

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Downing Street, October 7, 1799.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was received late this evening from field marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head quarters, Zuypher Zuyds, Oct. 4, 1799.

Sir,

The inclemency of the weather which prevailed at the time of writing my last dispatch, and which, as I therein explained, alone prevented me from putting the army in motion, having in some measure subsided, and the necessary previous arrangements having been made, the attack was commenced on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the second; and I have now the pleasure to inform you, that after a severe and obstinate action, which lasted from six in the morning until the same hour at night, the distinguished valour of his Majesty's and the Russian troops prevailed throughout, and the enemy, being entirely defeated, retired in the night from the positions which he occupied on the Lange Dyke, the Koe Dyke at Berger, and upon the extensive range of sand hills between the latter place and Egmont-op-Zee. The points where this well fought battle was principally conducted, were from the sea shore in front of Egmont, extending along the sandy dunes or hills to the heights above Berger, and it was sustained by the British columns under the command of those highly distinguished officers General Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lieutenant General Dundas, whose exertions, as well as the gallantry of the brave troops they led, cannot have been surpassed by any former instance of British valor.

On the night of this memorable day, the army lay upon their arms; and yesterday moved forward and occupied the positions of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee. The enemy's force, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, consisted of between twenty five and thirty thousand men, of whom a very small proportion only were Dutch. General Daendels, who commanded the latter, is wounded. The French troops, who have been continually reinforcing themselves, and whose loss has been very great, were commanded by Generals Bruue, Vandamme, and Bouter.

From the continuance of the action, and the obstinacy with which it was conducted, the victory has not been gained without serious loss. At present I am not in possession of particular returns, but I have the satisfaction to say that no officer of rank has fallen. The British army has to regret Major General Moore's being wounded in two places; and the Russian army, Major General Bennet's being also wounded; but I am happy to say that their wounds are not of a nature to lead me to apprehend that I shall long be deprived of the assistance of their abilities and gallantry. It is impossible for me at this moment to do justice to the merits of the other generals and officers of the allied army who distinguished themselves, as I must defer, until tomorrow, saying my tribute of praise to them and to the troops generally, as well as giving the details of the battle of the 2d instant. My attention is seriously engaged in making the arrangements which are necessary for occupying a forward position in front of Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, to which line the enemy has retreated. I entertain no doubt that the extent of country which will now be under the protection of the allied army, and rescued from French tyranny, will afford an opportunity to its loyal inhabitants of declaring themselves. The town of Alkmaar, which is the seat of the States of North Holland, has opened its gates to our troops, and a considerable number of the Dutch troops have come over to the Prince of Orange's standard.

In order that you may be in possession of such information as want of time will not at present allow me to detail, I charge my aide-de-camp, Captain Fitzgerald, with this dispatch. He is entirely in my confidence, and I request leave to recommend him to his Majesty as an officer of superior merit and intelligence.

I am, Sir, yours, (Signed) FREDERICK.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

October 8.

The royal assent was given by commission to the bill "to enable his Majesty to raise an additional number of recruits from the militia regiments, under certain restrictions."

LONDON, October 6.

A letter from on board the Boadicea of 38 guns, dated off Brest, on Monday last, the 2d instant, relates that Capt. Keats had just ran into Brest water, to nearly within gunshot of the batteries, by which means he was enabled to count forty seven sail of the line, and fifteen frigates, with sails bent, and to all appearance in every respect ready for sea. Other vessels were in a state of preparation, and one ship seemed ready except her foremast, which had been taken out, but which could be replaced and rigged in a few hours.

The appearance of the combined fleet by no means accords with the recent accounts of mutiny and extensive desertion; though to these causes alone can we rationally attribute their long continuance in port, when the necessity of our retreating left our trade

and territory open to their separate and vindictive enterprises. We congratulate the country upon their inactivity, whatever was the cause; and have no only to wish that they will give our fleet the meeting.

October 10.

It is reported with great confidence in the political circles, that a negotiation was actually on foot at Berlin for the re-establishment of the stadholder, and that the king of Prussia interdicted himself with great zeal to bring it about. The French were not greatly indisposed to the measure, and required only that a guarantee should be given them that they should not be disturbed in Belgium. On this footing the cession of Holland on the one side, and of their conquests in Italy on the other, would have been the basis of a general peace.

This, however, was not acceptable to the courts of London and St. Petersburg. They would not accept of compromise what they had resolved to accomplish by force, and in the confidence of success in their intended descent, they compelled the king of Prussia to relinquish his mediation, and to adhere to his neutrality. The fact is not improbable, when we consider the success that has attended the operations of the allies through the whole of the campaign, and the belief that was generally entertained, that the Dutch people would be almost unanimous in declaring for the stadholder as soon as a landing should be effected. In the case of negotiation, we would have been without possession of the Dutch fleet, which by some fresh rupture and unforeseen contingencies, might afterwards have come to be at the disposal of the French Republic.

It seems to be the determination of ministers to persist in the plan of attack upon Holland, and therefore more troops must be immediately sent to keep up the ranks of our army, and improve the advantages we have gained.

In the engagement of Alkmaar, the British artillery being left at one time, the action exposed to a great part of the enemy, were taken prisoners; but two troops of English cavalry attacked the assailants with such spirit, that they put every one of them to the sword, and regained the artillery with very trifling loss.

The inhabitants of Alkmaar (says a letter from Holland) actually refused permission to the retreating and defeated army, to pass through their town, and shut their gates against them, which were gladly opened to the Duke of York on the 21 October.

It is stated that the British and Russian accounts in the London press, of the disturbances in Ireland, and topped from the papers of that country, greatly exaggerate the ills under which it labors. Respecting the positive statement that two regiments of Irish militia in Cork had planned the seizure of the arsenal, and the destruction of all persons hostile to their views, we are assured, by a gentleman just arrived from that city, that it was a gross fabrication. We hope and doubt not that the same will, in a principal degree, be found to be the case with respect to other places. We have with concern repeatedly stated the general spirit of disaffection; but the Loyalists are too numerous, and the government too strong for any serious disturbances, or attempt, unaided by the French.

PARIS, October 4.

The court of Spain has just given orders for a great number of troops, and particularly cavalry, to file off towards Estremadura, as it is supposed that the English and Portuguese are meditating an attack in that quarter.

October 4.

Yesterday morning 450 troops of the line discovered a column of Chouans at the distance of two leagues from Segge, and immediately attacked them, and after a brisk fire of musquetry repulsed them.

October 12.

There circulates, or rather, there does not circulate, a pamphlet, called "The Last Cry of Freedom." It is an appeal to the inhabitants of all countries, to form a coalition to destroy the French government.

The King of Denmark has just published an edict to destroy the liberty of the press, of which the following is the substance:

All anonymous writings are prohibited. Attempts to raise seditions shall be punished with death. Those who attack the constitution, or those who write against established governments, or who circulate scandalous rumours against the Royal family, shall be banished. The authors of offensive publications in favor of foreign powers, shall be confined in the house of correction. Every one is permitted to express with decency and moderation, the sentiments relative to the amelioration of the laws.

The German gazettes say, that the Russians have obtained some advantages in Switzerland, and that they must have made some progress there, but the deficiency of materials prevent them from giving a correct detail of their proceedings.

October 16.

The sudden death of Baudin has thrown the two councils into confusion. His name has traversed the revolution without reproach, without spot, and without blemish. His opinion gave the utmost weight to the determination of the Council of Ancients. His exterior was amiable and engaging. He possessed an austere probity and a noble frankness. He was sober, studious, industrious, obliging and disinterested. He was a good husband, a good father, a good son, a good friend, and a good citizen. A stranger to all factions—he opposed all factions with firmness and success. All his views, all his labours were for the public welfare. He infused a religious piety into the constitution of the third year—

he carried with him to the grave, the esteem of his colleagues, and left them in exchange his conduct for a model.

General Lecourbe is on his way to Paris, for the purpose, it is said, of being invested with the command of the army of the Rhine—but in that event, what is to become of Moscow? For undoubtedly Massena will not persist in his intention of resigning, after the victories which have so completely revenged him for the reproaches of inaction which were made against him.

All the officers and soldiers of the French army in Egypt, have been sick. Buonaparte only has resisted the unhealthiness of the climate, and the fatigue of his military labours, to which he has early accustomed himself.

When the army departed for Syria, it was still in a very good condition. None of the divisions had been yet visited by the plague, except the garrisons of Alexandria and Damietta, of which a great many brave fellows have been mowed down. It is said that the plague raged in the Bakery of the former of these cities with such violence, that in two days all the bakers died, which circumstance deprived the garrison of fresh bread for some time.

We are assured that the directory has embargoed all the Hamburg vessels in our ports. That notwithstanding the fatal term we still perceive a great many drafts at Bordeaux—that the Chouans were rapidly at the Calvados—that Massena has written to government, "Give bread to our soldiers, and we are sure to conquer—that while there are sacks in our stores, there is no grain; and when there is grain, there are no sacks."—That the ex-deputy B. O. thier, is going to Guadaloupe, instead of St. Ledger—that the English papers announce the landing of emigrants on the coast of Brest—that the army of Italy has advanced as far as Navarre—that the Chouans have been defeated by a Republican detachment, in the environs of Cholet—that the two chiefs, Renou and Mourié, are among the slain.

A letter written by the inhabitants of Ceres, to the Deputy of the High Pyrennes.

"The troubles of Ceres, of which we cannot now point out the evils, afflict this department with all the evils of Pandora's box. The enemies of all order, in conjunction with the petty magistrates have taken advantage of these troubles to distress the people. At Ceres, every honest man and every Republican, are arrested and imprisoned. The plantations are laid waste, and private property is plundered. The brigands, some on foot and some on horseback, rob us of our grain, our wine, our plate, our tools, our clothes, and our goods. Our kitchen utensils, and even the bolts of our doors, are indiscriminately sent to prison, from whence they are conducted to the market places, where they receive every species of insult. The communes of Duffort, Montagnan, Barmignac, Mont, Sathilan and St. Analle, have all been pillaged in the name of the law, and equality. The robbers promise to reimburse us, as a future period. The audacity of the villains is such, that they frequently fence back some of the mutton which they have stolen, because it was too lean, and ordered them to be exchanged for some in better condition. The municipality, perpetually garrulizing are every day luffed with four copious reports. These thieves have orders to take care of their stolen horses—butcher, to kill their mutton—bakers, cooks, and scullions in their kitchens.

The central administration tolerate every thing, and hear no complaints—its commissaries imitate these robbers, and most infamously put every thing under requisition. They make use of an edifying mode to furnish the military with soldiers—they command two vagabond and abandoned priests to go into the prison where unfortunate men are confined for petty offences—here interrogate them, and threaten punishment if they do not tell what they pretend to know supernaturally—they thus extort confessions, whether true or false, in consequence of which, these unhappy men are forced into the requisition. Such are the outlines of the picture now exhibited at Ceres—Judge of our situation!

BRUXELLS, October 4.

Letters from the frontiers of Westphalia announce, that since the war of seven years, no one remembers to have seen such formidable preparations for war. The commissaries are making enormous purchases of provisions of all kinds. The principal magazines are established at Minden, Ham, and Bielefeld: Troops are continually arriving not only from the banks of the Weser, but from the interior of Prussia. The Prussian army of observation will be composed of four divisions, each of ten thousand. All the regiments forming this army will be put on the full war establishment. It is still pretended that the Prussian troops will immediately occupy the states of his Prussian Majesty, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, which the French troops will evacuate.

BRUXELLS October 15.

The territory which lies between the Rhine, Meuse and Meuse is almost entirely reduced by military force. The strong places are put in a state of siege. The commandants are taking the most rigorous measures to provision them and put them in a good state of defence.

It is impossible to dissemble, that this state of things makes a lively impression on the minds of the inhabitants, and causes them to fear an invasion by the enemy—however, all the uneasiness which they felt for Mayence and even for the fortresses of Ehren-

breiden, is totally dispelled, and our divisions in that quarter have made a powerful diversion, which has obliged the enemy to retire beyond the Meuse, and supplies are continually pouring into those two places, as the communication with both banks of the Rhine is perfectly free.

The Archduke Charles cannot, therefore, in pursuance of his plan, transfer the Theatre of War to the lower Rhine.—The works on the fortifications of Fuliers, are in great forwardness, and they have likewise begun on those at Maestricht.—A body of troops is sent from the Army of the Rhine to connect it with that of the North, in conjunction with the auxiliary battalions which are coming from the Interior of the Republic, for that purpose other levies of troops are leaving the Rhine to reinforce the army of Holland.—A battalion arrived here the day before yesterday and two others followed yesterday—they came from Alia tomorrow morning they set off for Holland.—Meanwhile we see daily multitudes of conscripts pursuing the same direction; there is, however, considerable desertion among them, which it is difficult to prevent so large parties of them embark at Antwerp and Preda to be conducted to their destination.—If we may credit intelligence contained in several private letters, the English have entered the Meuse with a great number of ships of war—Effected a descent near Hellevoetsluys, where they are making preparations for a vigorous attack of that important place. It is added that General Daendels had been arrested by order of the Batavian Directory, and that the army of the enemy are making preparations for a general attack.

CANAL OFFICE,

November 28, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill, and the Schuylkill Canal Companies, that their annual election will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 6th of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing one President, twelve Managers and one Treasurer to each Company, for the ensuing year.

GEORGE WORRALL, Secretary. November 20 1799

LANDING

At Wilcox's wharf from the schr. Lively, capt. Godfrey, from Halifax, 375 Barrels } fine picked Salsop 80 half Barrels } 20 Barrels do. Shud 11 do. do. Mackrael

FOR SALE BY NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

N. B. There are some Goods on Freight on board the above schooner, the names of the consignees of which are not mentioned, they are requested to make immediate entry of the same, otherwise they will be sent to the custom house as the vessel must be discharged without loss of time. Dec. 16. dtf

WILLIAM COBBETT,

HAVING in order to avoid the disgrace of living under the Government of a Peon removed from Philadelphia to the City of New York, request any one in Pennsylvania, who may have a demand against him, to deliver an account thereof to MR. JOHN MORGAN, No. 3, South Front Street, Philadelphia, or to forward it by post to New York.

To be Sold, at Auction,

AT PORCUPINE'S HOUSE,

On Thursday next at 9 o'clock, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF Chairs, Mahogany Tables, Bureaus, Stoves and Stove-pipe, an excellent Roasting Jack, &c. &c.

ALSO, A COMPLETE PRINTING PRESS, With a variety of Books, &c. &c. &c. The sale will begin at 9 o'clock precisely, and will continue till all is sold off. December 14. fitm&sw.

FOR SALE,

Or to be exchanged for a good Vessel, AN ELEGANT

New Two Story Frame House,

Twenty-seven feet front by thirty-four in depth, with a commodious piazza and kitchen, together with a coach house and stable, situate in the flourishing village of Frankford. The house, which may be entered the 1st of June next, will be finished in the neatest style with many conveniences, and will be well adapted to a large genteel family who may wish to reside in the country during the summer season. In exchange, it will be valued low, if a vessel offer that may be suitable.

Further particulars will be made known by application to MOORE WHARTON. Dec. 11. dtf

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, appointing us auditors in a Domestic attachment on the property of William Marshall, will be sold at public sale on Seventh day the 21st of next Month at the Pothouse of Edward Fell in Springfield Township,

A large quantity of Earthenware, CONSISTING OF

Pots, Pans, Plates, Jugs, Mugs, Bowles, &c. also a quantity of unburnt ware, Pottery's implements, sundry articles of household furniture and a Ten Plate Stove.

The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

JOSEPH RHOADS, } W. PENNOCK, } Auditors. DAVID PRATT, }

11th Month 19th 1799.

All persons having any demands against said Marshall, are desired to authenticate and produce them, on or before the 21st of next Month, that they may be liquidated and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to said Auditors. November 20 1799

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM McDONALD, late of the city of Philadelphia, Taylor, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having any demands against the said estate are desired to render their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to

ANN MACDONALD, Administratrix.

December 16. 1799

FOR SALE,

By SIMON WALKER,

No. 78 Walnut Street,

ENGLISH PORTER and Brown Stout, in casks of 6 dozen each, Tin Plates, Sheet, bar and pig Lead, Cannon with cartridges complete, 4, 6, 9 and 12 pounders, Shot, round, double headed and canister, Iron Crow Bars, Cutlasses, boarding Pikes, Muskets and Pistols, Rough Brimstone, Cream of Tartar, Porter, Wine and Claret Bottles, Six favoices of Earthen Ware, each about thirty crates, assorted White and Red Lead, yellow and black Paint, and Spanish Brown, Russian Brilles, Hardware and Sadlery, assorted in casks, An Invoice of German Pillulas and Britannias. December 3. 1799

MADEIRA WINE.

THE Subscriber, has just received a quantity of HILL'S First Quality

London Particular Wine,

In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,

GIDEON HILL WELLS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22. 1799

Mrs. GROOMBRIDGE

RESPECTFULLY informs her numerous friends, acquaintance and the public, that she is agreeable to the request of many persons, concluded to reside in town during each winter, and has taken a large convenient house in Walnut Street, No. 106, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, where she proposes removing her school the 1st of November.

English and French grammatically taught Writing, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, History, Dancing, with all kinds of useful and ornamental Work; Drawing in various branches, History, Landscapes, Flowers, &c. &c. Due attention to Vocal as well as Instrumental Music, with requisite Masters of reputation and ability.

Columbia House Boarding and Day School, October 19, 1799.

* * * * * The Friends and Guardians of the Ladies under Mrs. Groombridge's care are particularly assured, that an eligible situation in the country will be engaged for each ensuing Summer, though no epidemic may affect the city. dtw&wfsm

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE time being fixed on, when the MILITARY LAND (commonly called Knox's) WARRANTS, granted by the United States' army, are to be registered and located, the subscribers have explored that tract of land on which those warrants are to be laid; with a view, and for the purpose of offering their services as locaters.

We take the liberty of suggesting, "that we are at least as well acquainted with the situation, quality of the soil, &c. of the different townships in the aforesaid tract, as any other person;" this will, perhaps, appear more clearly, by observing, that WILLIAM C. SCHENCK assisted in running the Indian boundary line; at which time he considerably traversed that tract; he also assisted in surveying and laying it off into townships, and at other times ranged over it, to gain information. But to obtain more complete and accurate knowledge, we have lately spent between two and three months, with several assistants, in particularly examining the different townships and quarter townships; by which means we have acquired an accurate knowledge of the whole district.—We now offer our services to the public, as Locaters, with assurances that we will locate every persons warrants intrusted to us to the best advantage, agreeably to their rights of location, which is to be determined according to law. For our services we demand the one equal tenth part, either in lands or warrants, when we locate a full tract, of four thousand acres or more, for one person or firm; the land to be taken in a square, at a corner of the tract; which corner is to be equitably determined before the time of location.—The one equal sixth part, in cash or warrants, when we connect and locate any amount less than four thousand acres. We will be in Philadelphia from December next, until after the time of location, to transact this business. Any person wishing to satisfy himself further, will please to call on us, by letter, (postage paid) or otherwise; when due attention will be paid, and such vouchers may be seen as we have to offer, which we hope will be satisfactory.

MARTIN BAUM,

WILLIAM C. SCHENCK.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1799. 1799.

Several Lots of Land

To be sold, at the Coffee House, on Tuesday, the 24th December inst. at 6 o'clock, in the evening.

PART of that Tract, known by the name of Malters's Estate. They are laid out upon roads to communicate with Fourth Street continued and Turner's lane, and contain from 4 to 6 acres. The situations are equal to any around the city for beauty of prospect, convenience of distance, or advantages of future improvements in value.

A plan may be seen at the Coffee House, and the conditions will be made known at the time of sale. JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer. December 14