

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following intelligence is translated from Leyden Gazettes to the 16th Dec. inclusive; brought by the Pomona, King, from Amsterdam, arrived at Philadelphia

Extrakt from the National Gazette of France.

B A S L E, Nov. 30.

The Austrians having damaged the bridge of Huningue so as to render it impassable, great hopes were entertained by the prince of Furtemberg. He summoned Gen. Abattucci to deliver up in the space of a quarter of an hour, the head of the bridge, all the intrenchments, all the batteries, and all the cannon which were on the right of the Rhine—here is the answer which was given:

"Whatever may be the idea you have formed of the critical position in which you suppose I find myself, I have the honour to assure you that I am ready at any instant to convince you of your error.

"This also will inform you, that I am as little disposed to accept the shameful capitulation you have proposed."

The country of Baden continues to be ill treated by the Austrians, the house of the Baron de Reizenstein, has been plundered and destroyed by them; this is the same Baron de Reizenstein, who concluded a peace for his prince, and is still at Paris.

December 1. Yesterday at 5 o'clock a second Austrian flag of truce, proposed "the surrender of the Fort of Huningue, or at least its evacuation, on a promise that it should be restored at the opening of the campaign, in the same state in which it was surrendered." General Abattucci answered, "That to obtain the fort, it was necessary to take it;" when the flag had returned with this answer, the artillery of both armies commenced a most terrible fire, which is still heard.

At half past nine in the evening they assaulted the first fort, which is separated from the other by an arm of the Rhine. All the French garrison immediately retired into the rear fort. The artillery then ceased to play on both sides, and in its place a fire of musquetry was sustained which continued an hour after midnight: never was there a more murderous conflict: those of the Austrians who were not driven from the fort perished there.

The Austrians lost ten times more than the French. The dead exceed two thousand. Abattucci received four wounds: two with a sabre, one bullet, and a stroke with a cannon ball in his shoulder.

At this instant, the cannon are again heard. A courier direct from Vienna passed this yesterday, he is bound to Paris.

Letter from Gen. Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory; Verona, 4th Frimaire, (24th Nov.)

"I have informed you, citizen-directors, by my last letter, that Gen. Vaubois had been obliged to abandon the post of Rivoli, and that the enemy had already arrived at Castel Nova.

"I improved the route of the enemy at Arcole, by causing the division of Gen. Massena immediately to retrace the Adige, who effected a junction, at Villa Franca, with General Vaubois, and united, they marched to Castel Nova, the 1st Frimaire, Nov. 21, whilst the division of Gen. Angereau ascended the heights of St. Anne, to cut the valley Adige to Dolce, and by this means to cut off the retreat of the enemy. General Joubert, commanding the advanced guard of the divisions of Massena, and Vaubois united, attacked the enemy upon the heights of Campana: after a slight action, we overtook and surrounded a corps of the enemy's rear guard, & made 1200 prisoners, among which is the colonel of the regiment d'Erbach. A body of 3 or 4 hundred men attempting to save themselves were drowned in the Adige. We did not content ourselves with retaking Rivoli and Corono; we pursued the enemy to Prebano. Angereau in the mean time had engaged a body of the enemy in the heights of St. Anne, and dispersed it; he made 300 prisoners, was arrived at Dolce, burnt two equipages of pontoons on Laquetta, and took some baggage.

Gen. Wurmsler made a fall from Mantua yesterday at 7 o'clock, A. M. The cannonade lasted the whole day. Gen. Kilmaine made him return as usual, with greater speed than he came out, with the loss of 200 prisoners, an howitzer and two pieces of cannon. Wurmsler commanded this fall in person. "This is the third time (Gen. Kilmaine writes me) that Wurmsler has attempted a sortie, and always with as little success."—Wurmsler is successful only in the Journals which the enemies of the Republic fabricate at Paris. "BUONAPARTE,"

NEW-YORK, March 6.

SPOILIATION.

At a meeting of the underwriters in this city affected by spoliations on American commerce, held at the Tontine coffee-house, on Friday the 24th of February, Messrs. William Neilson, Isaac Gouverneur, and John B. Coles, were appointed a committee for the purpose of adopting such measures as they may deem necessary, for obtaining compensation for vessels and cargoes, which have been taken by the belligerent powers, with authority to employ an agent at the expense of the underwriters.

The committee taking the object of their appointment into consideration, have appointed Mr. John Ferrers as their agent, enjoining on him—first, to enquire of the assured, who have received pay-

ment from the underwriters, under an engagement of prosecuting the appeals, whether they have transmitted the necessary papers, agreeable to their engagements—second to enquire to whom they have transmitted these papers, and if the necessary steps have been taken to bring them before the proper tribunal—third, to instruct the agent of the United States, resident in London, to enquire the state and situation of all such claims, and to have those which may have been neglected, prosecuted to effect without loss of time.

WILLIAM NEILSON,
ISAAC GOVERNEUR,
JOHN B. COLES.

The subscriber requests the gentlemen, whose interests are implicated in the foregoing resolutions, to give him the necessary information with all possible expedition, that he may be enabled to bring the business to as speedy an issue as possible; to effect which, he will, in the course of the week, call on the insurance brokers for a state of the losses paid by them on account of property captured as above.

JOHN FERRERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

Morgan Brown, of Tennessee, Collector and Inspector, for that District.

John McNairy, of do. District Judge.

Thomas Gray, of do. Attorney of that District.

Robert Hays, of do. Marshall of do.

Richard Rogers, of New-York, naval Officer of that port.

Matthias E. Sawyer, of North-Carolina, Inspector and Surveyor, of Patquotank river bridge.

Isaac Cox Barnet, of New-Jersey, Consul for the United States at the port of Brest, in France.

Eliza Bachman, Consul for the United States at Gottenburg, in Sweden.

Francis Childs, of New-York, Consul at Genoa.

Conrad Frederick Wagner, Consul at Trieste.

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the second session of the fourth Congress, begun and held in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 5th of December, 1796.

An act to amend the act, intituled "An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States."

An act in addition to an act, intituled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," and to an act, intituled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same."

An act granting a certain sum of money to the widow and children of J. de Neuville, deceased.

An act in addition to the act, intituled "An act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States."

An act repealing, in part, the "act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States," passed the 8th of May, 1792; and imposing certain duties on the capacity of stills of a particular description.

An act to authorize the receipt of evidences of the public debt, in payment for the lands of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1797.

An act relative to the compensation and duties of certain officers employed in the collection of impost and tonnage.

An act to augment the compensation of the Attorney General of the United States.

An act for raising a further sum of money, by additional duties on certain articles imported; and for other purposes.

An act to suspend, in part, the act, intituled "An act laying certain duties upon sugar and refined sugar," and to grant relief in certain cases arising under the said act.

An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned.

An act for the remission of the duties of tonnage on the vessels of James O'Brien and James Aylward.

An act providing for certain buoys to be placed in and near the harbour of Boston.

An act authorizing an expenditure, and making an appropriation for the prosecution of the claims of certain citizens of the United States, for property captured by the belligerent powers.

An act authorizing the President of the United States to apply a further sum to the expense of negotiation with the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

An act to revive and continue the act passed the 30th of May, 1796, intituled "An act to regulate the compensation of clerks."

An act to amend and repeal in part, the act intituled "An act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States."

An act extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money.

An act making appropriations for the military and naval establishments, for the year 1797.

An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act concerning the circuit courts of the United States.

An act giving effect to the laws of the United States in the State of Tennessee.

An act to continue in force for a limited time the act, "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

An act making provision for the support and accommodation of the household of the President.

A resolution directing the distribution of an edition of the laws of the United States.

By a document laid before Congress the 2d inst. it appears that returns from the officers required by law to state the number of teamen registered, and impressed by the belligerent powers, have been comparatively few, and imperfect; the following is an abstract of the numbers impressed, so far as yet known officially.

16 who are called citizens of the United States.

8 citizens of Massachusetts.

6 do. Rhode-Island.

2 do. New-York.

4 do. Pennsylvania.

2 do. Delaware.

3 do. Maryland.

1 do. Virginia.

42

12 British subjects.

26 Foreigners, of other countries than G. Britain.

27 whose country is unknown.

107 in all, exclusive of 34 Irish passengers.

The following resolution was laid on the table of the house of representatives of the U. States: Feb. 7th.

Whereas it is stated to this house, in the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 13th of Feb. "That the accounts of Edmund Randolph, Esq. late secretary of state for monies advanced to him for foreign expenditures, still remain unsettled, and that neither the accounts of the foreign ministers, bankers, and agents of the United States, nor the records of the department of state, contain any explanation in respect to a considerable sum of the said monies." Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury lay before this house, at their next session, information of the amount of monies so received by the said E. Randolph, for which there is no explanation as aforesaid, and that measures have been taken to obtain a settlement of his accounts.

NORFOLK, March 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this town, received by yesterday's mail from Charleston, dated

CADIZ, January 15, '97.

"Admiral Jarvis has arrived at Lisbon from the Mediterranean with 10 sail of the line and 2 frigates; one of his ships (the Bombay Castle of 74 guns) got on the rocks at the entrance of Lisbon, and they do not know if he ever will be got off—he has landed 4000 troops from Corsica; and Admiral Bridport is daily expected there with 16 sail of the line and 8 frigates, with 8000 Emigrants, and 5000 English troops, in all 13,000, to prepare the war with Spain and Portugal, which they say is declared in Madrid, but has not yet been published. At all events the Portuguese ambassador has left Madrid, by order of the Court, in a very abrupt manner, without taking leave of the Spanish Court—You may judge by this war as inevitable.

"The 22d ult. Lord Malmesbury left Paris for England, without succeeding in his mission—Alfo General Pinckney, the late American minister, left it with him. I am afraid there will be a rupture between France and the United States.

"There is news in town, that the French have arrived in Ireland, from Brest, and landed 20000 men near Cork—This news came from a Swedish captain who arrived here yesterday in 12 days from Cork; he says it is a real fact, and believes they will meet with very little opposition.

"This day sailed a Spanish ship of 74 guns, one frigate, and a brig.

PETERSBURG, March 17.

The last Philadelphia papers give no information of the arrival of dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, or of the reception he has met with in France; though by arrivals at Charleston and Norfolk, we are informed that he has been ordered by the French Executive to quit France.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated the 14th inst.

By a vessel arrived here to day in 14 days from Martinique, we are positively informed, that Admiral Harvey, with six sail of the line and three frigates, had made an attack upon Trinidad, a Spanish Island, with 10,000 men, and taken it, together with one ship of 64 guns, 2 frigates, and 1 sloop of war; and that the Spaniards on his approach set fire to and burnt 3 of their ships, one of 120 guns, one of 100 and one of 62 guns.

The Philadelphia papers are filled with addresses to our late President, from different societies of citizens, on his retiring from the helm of government; among which is an address signed by twenty-five gentlemen of the city.

General Washington left Philadelphia on the 6th inst., on his way to Mount Vernon.