

Foreign Intelligence.

BATTLE OF NOVI.

The following Official Account of the last great Battle in Italy, has not, we believe, appeared heretofore in this Country.

VIENNA, July 8.

Further particulars of the battles which were fought on the 17th, 18th and 19th of June, between the rivulet of Tidone and the River Trebia; and of the pursuit of the enemy on the 20th, over the river Nura.

While the Royal, Imperial and Russian troops were in the neighbourhood of Turin, and making preparations to besiege the Citadel, advices were received that Gen. Macdonald, with a reinforcement from Florence and the division of Gen. Victor, which had been sent to join him by the way of Lucca, was advancing towards the Lower Po.

Field Marshal Count Suwarrow committed the fate of the citadel of Turin to the care of Field Marshal Lieutenant Kaim, with nine battalions, six squadrons, and two regiments of Cossacks, to watch the passages from Savoy and Rivera towards Piedmont; and led the army by forced marches to Alessandria. News arrived here that Macdonald had already appeared on the 12th before Modena, had forced Gen. Hohenzollern to retreat with his small corps with some loss over the Po, and Gen. Klenau to remain inactive; that he had afterwards advanced through Reggio and Parma, in which last place he had been joined by a battalion of the Duke's troops and had threatened to attack field-marshal lieutenant Ott, who was posted at Fort Novo, and between Parma and Piacenza.

Field-marshal Ott had, however, received orders not to weak his force by a hazardous battle, but to yield to a superior force, and to retreat towards the army which was advancing to his support.

The field-marshal marched with the army from Alessandria, leaving field-marshal lieutenant count Ballegarde for the blockade of the Citadel and that of Tortona, and had hastened to the support of field-marshal lieutenant Ott; he arrived on the 17th at four o'clock, P. M. with the van-guard above St. Giovanni, at the moment when Gen. Ott had with great judgment given way. Two regiments of Cossack, Gogew and Baldeyew, and the van-guard of Prince Pangrazio, reinforced the right wing of field-marshal lieutenant Ott; the first threw themselves, with a velocity peculiar to them, into the left wing of the enemy; during which time the said right wing of the infantry, in spite of the hedges and ditches, attacked the left wing of the enemy with fixed bayonets. The right wing and flank of the enemy were attacked by the Russian general Prince Gortzkow with two regiments of Cossacks, Semermow and Moltanow, two battalions of Russian grenadiers, ten companies of the regiment of Froelich and of the Imperial Russian grenadier battalion of Wonnorwamm, while Field-Marshal lieutenant Ott advanced upon the center with his troops on the high road; every obstacle was surmounted; the most impassable ground did not prevent the companies of Gen. Froelich from marching against the enemy with fixed bayonets, and the hussars of the Archduke Joseph were every where ready to support the attack of our infantry, and make the retreat of the enemy as destructive as possible. The regiment of Karaczay, Loevenst, and Lobkowitz contributed in the most effectual manner to the victory, and pursued the enemy as far as over the stream of the Tidone with great loss.

The infantry arrived on the left bank of Tidone about the close of the evening, but were prevented from rallying on the other side by a brisk fire of artillery and small arms. The battle did not cease till late at night. The fruits of this victory gained over the enemy on the 17th, are one thousand men killed, a proportionable number wounded, and four hundred made prisoners. The army broke up from the left bank of the Tidone at ten o'clock in the morning of the 18th, forded the river in three columns and found the whole force of the enemy (which, according to their own report, consisted of six divisions and more than thirty thousand men) drawn up in a line of battle on the river Trebia.

The country being crossed with hedges and ditches made our attack infinitely difficult. The van-guard under the command of Prince Pangrazio, with four squadrons of Karaczay and four regiments of Cossacks could not reach the left wing of the enemy till one o'clock, P. M. It was immediately attacked by the infantry with fixed bayonets, turned, and overtaken by the cavalry; five hundred remained dead in the field of battle—the adjutant general, two colonels, and six hundred privates, of the Polish division of Memrowsky, were made prisoners, and two pieces of cannon and one pair of colours taken.

In the meantime the enemy received new reinforcements, and put himself again into a posture of defence with a body of fifteen thousand men. Gen. de Rosenberg, attentive to the designs of the enemy, added the whole division of Sweykowsky to the van-guard of Prince Pangrazio. The attack was renewed and the enemy driven over the river Trebia. The loss of the enemy in this affair consisted of one thousand men killed and three hundred taken prisoners. The centre column under the command of Gen. Lieut. Foerster, with its light van-guard, consisting of one regiment of Cossacks, and one squadron of Lovenshr, fell in with the van-guard of the enemy which consisted of one thousand horse, supported by some hun-

reds of infantry, posted half way between Tidone and the river Trebia; it was attacked, and by the assistance of some companies under the command of Col. Lawarow, was forced to give way. The centre of the enemy was then attacked with fixed bayonets, and driven to the other side of the river.

The enemy, being determined to hazard the utmost, and having received fresh reinforcements, with a strong division of cavalry broke through the ranks of our infantry, and crossed the river with a body of ten thousand men. The Imperial Russian column waited its arrival with courage, threw themselves with impetuosity upon the advancing enemy, and forced them once more with the loss of six hundred killed and sixty taken prisoners, on the other side of the river, where they were forced to remain, being kept in check by the fire of our cannon and musquetry, which continued till eleven o'clock at night.

The third or left column, consisting of the divisions of Generals Ott and Froelich, commanded by the Gen. of cavalry Melas, with fourteen squadrons and one regiment of Cossacks, had in the mean time attacked the enemy with equal resolution, and although they were ten thousand men strong, had driven them back to the other side of the river Trebia, with the loss of twelve hundred killed and seven hundred prisoners. His attack was decided in an hour; but the fire of artillery was continued till eleven o'clock at night.

All the troops, which arrived on the left bank of the river Trebia that evening were, after having passed the night and recruited themselves, to attack the enemy again on the next day. The enemy had the same intention, perceiving how important it was to them to defend this position, and wishing to give time to a regiment of Ligurians, under the command of Gen. la Polpe, to come up from the mountains of Genoa above Bobbio, and to fall upon our right flank, and entertaining some hopes that Gen. Moreau's army coming up and falling upon our rear, might enable them to make some fresh attempt.

The fatigues of the last battle having made it necessary for both parties to take some rest, the battle did not begin before ten o'clock, A. M. The left wing of the enemy was the first that attempted to cross the river, but were driven back by Prince Pangrazio. They again renewed the attack with redoubled violence upon the column of Gen. Lieut. Sweynsky; the battle became obstinate and bloody; Gen. Dahlheim was the first who made the enemy give way, yet without being discouraged they attempted a second attack. And though Gen. Rosenber broke through their whole line, this did not prevent them from making a third attack.

Nothing but the greatest courage and an unshaken perseverance could withstand the force and obstinacy of the enemy. The battle was at length decided by the advance of Prince Pangrazio; when the enemy abandoned the field of battle to our victorious troops, with the loss of fourteen hundred killed, seven hundred prisoners, some cannon, and three pair of colours. They retreated to the right bank of the river Trebia.

During the time that the enemy made the most violent attempts with their left wing, they endeavoured, by means of their artillery to keep in check the centre column of Lieutenant General Foerster, and ventured at last, under the cover of some considerable batteries, to cross the river; they were however waited for determined courage, attacked with fixed bayonets, pursued by the regiments of Loevenst, and after a loss of four thousand killed, and six officers and one hundred and twenty privates made prisoners, were again driven back to the right bank of the river.

General Melas of the cavalry, who watched the preparations which the enemy was making for an attack upon our left wing, brought up all his artillery, and occasioned a considerable loss to the enemy. The left wing in the mean time got ready to receive their attack. The enemy crossed the river with two thousand horse, and was followed by a strong column of infantry on the high road, detaching at the same time a second column along the Po towards the left bank of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott. But General Prince Lichtenstein, without considering his superior force, attacked them, and drove the van of the cavalry back upon the infantry, leaving the enemy scarce time to form a line. They however rallied again and advanced a second time to the attack. Prince Lichtenstein charged them again, and pursued them till under the fire of their batteries, which the Prince's troops were obliged to avoid by filing through Wouwermann's battalion of grenadiers; they however formed again with the greatest valour, and led on by their brave commander Major Olivier, advanced with fixed bayonets upon the enemy, who were in pursuit of the cavalry, broke entirely through their lines, and with the assistance of the Prince who had been previously joined by the regiment of Lobkowitz, forced them back to the other side of the river. The enemy's column on the Po experienced the same fate; being driven back with great loss by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Ott. The loss of the enemy amounted to upwards of nine hundred killed and five hundred and fifty taken prisoners.

This memorable and obstinate battle was terminated on the third day of this decisive blow; and the consequences of the victory have since repaid us in the most glorious manner for the extraordinary efforts with which it was contested. The enemy feeling their loss, and unable to make any longer resistance, abandoned the hopes they had conceived of Moreau's junction, and took advantage of the night to escape a severer disaster; leaving behind them at Piacenza in

wounded and taken prisoners, two Generals of Division, Oliver and Ruska; two Generals of Brigades, Salm and Cambrey; four Colonels; three hundred and fifty officers of the Staff and Commissioned Officers; and seven thousand one hundred and eighty-three non-commissioned officers and privates. The field-marshal, allowing his victorious troops only the necessary rest of the night, followed the retreating enemy next morning in two columns with all possible speed; the right column overtook them on the river Nura near Saint Giorgio. This event revived the exhausted spirits of our troops; and General Clubarow, after repeated attacks, made prisoners half of the twentieth brigade of the enemy's rear, consisting of two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, twenty-six officers, and about one thousand men, being the greatest part of them the enemy's best troops, belonging to the division of regiment of Auvergne; the Cossacks took the whole baggage of the enemy's column. The left column on the high road of Piacenza came up with the enemy by the river Nura, and forced them to a more speedy retreat.

It was not till our arrival on the Nura that we received information of the motions of the Ligurian Legion, which General Macdonald had for the three preceding days so ardently expected; and as the greatest part of our baggage had before the 16th been removed to the other side of the Po, a part only of the baggage of our right column remained exposed to this Legion.

The field-marshal sent through Genoa for its protection two regiments of Cossacks; but the legion, without waiting their arrival, retreated again towards Bobbio. General Betetaky, having in the mean time advanced from the river Trebia towards the mountains of Bobbio with one battalion of royal imperial troops and fifty dragoons of Karaczay, met this legion at the said place, and although their force amounted to more than three thousand men, attacked them with fixed bayonets, dispersed the whole except five hundred killed and one hundred and three taken prisoners; in this affair the column experienced only the loss of 23 killed and 46 wounded.

The army continued the pursuit to Florenzolo, where they arrived on the 21st. Field-marshal lieutenant Ott reached Borgo St. Tanino the same day, and pursued the enemy next day as far as Parma, where General Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found two hundred of the enemy wounded; field-marshal lieutenant Ott took one hundred and twenty prisoners on his march there.

The 22d, the army rested at Florenzolo; but as the news of General Moreau advancing with thirteen thousand men from Genoa by Bobbio to the plains between Tortona and Alessandria, had reached them, the army broke up on the 23d from Florenzolo, got by forced marches already as far as the river Scrivia by the 25th, but Moreau did not find it prudent to wait their arrival. General Clubarow in consequence of this, took possession of the town of Tortona with four battalions, and blockaded the citadel as before.

Moreau had been engaged on the 20th with field-marshal lieutenant count Ballegarde, had but an inconsiderable body of men to oppose to the superior force of the enemy, being obliged to keep Alessandria blockaded. He however succeeded, though with the severe loss of two hundred and three killed, five hundred and seventy-eight wounded, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine prisoners, in such a manner that the enemy remained till four days inactive, and on the fifth commenced their retreat through Novi, and on the 26th were continuing their retreat over Bochetta.

Thus was the army of the enemy in the space of ten days almost entirely annihilated, the siege of the citadel of Mantua once more secured, the whole of the river Po liberated, Tortona again blockaded, and Moreau driven back to his former position.

The advantages gained during the whole of this contest consist in a loss on the part of the enemy of six thousand killed, five thousand and eighty-five taken prisoners on the field of battle—Seven thousand one hundred and eighty wounded, made prisoners in Piacenza, amongst whom are four generals, eight colonels, five hundred and two officers of the Staff and Commissioned Officers; in the whole eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty-eight men; thirty-seven cannons and eight standards.—The loss on our side consists in killed, ten Staff and Commissioned Officers, and two hundred and forty four non-commissioned officers and privates; in wounded eighty-seven officers of the Staff and Commissioned Officers, and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers and privates. The Imperial Russian army lost in killed, one lieutenant colonel, four officers, and six hundred and seventy-five privates; in wounded, three generals, three colonels, one lieutenant colonel, five majors, thirty-five Commissioned Officers, and two thousand and forty one privates.

TO BE EXCHANGED For a PLANTATION in New Jersey, A VERY VALUABLE

Grift Mill and Plantation, SITUATE in Salem county, Upper Alloway's Creek township, about six miles from the town of Salem, and about one mile and a half from a landing on Alloway's creek, where shallops constantly ply to Philadelphia. The Mill has two water wheels, (over-shot) two pair of stones, one of which are burr. The bolting and holding gear go by water, and attached to the Mill is a large kiln for drying corn, built upon the most approved plan; the whole mill work and bolting cloths, &c. have lately been either made new or completely repaired. The plantation consists of one hundred and fifty acres of land. The buildings exclusive of the mill house and kiln, are a large dwelling house, a barn, stables, corncrib, &c. &c.

For particular information apply to RICHARD WISTAR, No. 119 Market Street, tuth&iaow

Southern Mails.

THE Mails for all the Offices on the main line, between this Office and Petersburg, Virginia, will be closed here every day, (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. And the Mails for the Post Towns on the main line, through North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia as far as Savannah, will be closed with the Southern Mails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The water Mails between this and Charleston are discontinued.

Post Office, Philadelphia, } December 30, 1799. } December 31. dtf.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, December 31, 1799.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Pennsylvania, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 31st day of January next, at ten o'clock.

And the Stockholders of the said Bank, are also notified, that an election of five new Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extract from the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation.

"Article 2nd. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected."

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, January 1, 1800.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of eighteen dollars on each share of Bank Stock, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives, after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board, JONA. SMITH, Cashier. dt11th.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, January 1, 1800.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of 5 per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the Board, RICHARD WELLS, Cashier. dt10th.

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. dtE

KEARNY WHARTON, Has Removed his Counting-House to Morton's Wharf, AND HAS FOR SALE CORN MEAL, In hogheads & barrels.

ALSO, French Brandy, Madeira Wine, and an Invoice of India Silk. dtE

PHILA. Jan. 1, 1800. dtE

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish 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,

Hereby 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 several 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.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving in payment, two Drafts of Thomas Truston on William Patterson, in my favor, dated 17th September last, endorsed by the Commissioners of the Federal building in the city of Washington and myself, one payable at nine months after date, for 617 dollars 71 cents, the other payable at six months after date, for 1751 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 drafts) 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.

BUILDING LOTS.

To be Sold or Let, on Ground Rent.

FOUR LOTS of 25 feet 3 inches each front on Chestnut street, and 130 feet deep to a 10 feet Alley, being the same ground on which O'Ellers hotel stood.

Also, FIVE LOTS on George Street, of 1 feet front, and 90 feet deep to a 16 feet Alley. For terms enquire of Thomas Willington, opposite the City Tavern, or Robert Kid, Market Street, January 1, 1800. dtaw

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 such was 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 (if not the very first) in America. December 31. dtw

MATTHEW MCCONNELL

Having opened an Office in Chesnut 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. dtw(D; dtf)

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscribers, for undivided Shares or 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 are conforming with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to Thomas M'Lean & Co. or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodgett. December 17

A YOUNG MAN

ACQUAINTED with the West-India trade, wishes to be employed as a Supercargo. He will engage on moderate terms. Satisfactory recommendation will be produced.

A line directed to A. B. left at the Printing Office will be immediately attended to. December 12.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOPEWELL FURNACE.

By virtue of a writ of Levavi 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.

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 that TRACT known by the name of Master'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 situation are equal to any around the city for beauty of prospect, convenience of distance, or advantages of future improvement, and rise 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. Dec 27

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 8th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Store of Isaac Moses and sons, No. 113, Greenwich Street, commence the sale of the following

GOODS,

Imported in the ship Amel, from Calcutta—viz 239 bales of Piece Goods, 600 bales of Bombay Cotton, 1488 bags of Sugar, first quality.

The sales to continue daily until the whole are sold.

And, on Monday the 13th of January, at 12 o'clock, at the Tontine Coffee House, that very valuable and faithful built

THE AMELIA,

AS she came from India, about 5 years old, near 400 tons burthen, coppered up to the bends—mounting 14 carriage guns—well found in every respect, and may at a small expence, be fitted for another voyage to India. She was built in this city—her inventory to be seen at this office.

A. GILES, Marshal. Marshal's Office, Dec. 20 [14]

WANTED A COOK.

A WHITE WOMAN to serve in the capacity of a cook in a small family—None need apply who does not perfectly understand her business, and cannot produce an unexceptionable character. Apply to the printer. October 18. dtf