

the column of Field Marshal Suwarrow, on the 26th, near Uzuachy, were defeated by the enemy. The former corps retreated by the way of Eglisau, on the right bank of the Rhine, and the column of Field Marshal Lieut. Horze, on the 26th by St. Gall, into the district of the Voralberg.

Field Marshal Prince Suwarrow was at Ultern, and Gen. Aulenberg at Steig on the 25th.

On the 26th, Field Marshal Lieut. Lincken defeated the enemy and took prisoners two battalions of 1300 men, with the whole of their baggage and other officers, and two flags of colours. On the 28th he advanced to Glaris; but not being able to open a communication, either to the right or to the left, he saw himself under the necessity to withdraw to the Grison country on the 29th.

Field Marshal Suwarrow, and the brigade of Gen. Anshenberg, having advanced as far as Schwyz, on the 28th, arrived at Glaris on the 29th, but not being able to effect a junction with any other corps, Field Marshal Suwarrow was obliged to march to the Grison country.

Field Marshal Suwarrow has however, according to a circular letter which has been received this morning, defeated the enemy near Glaris, and taken 1000 prisoners. At the same time, the column of the Imperial Russian Gen. Rotenberg made 1000 of the enemy prisoners near Muttien, and took several pieces of cannon: the enemy's loss in killed and wounded, on the occasion, was likewise very considerable.

(Signed)

CHARLES, F. M.

From the letter of Massena, therefore, we disprove the telegraph; and from the Archduke's dispatches we disprove both the one and other, excepting in one point or their concurrence, namely, the retreat of Suwarrow into the Grisons. Confidently as we have predicted this event, in the case that he should be attacked previously to his co-operation with the Prince Charles and Gen. Korsakow, we have a double satisfaction in finding it take place, with the addition of important successes obtained by the Field Marshal wherever any part of his army has been forced to engage. We may conclude this retreat to have been the reverse of the retrograde victories of Massena, who conquers so often only to retreat. Suwarrow, notwithstanding the necessity of retreating, has known how to conquer in effecting it.

We continue to think, the position of Massena, tho' for a moment superior, to be hazardous in the extreme. There is no doubt, concurrent testimony of col. Ramsay, and the whole German accounts, official and private, that the loss of the French greatly exceeds that of the Allies in the whole series of these bloody conquests. We have no doubt that the loss of ground will be quickly recovered. Had not treachery interrupted the views of the confederates, the French would have been surrounded on the 28th of sept. Suwarrow would have marched for the Southward, and turned their right wing upon the Aar, where he would have met the Archduke, who was to have crossed the Rhine between Baile and Schaffhausen, while Hotze and Korsakow confined or attacked him on the West. Whoever looks at the charts of these Cantons, and considers the position of the armies, will see that the address and ability of Massena are more likely to have retarded, than to have defeated their design, which may still be effected with some variations in the locality of its execution. We do not observe in the French Journals the least mention of the disadvantage they have sustained in Pladmont nor any notice of the defeat of Championet, and the storming Suza and Pignerol.

At Paris, an extravagant joy is to be discovered; amongst the causes of which there appears to be none real, except the return of Buonaparte; who has finished by defeating the Army he has so often betrayed, and so nearly exterminated. Though there be no new cause for all this exultation, there is a strong motive for affecting to feel so. It will be discovered in the Council of Five Hundred. The Directory addressed a message to this body stating the deplorable state of their finances, and a deficit of 150 millions. It is to fill up this chasm, that new measures of severity and taxation must be invented & made

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HAMBURG, Oct. 6.

At last the 100 long wished for English Mail has arrived at Cuxhaven, and both packets are reported to have a great deal of specie and millions on board for Hamburg. Meanwhile it is painful to us to add 5 other boats to the list of failures in this day's journal, viz Frederic Christ, Rhine, for 60,000 flates; John, Jurg, Von Lubeck, for 65,000; Died. Erd. Lubbers, for 231,000; Pierre Bousfier de Kuenets, for 492,000; Von Azen and Hinfel, for 371,000.

SWITZERLAND, Oct. 24.

The misery of our unfortunate country is beyond description. By the retreat of the Russians and Austrians, and the advancing of the French, the districts between the Lakes of Constance and of Zurich has suffered greatly. In a district of about ten German miles, there are at least 6000 French; provisions for the troops can hardly be procured, much less for the inhabitants. Gen. Massena's head quarters are at Zurich, where he has ordered the payment of contribution in arrears, on pain of execution. Field Marshal Suwarrow is said to have advanced to Euguberg; but if that were the case, we should observe more anxiety among the French, who seem still intoxicated by their victory.

DONAUEINGH, Oct. 2.

The Archduke's head quarters are here. Yesterday he went to the Russian army. A great Council of War will be held at Tengen to day, and great changes are expected to take place in the command.

SAVANNAH, December 31.

We have been pointedly favoured with the Star, a London paper of the 24th of October, received by the ship Mercury, captain Tate. The most interesting part of its

contents will be found under their different heads.

Letters received by the Mercury mention, that on account of the many failures at Hamburg, & Liverpool, produce of most kinds was very low; that cotton had fallen 25 per cent. and tobacco in proportion.

Important European News,

Received by the ship MERCURY, capt. Tate, 60 days from London. LONDON, October 24.

Colonel Chalmers, who is hourly expected at Mr. Dundas's office with the terms of the Convention, the basis of which was settled on the 13th instant, is not yet arrived; but the outline is now accurately known. An armistice of 44 days was agreed upon by the Duke of York and General Brunne, during which time a convention should be fully ratified and exchanged, that on or before the end of November next, the English and Russian armies and fleets should evacuate the Helder and Texel, leaving the forts and fortifications in the same condition as they were taken possession of by Sir R. Abercromby and Admiral Mitchell, and that eight thousand French or Dutch seamen, prisoners in England, or absent on their parole, (Admiral de Winter to be one of them) shall be delivered up without an equivalent. It is suspected also that there are secret articles which it is probable will not long be made public.

No further advices from the Duke of York have been received since our last; but as Colonel Brownrigg reached the Helder on Saturday last, with the final instructions of government, it is probable a great part of our troops are this embarking on their return from England. Some of the Dutch vessels are already arrived. Six hundred of them were brought over in the Alkmaar on Tuesday, where three other ships full of people of the same description were hourly expected, having sailed from the Texel immediately after the Alkmaar.

Our army had to retreat under circumstances the most dreadful. They had neither ships to bring their arms, nor provisions to maintain them where they were. Within two weeks past, even provisions have been sent to them. So confidently did our minds rely on the friendship with which they were to be received in Holland, that we know they held it as a point on human nature to suppose the Dutch could possibly do otherwise than receive our troops with joy and transport!

Upon the whole, if we waive the consideration of the humiliated situation in which the event of the expedition has unfortunately placed us, we shall find but little cause to regret the nature of the terms to which we have thus been induced to agree. The acceding to them was our Part dictated by the pure and amiable principle of humanity, and the laudable determination of having our brave countrymen by negotiation, from the distraction which otherwise ensued to assist them, must be considered as paramount to every other feeling, whether of mistaken honor or national pride.

THE EXPEDITION.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the British Army in Holland, to his lady in Canterbury, dated October 9.

"I shall as succinctly as I can give you the intimation of the battle of which you will read an account. On the 3d we marched at two in the morning, after the enemy, and about eight the engagement commenced; they were pitched advantageously on the sand hills, fortified as to enable their riflemen to do great execution, while our men though they kept up a continual fire, were not half so successful; however, the 92d regiment gave them a smart charge, which obliged them to retreat some distance, but they soon rallied, and opened their cannon on our whole column; the 92d then advanced in upon the sand hills, supported by two battalions of the 20th and fired incessantly on them; they still appeared to be too much for us, and about five o'clock in the evening we were at a stand, doubting whether to retreat or not, when the 63d voluntarily proposed to charge them, and Sir Ralph Abercromby expressing his approbation, we rushed on them with fixed bayonets, and drove them three miles and a half before us; our dragons at the same time charging their cavalry, which gained

us the day. In this engagement Mr. Nevis was slightly wounded, a Mr. Hall got a ball through both his cheeks, a Mr. Leggett was wounded in the leg. We remained at that side face about, and leave in our hands about 300 prisoners. It was not till nine at night that the firing entirely ceased. It rained incessantly all the evening, during which, and in the night, the army suffered excessive hardships, having neither covering, food nor liquors, and the wounded lying all night on the ground, exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

SCHAGEN, October 16.

Nothing of importance has occurred since my last. Our lines extending from Patten and Kraendamb to Mendenbuck, are well fortified, and every means taken to place them in the best possible state of defence. There is the greatest difficulty in procuring forage for the cavalry, and even bread and flour for the troops; vegetables are also extremely scarce. The enemy is served with biscuit from the ships. On the 12th there arrived a fleet of transports at the Helder, having on board 1500 horses for the British and Russian artillery, but not one of them has yet been landed. It is supposed they will return immediately to England.

OUDE SLUYS, October 16.

A most every person in the army was in haste to conclude that, because the enemy had evacuated Alkmaar, and retreated the next day some miles, the last engagement would prove decisive in our favour. The action itself was by no means so, for night came on, terminated the combat, and the enemy's loss was certainly not greater than ours. The next day we thought that the French were precipitately flying to leave the possession of Everwick, and that Sir Ralph Abercromby's victorious column was forcing a march by a nearer route, along the shore to prevent that design, and to turn the enemy within the Peninsula. The fact is, the enemy did not retreat after the battle of the 2d, unless you chuse to term the taking up a new position a retreat, nor did we pursue them; we merely took possession of the posts that they had evacuated, of which posts Alkmaar was necessarily one. This is not a wrong town; it is, however, a place of importance to those who can keep the field, and doubly so to us, as affording quarters to a great part of our army. Its acquisition, therefore, was a subject of no final gratulation, and we proceeded forthwith to new model the Municipality, to appoint a Town Major, and to establish there our staff and headquarters. Mean while the enemy were concentrating their force, and had again taken up a very menacing position on the Sand Hills, full in front of our right wing. This appearance, together with advices that they intended speedily and vigorously to attack us, induced our commander in chief to anticipate the design, by forming an immediate attack upon them. This brought on a general action on the 6th; but though a heavy cannonade and partial attacks were kept up by our left and centre which occupied the plain between Alkmaar, and the hills, it was our right, composed wholly of British, and the enemy's left, being entirely French, that bore the brunt of the contest. In the former part of the day we were every where completely successful, driving the enemy before us before all the villages of Egmont; but about five o'clock, the enemy rallied, and made a desperate stand by which they repulsed our advanced column, that consisted of Col. McDonald's corps de reserve and which had, with undoubted ardor, rushed on too far beyond the main body to be immediately supported; that corps, therefore, being back with its left while the enemy attacked in front, and drove us as far as they had been driven in the former part of the day. Night was now approaching, when they detached a column which marched off to the left, with the apparent design of effecting a coup de main on Alkmaar; but this noble column was totally

checked by the good countenance of General Coote's brigade, which had not as yet been engaged, but which with the aid of some field pieces and mortars, soon made the enemy retreat at side face about, and leave in our hands about 300 prisoners. It was not till nine at night that the firing entirely ceased. It rained incessantly all the evening, during which, and in the night, the army suffered excessive hardships, having neither covering, food nor liquors, and the wounded lying all night on the ground, exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

YARMOUTH, October 23.

Arrived the East fleet; several of the ships are laden with wheat for London—arrived also several transports with sick and wounded from Holland.

DEAL, October 22.

The Hornet loop of war, which arrived in the Downs yesterday morning from the Texel, left Deal on Friday last, and brings no other intelligence from the army, than that they still remain in encampments at Schoten and Mendenburg. The day prior to the Hornet's sailing, two British seamen were shot by an unknown hand from a chamber window at the Helder; and on Friday morning they had commenced shipping heavy ordnance. Admiral Mitchell has returned to the Texel, leaving a detached squadron cruising in the Zuyder Zee.

October 23.

His Majesty's ship Alkmaer has arrived in the Downs, with about two Dutch soldiers and officers on board from Holland. It is supposed they are going to enter into our service, they wear the Orange cockade. Mr. Mole, the Pilot, in a letter to his family says, that Admiral Mitchell had proceeded up the Zuyder Zee as far as Enkhuyzen, where he found two gun ships building, & two frigates, all of which he let fire to and burnt.

The outward bound fleet are now getting under way, with a fair wind.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the Land purchased by the Deep and Haw-River Navigation Company, in the fork of the Rivers, for the purpose of erecting the Town of Hawwood, has been laid off—it is formed upon a very eligible plan—the Lots long—the Subjects wide, and forming right angles. The Sale of the Lots will commence on the second Thursday of February next, on the premises, and will be sold to the highest bidder. One-fourth of the Money to be paid down—nine months credit for the remainder, upon giving bond with approved security. The reason of the late intended Sale of the Lots being postponed until that time, was, that a number of gentlemen complained that sufficient information had not been given the Company.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.

N. B. Notice is also given to the company, that the general annual meeting will be held at Charham Court-House, on the second Monday in February next; and those subscribers who have not paid any money for their share or shares, are requested at said meeting to pay to their Treasurer fifteen dollars for each share; and those who have paid but five dollars, are requested at the same time, to pay ten dollars, for each or every of his or their respective shares.

J. H.

Dec. 19th, 1795—16.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Powers of administration on the estate of Robert Henderson, dec'd. requests all persons indebted thereto to make payment without delay—and those who have demands on the same, are requested to bring them forward within the time limited by an Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act concerning proving of wills and granting letters of Administration, and preventing frauds in the management of intestate estates.

JOHN HENDERSON, Adm'r. Wilmington, Dec. 23, 1795.

FOR SALE, A NEGRO MAN, Used to Plantation work. Enquire of the Printer. January 9.