

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 19.

Yesterday arrived the Hamburg mail which became due on Sunday. It contains the particulars of the late unfortunate actions in Switzerland, which we have the satisfaction of being able to assure our readers have been grossly exaggerated by gen. Massena and his Telegraphs. It is very remarkable that Chabron, with whose signature and authority the account of their victories is transmitted to the Directory, (by the telegraph at Str.bourg) should write at the same time, in the bulletin of the army, (see the article from Bâle, Sept. 27) that the killed and wounded of the allies amounted to 8000 men. One account was calculated for those who might in some degree be judges of what had taken place; the other for the mercenary of Paris.

Letters also have been received from col. Ramlay our commissioner with the Russian army in Switzerland, dated at Schaffhausen the 30th ultimo, of the most consolatory description. The defeat was far from being of the nature or extent which has been announced by Massena and Chabron. The loss of the Austrians was inconsiderable, except in the death of their general, Hotze, who was killed accidentally as he was reconnoitring too near to the lines of the enemy. That of the Russians did not exceed 3000 men, though the French made it amount to 20,000. Upon the death of general Hotze, the officer who succeeded to the command, thought it prudent to retire; the Russians, from no circumstance but the immense inferiority of numbers, were thrown into disorder. They rallied, however, at Schaffhausen, upon the 30th September, and along the border of the lake of Constance, the town of which name they retook, with an immense slaughter of the enemy. The telegraphic dispatch respecting marshal Suwarow, is either an entire fabrication or a very gross exaggeration.—This general, so far from being engaged, without knowledge of the defeat at Zurich, had written pressing letters to the archduke, whose arrival at Schaffhausen is not only mentioned in private letters, but cannot be doubted from the concurrence of the intelligence from Mannheim, and almost all the places on his route. The prince of Conde, with his army, consisting of 6000 men, has also effected a junction with the Russians at that city; so that the frontier to the Rhine, in Suabia, is not only perfectly secured, but the Russians and Germans are ready to advance again upon the enemy. A letter from Mannheim of the 1st inst. states the loss of the French in the actions of the 24th and 25th ult. to amount to from 8 to 10,000 men. Allowing for exaggerations, there can be little doubt that it has more than equalled the acknowledged loss of the confederates. Without discriminating, therefore, the advantages obtained by general Massena, we are able to contemplate the situation of our allies, without the trepidation which, in spite of continued experience, the confident exaggerations of the enemy had inspired. The position of the French is by no means secure. The archduke, with the army of Condé, and the Russians, will push from Schaffhausen, and Suwarow will march from the Grisons at the same time; or if any previous attack should be made upon him, he will fall back upon the impregnable country of the Tyrol, through which his artillery is hastening to join him. With the exception of the city of Zurich, it is probable both armies will soon resume their ancient positions.

We have also been relieved by this mail from the anxiety we entertained respecting the state of affairs in Piedmont, which turns out to have been most prosperous.

The Vienna Court Gazette relates some important advantages obtained there over general Championnet on the 16th and 19th of the last month. The French lost between 2000 and 3000 men, and fell back to Pignerol; and Coni was to be besieged without delay by the conquerors. There appears to be some preparations at Venice for assembling a conclave. Some of the principal aspirants for the Tiara are arrived in that city.

Consolatory as it is, after the very disastrous events in Switzerland, to contemplate them under a less ominous and foreboding aspect, it is not without indignation that we can hear the causes of the evil attributed to cabinets, who have been the victims of the pernicious policy of a court which they can neither bring to an explanation, nor retain in the plain and open system of a single campaign. This court, it is confidently asserted, has instructed its public agents to throw the blame of the departure of the archduke upon the ministers of Russia and Great Britain. A stronger instance of bad faith can scarcely be imagined, but fortunately it is as strong a proof of the flame which the chancery of Vienna takes so justly to itself upon this calamitous occasion. The fact is precisely the converse of this statement; (which we know not how to believe can be authorized by the ministers of the emperor.) We exposed its falsity whilst we believed it the error of a journalist; avowed by a court, it is so far from our duty to recede, that we feel it peculiarly incumbent upon us to give it the more plain and strenuous denial.

We adverted, in our paper of yesterday, to an express which had arrived on the preceding day in some merchants in the city, bringing advices of some further considerable failures in Hamburg. We are concerned to say, that they are to an amount which must tend to shake commercial credit in every part of Europe.

VERONA, September 21.

Since the day before yesterday, considerable quantities of Russian baggage have passed through Ver city, going to Tyrol. The troops are marching straight for Switzerland, by another road.

September 26.

This day, about half past six in the morning, an ordinance arrived at our city, carrying a Ligurian band of colors to his excellency baron de Riefler, governor of this city, with the long wished for intelligence that the city of Genoa had capitulated on the 23d, and that, after his, the courier's departure, prince Rohan was to enter the city with his troops.

The same expresses add, that at the moment of his departure prince Rohan received information that Coni was capitulating, and that within three days, the Imperialists were to take possession of that place. Two hours after his arrival, the express departed from Verona for Vienna, with the Ligurian colors. His excellency has communicated to us the following particulars; that the capitulation consisted in one article only, viz. that the inhabitants requested of the victorious army to be exempted from plunder, which was granted them, from the justice of their deliverers. The French are retiring from all parts.—The colors mentioned to have been carried by this express was the standard of the Ligurian legion, in the head guard at Genoa. To this news, which is communicated to us by his excellency baron de Riefler, we add more official intelligence, coming from the first channel of correspondence at the head quarters at Savigliano, dated the 21st of September.

SAVIGLIANO, September 21.

Yesterday the Imperialists took the city of Pignerol by storm, after a short, but obstinate resistance by the French, who are retreating from thence. Turin will now be relieved from its fear of an invasion, which was so often dreaded, from the short distance of the enemy, by the occupation of that place.

VIENNA, September 27.

FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.

Since the fall of Tortona the enemy seems to have given up all further attempts to force his entry from the Genoese mountains into Piedmont; the Imperial army has begun its march on the 13th, from the camp near Alessandria to Bressano; on the 14th it proceeded to Asti, and on the 15th to Alba.

The states of Italy having thrown off the French yoke, and destroyed republican democracy, have now resumed their former denominations. The kingdom of Naples, which with other Italian countries, in ancient and modern times, has suffered so much from French invasions, now recommences to enjoy its former state of tranquillity. The late accounts from that kingdom, dated the 21st of last month, say, that the partitions of Jacobinism have ceased; but that 220 of them had been conveyed to the islands for examination and punishment. Such persons on the other hand, as remained faithful to their king and constitution, have been rewarded. Cardinal Ruffo was presented with the abbey of St. Sophia, and a yearly revenue of between 8 and 9000 dollars, to be enjoyed by his family to the latest posterity. He has also received an estate of near 15,000 dollars revenue, with the liberty to bequeath it to some relation. He has also been appointed Stadtholder general of the whole kingdom, with a salary of 2000 dollars. The Cardinal's brother, a captain on half pay, who commanded the Calabrians under him, has been promoted to the rank of colonel, with a salary of 3000 dollars. The chevalier Micheraux, who reconquered the province of Puglia, with 500 Russians, has also received the rank of colonel, with 3000 dollars revenue. The bishop of Capaccio, who conducted the Cardinal's advanced guard to Naples, has been made archbishop of Naples, in the room of cardinal Zurla, banished into a convent. The bishop of Policastro, who, in March, collected 14,000 men against the French, prevented their entering Calabria, and defeated them in different places, has been made vicar general, with a commission to restore the former order of things in the provinces of Trani, I-fauria, and Montefusco.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Sept. 27.

On the 25th, at two in the morning we heard the most tremendous cannonade, which continued the whole of yesterday and part of the night. Massena attacked near Zurich, and met for a considerable time with the most obstinate resistance. At first, the Russians are said to have taken Mount Uetli by storm. To day, we hear, the French were at Klotten. Last night, and this morning a great number of wounded Russians arrived here, and were afterwards conveyed to their hospital in the nunnery of St. Catharine's valley, about six miles distance.—The French had also a great number of killed and wounded. Yesterday a regiment of Cossacks arrived here from Englihan; four squadrons of Russian cuirassiers and dragoons also marched thro' here, proceeding towards Zurich. The Titow chaffeurs were greatly exposed to the enemy's fire. The fate of Zurich is dreadful; great fears are likewise entertained for Winterthur. We are quiet here, the more so as numerous reinforcements are expected from Germany; the corps of Prince Conde will also arrive in a few days.

MEMMINGEN, Sept. 28.

All vessels, horses, &c. have been put in requisition at Constance, to be employed in transporting baggage, &c. The corps of Conde has received orders to join the army of Switzerland without delay. We hear, that the brave field marshal Suwarow is advancing, fighting, across mount St. Gothard.

MANHEIM, October 1.

On receiving the fatal news from Switzerland, the Imperial army under the Archduke Charles quitted our neighbourhood precipitately, after a stay of eleven days, to hasten to the assistance of Switzerland, leaving only a small body of troops behind.—A few hours previous to his departure, the archduke received dispatches from field marshal Suwarow, in the Grison country, and from the neighbourhood of Zurich.—Yesterday the head quarters were already at Durlach.

Lieutenant Pizenberg, who is arrived here as courier from the general of cavalry, Melas, brings intelligence, that that general having received several accounts that the enemy were assembling in considerable force in the valley of the Stura, a previously detached general Gottleheim with seven battalions of infantry, and a regiment of dragoons against the avenues of that valley, to take a proper position between Fossano and Savigliano, to observe from thence every movement hostile.

On the 14th, the enemy actually attacked that general's chain of advanced posts, particularly his right wing, who however made use of his knowledge of the ground, and of his experience as an able commander of advanced posts, so that the enemy found it impossible to obtain possession of the two important posts of Fossano and Savigliano.—Meanwhile, however the enemy received reinforcements, and had already increased to 15,000 men in this quarter; in consideration of this, and of the ground being disadvantageous to him, for intersected by hedges, where gen. Gottleheim, (the enemy being superior in numbers) might easily have been surrounded, he determined to draw closer to the army, and quitted Savigliano the same evening, and Fossano about midnight. Under these circumstances, the army had arrived in the camp near Braa on the 16th; and though there was no reason to expect that the enemy would be daring enough to attack the army in this position, with the corps above mentioned, yet his assembling in the valley of Stura, and the probability of being joined by the troops at Pignerol, and by those which were advancing from the Genoese against Piedmont, attracted the attention of Gen. Melas, who resolved, before the enemy could gain time to execute their plans, to attack this isolated part of their forces, which had advanced too far.

Accordingly, a sufficient detachment from the army was marched in 2 columns, one of which was ordered against Savigliano on the high road; the other against Fossano. The latter was commanded by gen. Kray; the former by gen. Melas. The columns left their camp at 11 o'clock, and did not arrive at their place of destination before five in the evening; when they immediately attacked the enemy. The regiments Furstenberg and Stuart led the attack, and did every thing that could be expected of brave and undaunted troops.

The enemy's defence was ably conducted; and not before major Bruch, by order of the gen. of cavalry, with a battalion of Stuart, and a detachment of Lobkowitz dragoons, attacked the enemy's flank, they were thrown into confusion, and fled towards the Maira, leaving behind them two pieces of cannon. The enemy's left wing, however, still making some resistance, the battalion of Schallinatti grenadiers was ordered to advance against them, drums beating, without firing a shot. This battalion perfectly fulfilling its orders, the enemy were beaten in every point, forced to retreat, and the post at Savigliano was re-taken. Night prevented their pursuit. The general of cavalry received information, that general Kray had likewise been successful in his attack upon the enemy, who quitted the post of Fossano during the night, which was taken possession of in the morning by our troops.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded amounted to more than 1000, and about 900 prisoners; the number of the latter would have been more considerable, had not night favoured their retreat. Our loss amounts to about 92 killed, 528 wounded, and 63 missing—in all 683 men. [Here the general praises several of the officers who distinguished themselves.]

About the same time (on the 13th) the enemy advanced with a considerable column from Pignerol, against a small corps of our troops at Arafco, consisting of the 7th regiment of hussars and some infantry, whose advanced posts were driven back.—The enemy proceeded as far as Scalenga, and formed their front near the high road: Colonel Sefaroth, the commander of the above mentioned regiment of hussars, as well as of the whole post, suffered them to advance within cannon shot, when he directed a vigorous fire from six pieces of artillery upon them, attacking at the same time their left wing and rear so successfully with his hussars, that they were entirely driven back. The action lasted till night, when the colonel was enabled to re-occupy his former position.

This expedition, in which the enemy lost nearly 400 men in killed and wounded, is said to have been directed by gen. Championnet in person. We have taken prisoners a captain, a lieutenant, and about forty privates. Our own loss is inconsiderable, but that of the enemy must have been very great, on account of our well directed grape shot fire, and the brave conduct of our cavalry. [Here also the names of those officers who distinguished themselves are mentioned.]

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER MAKER,

Who can work well at the Vat, will meet with good encouragement by applying at No. 104 North Front Street. December 27 dtf.

Just Published, and for Sale By JOHN MORGAN, No. 3 Front St. AND BENJAMIN DAVIES, No. 68 High St. THE UNITED STATES COURT CALENDAR; AND GENTLEMAN'S Complete Pocket Companion, For the Year of our Lord 1800.

CONTAINING Every thing useful in other works of the kind. Besides a great variety of articles, (Combining utility with entertainment), Not to be found in any publication whatsoever. Amongst these are: Complete and authentic lists of the ARMY and NAVY. (Carefully revised at the respective Offices;) ALSO, correct statements of the NATIONAL DEBT, and of the ANNUAL RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES of the United States.

N. B. The CALENDAR, notwithstanding the vast variety of its contents, is very small in bulk. It is bound in red morocco, in the neatest manner, and may be carried very conveniently in the waistcoat pocket. Dec. 31. dtf.

WILLIAM COBBETT, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Has in the press and will soon publish, THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF PRINCE SUWARROW, WITH A most elegant PORTRAIT OF THAT RENOWNED WARRIOR.

The first edition of this work was published in London about four months ago, and it has the curiosity and admiration it attracted, that it passed through several editions in the space of one month. It is comprised in one thick octavo volume, which the re-publisher will endeavour to make equal in elegance and correctness to the best of the London editions. \* The Portrait is in the hands of one of the first Artists (but not the very first) in America. December 31 dtw.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOPEWELL FURNACE. BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at the Court House in the borough of Reading, that well known estate called "HOPEWELL FURNACE," with the Mine and Lands appurtenant, situate partly in Berks and partly in Chester county, and containing upwards of three thousand acres of Land. The celebrity of Hopewell Furnace, renders a particular description unnecessary.

Any person however, who is unacquainted with the works may receive the necessary information by applying to Marks Jno. Biddle in Reading, or John Bishop, Esq. on the premises. To be sold as the property of James Old, by NICHOLAS DICK, Sheriff. Reading, December 12. dtS.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE State of Pennsylvania.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 13th January next, at eleven o'clock, for Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. JAMES S. COX, President. December 16. dtE.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving in payment, two Drafts of Thomas Truxton on William Patterson, in my favor, dated 17th September last, endorsed by the Commissioners of the Federal Building in the city of Washington and my self, one payable at nine months after date, for \$17 dollars 71 cents, the other payable at six months after date, for 1951 dollars 85 cents, the same having been forwarded from the Post Office in this city on the 6th inst. enclosed in a letter from the Commissioners aforesaid, (the proprietors of said draft) to David Harris, Baltimore, who has not yet received them. Mr Patterson being apprised of the miscarriage of these drafts, will not pay them to any person or persons without hearing further from the Commissioners. THOMAS MUNROE. Washington, 2d December, 1799.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Sw. High Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for His Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia, Herby gives public Notice, That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul, in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the severe Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences. RICHARD SODERSTROM. Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

THE STOCKHOLDERS Of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, are hereby notified, that an Election for one President, eight Managers and one Treasurer, for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Mr. Cammeron, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third Street, on Monday, the 20th of January next, at 6 o'clock in the evening. ISAAC WAMPOLE, Secy. Dec. 31. dtwll.

MADEIRA WINE. THE Subscriber, has just received a quantity of HILL'S First Quality London Particular in Pipes, Hhds, and Quarter Cases. GIBSON BIRD. Philadelphia, Nov. 12.

MATTHEW M... Having opened an Office... (A few doors above...)

AND again commenced a Business... in the various kinds of Stock, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to consult him. He means to continue his travels the Agency and Commission in all Affairs as is common to the practice.

The purchase and sale of Houses and Lands near the City will be attended to, and the Office of Lands when that business again revives. November 19.

Insurance of Company North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby informed that a Stated Meeting of the Company will be held at their Office on the 14th day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year. EBEN HAZARD, Secretary. December 12. dtwll.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the said City, for the purchase of Lots on his purchase within the City of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full interest, either to William M. Smith or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or before the 31st day of January next. Samuel Adams, Jr. December 12. dtwll.

Seabury's Permanent Bridge.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified, that an Election for a Treasurer, will be held at their office, No. 25 North Fifth Street, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock. JOHN DORSEY, Secretary. December 4, 1799. dtwll.

A YOUNG MAN

ACQUAINTED with the Well India trade, wishes to be employed as a Supercargo. He will engage on moderate terms. A satisfactory recommendation will be produced. A line directed to A. B. Esq. at the Printing Office will be immediately attended to. December 12.

For Sale or to Let,

A large convenient Stone House, WITH a large Entry and four Rooms on a floor, about half an acre of land adjoining, situate in Bustleton on the new road to New York, about eleven miles from Philadelphia. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bustleton. THOMAS PAUL. NB. Who offers for sale, several Business Lots, pleasantly situated in the village of Bustleton. December 21. dtwll.

Several Lots of Land

To be sold, at the Coffee House, on Saturday, the 4th of January next, at six o'clock, in the evening, PART of one TRACT known by the name of MARI'S Estate. They are laid out upon lots to communicate with Fourth Street, and Turner's lane, and contain from 6 to 6 acres. The situation is equal to any other in the city for the purpose of profession, convenience of business, or advantages of future improvement, and the 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. Dec 27. dtwll.

MARSHAL'S SALES OF INDIA GOODS.

BY virtue of an order of the Honourable the District Court of the United States for the New York District, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Store of Isaac Mifflin, No. 114 Greenwich Street, commence the sale of the following GOODS: Imported in the ship Angel a Case Calcutta—239 bales of Piece Goods—600 bales of Bombay Cotton—1488 bags of Sugar, in quantity. The sales to continue daily until the whole are sold. And, on Monday the 13th of January, at 10 o'clock, at the Tomline Coffee House, shall be a valuable and faithful bull. THE AMELIA. As she came from India, about 5 years old, near 400 tons in weight, equipped up to the beams—mounting 16 guns—guns well found in every respect, and may in a small expense be fitted for another voyage to India. She was built in this city—her inventory to be seen at this office. A. GILES, Master. Marshal's Office, Dec. 27. dtwll.

WANTED A

A WHITE WOMAN to work in a shop, who does not perfectly understand her letters, and cannot produce a good hand in writing. Apply to the printer. October 18.