achieve? The strong places destined to check the progress of the enemy have been delivered up by the machinations of traitors, and by the want of the means of defence.

"The Batavian Republic is perhaps at this moment restored to the subjugation of the Stadholder.

"Helvetia, formerly the asylum of liberty, is threatened with being oppressed by foreign tyranny, notwithstanding the honorable resistance of the army of the Danube, which has excited the admiration of our enemies, and is so highly entitled to the gratitude of the nation."

He concluded with moving, "that the Legislative Body, do vote the country to be in danger, and that a Commission of five Members be appointed to present the necessary measures to be adopted."

Beranger, Salicetti, Chenier, Angereau, Lesage, and several other Members, here left their places precipitately, in order to speak from the Tribune, and a great tumult took place in the Council.

The president covered himself, and the tribune and the avenues to it were instantly filled with Deputies. After a very considerable agitation, tranquillity was re-established and the President spoke.

"I invoke the Council and all France to witness for me, that I have adhered in the present crisis to the line of conduct marked out for me by the Law and the Constitution."

Bertrand moved that all the speakers might be heard in their turns.—Agreed to. Chenier, Lucien Buonaparte, and Daunou, argued against the motion.

La Marque and Quiror supported it. Bailey moved the adjournment of the question till to-morrow.—Agreed to.

Chenier observed, that when the Legislature declared in the commencement of the War, that the Country was in danger, there existed a conspiring Throne which it was necessary to overturn; our armies were then commanded by Generals, appointed even from among the Counter-Revolutionists; now, your Generals are true Republicans, your armies are daily reinforced, and victory cannot long remain unfaithful to them. What resemblance then can be drawn between our situation in July 1792, and Sept. 1799. I know that a secret Treaty has been spoken of, as being concluded with a King and a Monarchical Establishment; but few among you will give credit to this rumour, and it is not on the vague assertion of a few men, new to you, who have given no pledge to the Republic, that you will withdraw your confidence from a Magistrate who before the Revolution—[Several voices—"This is not the question!"]

Lamarque read a written speech. He observed that he saw with sorrow a diversity of opinion in the Council on the means of saving the Country.—The danger, said he, is now become so great, that every Republican ought to exclaim—The Republic or Death—[Yes, Yes, exclaimed all]. I then support the proposition said Lamarque, that the Country is in danger, and I move that a Commission of five be appointed to make their report within three days, of the measures most necessary to be adopted.

L. Buonaparte. And I also exclaim, Liberty or Death! But our deliberations should be free from violence. We ought to be sincerely sorry for the agitation which has shewn itself in this sitting. It has not however changed our opinion. We all wish for the prosperity of our country. It is desired that we should proclaim the country in danger, that the sittings should be permanent, and form a confederacy; but will these remedies be more salutary and efficacious, than if you give to the Executive Directory—(Murmurs)—Yes, I repeat it. You must give vigor to the arm that is to strike. I hear it murmured around me, that I will to invest the Directory with Directorial powers; but there is no one here who would not arm himself with a pignard to deliver France from new Dictators. I wish to state that we ought to grant to the Directory all the constitutional power with which we can fortify it, that we should repose all our confidence in it, and above all, postpone the spirit of opposition. (Several murmurs are heard.) The Directory can only be accused of imbecility or treason, and I do not believe them guilty of either. Why then refuse to grant to them the power so requisite to put a stop to the evils which threaten the republic? To adopt an opposite system must subvert every wise and salutary plan.

The conduct of the Council of Elders is of the most beneficial nature to the country, and why should we not imitate it—(Murmurs)—What can we hope from a Directory whose degradation you proclaim even at the gates of their palace?—[The murmurs increase, and several members exclaim finish your speech].—The declaration stating the country to be in danger will of itself produce no effect, and if it be only intended as the prelude of some new system, I stop at the proposition. I shall vote against Jourdan's motion.

His speech was ordered to be printed. Quiror—"I support the motion, and think that Jourdan's motion is not calculated to excite any just grounds of suspicion. When in 1792 the Legislative Assembly proclaimed the country in a state of danger, the perils with which it was threatened from without were not so great as at present. We then enjoyed the glorious and happy days of the revolution. Patriots were not affiliated, the popular societies nourished the public spirit, the best citizens were not proscribed by the appellation of Terrorists, and dilapidations had not dried up our resources. I state it as a fact, that endeavors are making to corrupt by money, and other means, the representatives of the people.

[Violent murmurs are heard in different parts of the Council.]

His speech was ordered to be printed. Daunou spoke at length against the motion—"I demand the previous question for the following reasons:—1. Because there is no law which authorises the declaration.

2. Because the measure would be useless. 3. Because it tends to inspire the friends of the Constitution of the third year with fears which nothing will be able to remove.

The question was adjourned till to-morrow. Sitting of the 14th.

The order of the day being read for renewing the debate on Jourdan's motion for declaring the country in danger.

Quiror having observed that it would have been of little service to Jourdan to have declared his army in a state of danger when he was at the head of it, unless he had more effectual means to extricate it, was called to order by Jourdan, who wished to reply to the insult offered to him.

[A violent tumult arose, and several propositions being brought forward, which were rejected, the Council went on with the discussion of the main question.]

The previous question was put twice and adopted.

The Appel-Nominal was then called for. Jourdan alluded to the displacing of Bernadotte, and hoped that his talents would be employed in some active way, but if his dismissal was to be the prelude of some state intrigue—[Here he was interrupted by a scene of great confusion.]

Garrau—"I read the reaction which is beginning (Murmurs) when I see a Roderer and a Talleyrand employed. (Murmurs) I must say to all Republicans, that they should treat those who revoke reaction like royalists; that they should no longer suffer themselves to be butchered, and that the cry of "Down with the Jacobins," is the same as that of "Long live the King."

The council passed to the appel nominal on the question of knowing whether the country should be proclaimed in danger.

The number of votes was 416, of which 171 voted for the declaration, and 245 against it.

Sitting of the 15th.

A message was received from the Directory, announcing that the agents of the royal conspiracy were preparing in Paris, proclamations inviting the French to recognize Louis XVIII. and to rely upon his clemency. They invited the Council to examine whether the authors of such writings ought not to be tried by military commissions. On the following day, the Council decreed a plan for raising 40,000 horses for requisition; in some places every 30th horse, in other places every 40th that have been put under requisition, is to be taken. Horses for luxury, every 20th to be taken.

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;

Amongst which are— Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Double milled Drab Cloths, Superfine Nap Cloths, assorted colors, Blue and Drap Plains, Swansdowns and Swanfkins, Drapery, Baifas, assorted colors, Blue, green, white and spotted Bookings, Blue and grey Coatings, Scarlet, white, red and yellow Flannels, Velvets, Thickets, Corduroys, and fancy Cords, Striped elastic Cloths and Coatings, Fancy Marcellis Waistcoatings, Mens' and Womens' fine worsted Hosiery, Do, do, worsted Gloves and Mitts, Mens' Socks, Calimancoes, Durants & Joans Spinnings, 6 bales of Rose Blankets, completely assorted, by the bale, &c. &c. Nov. 6. d10r.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE DANISH SHIP

LITTLE MARTHA,

OLEA C. MARK, master,

Burthen 300 tons,

THE principal part of her cargo being now ready to go on board, she will sail with all possible dispatch. For Freight apply to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

Nov. 27, 1799

Drawing School.

MR. BECK having been solicited by many of his friends to engage in a Drawing School, takes the liberty of informing them and the public that he intends opening one at his house in Fifth street, opposite the State house yard, on Monday the 4th of November, on the following terms:

Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, Dols. Ladies from three till five, per quarter, 9 Gentlemen, from half past 5 till half past 7, 9 Private Lessons, at home for one hour, 1 From home, two hours, 3

PERSPECTIVE,

The essential ground work of all kinds of drawing, taught by a much more simple and short method than hitherto practised.

WANTED,

A person to do house work; also a boy to attend the family and take care of a horse. November 27. 3awtf

MATTHEW MCCONNELL

Having opened an Office in Chestnut street, (A few doors above Fourth) At No. 141,

AND again commenced the Business of Negotiations, in the various kinds of Public Stock, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. Engages to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him. He means to confine his transactions to the Agency and Commission line, in all such business as is common to the profession. The purchase and sale of Houses and Lots in and near the City will be attended to, and also of Lands, when that business again revives. November 19. d2w

Forty four hogheads prime Kentucky TOBACCO,

FOR SALE,

By NEILL & SMITH,

No. 159, Market street.

Nov. 22. d1w

LOGWOOD

FOR SALE,

On board the brigantine Five Sisters. Enquire of JOSEPH DONALDSON. November 27. 110f

FOR SALE,

Holland Linens, German Linens, fil depreuve, Ginghams, Ladies Kid Gloves, by the dozen or quantity.

Apply at No. 17 South Fourth Street, near the Indian Queen. November 27. 16f

FOR SALE,

THE CARGO

Of the ship Rebecca, John M'Keever, master, from BATAVIA, —Consisting of—

350,000 wt. of COFFEE & first qualities 20,000 wt. of SUGAR, } Apply to JOSEPH SIMS, No. 155, South Water street. Nov. 27. d10t

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF LAND,

Containing between twelve and thirteen acres. Situate on the College road, Leading from Schuykill to the Market house in Germantown, Adjoining lands of John Dorsey & James Boyes.

IT is nearly as high as any part of the hilly township of Roxborough, and has the advantage of a good road—the soil is good, part of which has been well manured last season, and an excellent piece of watered meadow which may be put under water at pleasure; a good prospect—There has been erected last summer an excellent stone barn; a well is nearly completed, and a cellar dug for a tenant's house—About 70 perches stone quarried on the premises preparatory for further improvement. The whole under new cedar post and rail fence. The purchaser can be accommodated with a strong light wagon calculated for two horses to haul nature, &c. with excellent harness entirely new. Apply at No. 103, High street. 11 mo. 24th, 1799 d1w