

maining stores on board; as the hofles of the cavalry, and the artillery.

It is said that the last intelligence from admiral Bridport's fleet, of the 29th ult. states, that he had received accounts from the interior of Brittany and La Vendee, that several corps of Chouans, commanded by emigrant-officers, have penetrated into the interior, and obtained several advantages over the republicans; that the different corps posted at a distance from each other, extend to Nantes; which gen. Sapineau and Charrette, at the head of five more considerable corps of Vendean, press on that city from the left banks of the same river. Our fleet being stationed off Quiberon and Belle-Isle, has afforded several royalist officers the means of joining the Vendean. Commodore Warren, in order to facilitate their operations, has sent several vessels up the river towards Nantes.

The elector palatine, and the elector of Cologne, have, it is said, made peace with the French republic; but the treaties will not be made public until the negotiations with the Empire are on the point of being terminated.

It is very confidently believed in Paris, as a thing of which the committees of government make no secret, that terms of peace are almost agreed upon with the kings of Sardinia, Naples and the other Italian states, except those of the emperor.

The discussion of the new constitution is concluded, except the amendments proposed by the Abbe Seyes, which the commission of eleven desired a few days to consider. As Seyes is re-elected into the committee of public safety, the substance of his amendments will probably be adopted.

We are now assured that government was in possession of full information on the subject of the negotiation between France and Spain, from the moment of its commencement to its final completion. By this peace, so soon as it shall be finally ratified, all the Spanish ports, both in the bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean, will be opened to the marine of France. A material counterbalance of advantage this against Britain. The cession of the Spanish part of Domingo is also a matter of serious consideration, not altogether on account of the real value of the territory, but as it will greatly strengthen the hands of the enemy in the West-Indies.

Aug. 10. The Cordova mail of yesterday so far confirms the account of the Spanish peace, as to state, that orders were received at Madrid, previous to the surrender of Vittoria and Bilbao, that they should make no resistance, as they should be speedily restored, in consequence of a pending negotiation.

From Francfort it appears that general Pichegru's head quarters have been at Strasburg ever since the 9th of July. On the 21st the French troops near Mentz were continually filing off towards Landau with a quantity of artillery.

General Clairfay's head quarters were to be removed to Rastadt on the 24th ult. where he was to be joined by numbers of troops from the vicinity of Mannheim. He has written to the court of Vienna to know in what manner he is to receive the daughter of Louis XVI. as, if she is exchanged for the French commissioners, she will be delivered up at the Imperial head quarters.

We learn from Holland, that it has been proposed by the states general to disband all the Swiss troops in Dutch pay on the 31st of the present month.

The states general have resolved to take into their pay twenty-five thousand French troops.

Twenty thousand peasants are put in requisition by the French, to get in the harvest between the Moselle and the Rhine.

An article from the Lower Elbe, dated July 24, says, undoubted intelligence is received from Italy, mentioning that the Austrian troops are already in possession of Oneglia and Ormia, and in full march for Nice.

From Lingen it is mentioned that the French begin to keep a strict watch upon the Rhine, and neither suffer money nor merchandize to pass from Holland.

Yesterday, about noon, a lieutenant of his majesty's ship Sceptre, of 64 guns, capt. Effington, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from the officer, dated from St. Helena, June 10th, 1795. These dispatches contain advice, that on the 1st of June, his majesty's ship, the Sceptre, of 64 guns, and Orpheus frigate, with the General Goddard and Manship Indiamen, sailed from St. Helena, for the purpose of intercepting some Dutch homeward bound East-Indiamen, that five days after, the Sceptre, in her course to the Cape, fell in with eight Dutch East-Indiamen, which she took, and brought back to St. Helena, from whence she sailed again on the 10th, towards the Cape, expecting to fall in with another fleet of five Dutch East-India ships, on board of which is the governor of Batavia. This last fleet comprises the whole of what was expected to come to Holland this year, and both fleets are extremely rich. The eight ships taken are valued at between two and three millions sterling. Admiral Elphinstone, after having been joined by commodore Blanket, had proceeded against the Cape of Good Hope, which there was every probability of his possessing himself of without difficulty. The accounts from St. Helena add, that governor Brooks had, with all the troops that could be spared from the island of St. Helena, embarked with admiral Elphinstone in the expedition against the Cape.

Yesterday evening a messenger arrived at the admiralty office with dispatches from admiral Hoeham, containing an account of the action between the English and French fleets on the 13th ult. in the Mediterranean. It appears that this engagement was only as stated in the French Journals, a running fight, the French fleet having immediately, on perceiving the English fleet, made the best of their way for a place of shelter, and

that, in consequence only a part of our fleet got up with them, the main part of both fleets remaining at a great distance; those ships that were so fortunate as to overtake the enemy, among the first of which was the Windsor Castle, Admiral Mann, succeeded in cutting off the French ship Alcide, of 74 guns, which unfortunately took fire soon after she struck, and after burning some time blew up. While she was burning our officers and seamen, with that gallantry and humanity, which ever characterises British sailors, rescued near 300 of her unhappy crew from the certain death that seemed to await them. The loss on board our fleet is only ten killed and twenty-six wounded; among the former is one midshipman, and among the latter a lieutenant and two midshipmen.

The convention by a formal decree have declared that the emigrants are for ever banished from the territories of the republic. The natives of countries at war with the French republic have been ordered to quit Paris under the penalty of being considered and treated as spies.

Aug. 18. Our late treaty of peace and amity with the Americans is said to have met with the most ferocious animadversions from a quarter the least to be suspected, considering its uniform and implicit obedience to the will of the ministers. The East-India company have taken the alarm at the article, which gives the Americans a free trade to India—they contend it to be a violent infraction of their treaty with government, and have expressed their astonishment, that his majesty's ministers should, without the least previous intimation to them, have at one stroke laid open their territories and their trade, to the most enterprising and flourishing nation upon the earth.

The English have captured near Vado, a French ship, on board of which were several chests of jewels, estimated at five millions of livres, destined for Genoa. The Imperial privateers make prize of every vessel bound from that port with provisions.

BOSTON, October 2.

Letters to the 12th Aug. by capt. Dunbar, from a friend in Bourdeaux, to his friend in Boston, mention, that the city of Havre-de-Grace, has been fired several times, supposed purposely, that there had been riots there, and the cry was peace and bread.

A letter of August, says, "peace is concluded with the emperor, as I am informed by a gentleman who left the city, twelve hours since."

Capt. Green from Croisic, tells us, that he learnt there, that 700 emigrants, who escaped from Quiberon, when gen. Hoche made his forcible entry, and who endeavoured to get on board the British ship, were not admitted on board, but ordered back with the observation, that they had no provisions for them. These must of course have fell into the hands of the republicans. Capt. G. further heard, that the republicans were putting to death from 20 to 30 of the captured emigrants daily.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

A letter from Liverpool, of the 3d of August says, "The French have made another sweep among the African vessels, 45 have been entirely destroyed at Angola; 10 of them are Liverpool ships. There have been riots at all principal towns in this country—one exists at this moment at Manchester, where several houses have been completely gutted—All is quiet here.—The men for the navy are not completed for this port, they say that near 200 are yet wanted."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated July 24.

"The advice inserted in the Spanish Gazette, of the Portuguese having made peace with the Algerines, proves to be premature, as the Portuguese are cruising in the Gut against these pirates. It is said peace is entirely concluded with the emperor, so that your vessels have now nothing to dread in these seas."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, of the 30th July, to his friend in this city.

"Government have altered their conduct relative to the American vessels now bringing in. All the late ones are permitted to sell here to the best advantage, and make the most of their cargoes. Those which were taken by government at first are, to be paid for in a few days with ten per cent. clear profit over all charges."

"Lawrence of the house of Lawrence and Vanzant, of New-York, is now here; his ship was taken in Quiberon Bay by the British admiral, who behaved in the most generous manner to him, and all the others whom he took at that time; he purchased their provisions at a profit of 100 per cent. and gave them a passport to go with the rest of their cargoes where they pleased."

"I find, on an accurate investigation here, that flour will not bring more than from 56s. to 60s. sterling for one barrel at present, and the expectations of good crops are generally very great."

"Letters received yesterday from Lisbon mention, that wheat and corn were there very low, and that their harvest promises abundance."

Annapolis, October 15.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Anne-Arundel county, William Pinkney, John G. Worthington, Horatio Ridout and Edward Hall, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Walter Mackall, William D. Broom, Thomas Horrell and John Chesley, Esquires.

For Charles county, John Thomas, John Parham, William H. M'Pherson and Francis Digges, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, John T. Worthington, Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and Elijah Mertymen, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Edward H. Calvert, Turner Wootton, Walter Bowie and Thomas Bowie, Esquires.

For the City of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, James O'Bryon, James Kent, James Brown and Charles Frazier, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, James Wincheiter and David M'Meehan, Esquires.

For Washington county, Samuel Ringgold, Richard Cromwell, John Barnes and Lancelot Jacques, Esquires.

IT is hereby ordered, that the militia composing the 22d Regiment, meet on Saturday the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, at colonel Rousson's Old Fields; it is expected that the commanding officers of companies will be industrious in warning their men to attend on the above day, and come prepared with pen, ink and paper, to take a list of the absentees.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

October 14, 1795.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS. Annapolis.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, near Lyon's creek bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the fourth November, for ready MONEY only,

ALL the property of HENRY POWELL, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Tobacco, plantation Utensils, and Household Furniture. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them, on or before the day of sale, legally authenticated.

HENRY BUSEY, Administrator.

October 14, 1795.

James Mackubin,

Hath RECEIVED, by the latest arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A VERY general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will sell on the lowest terms for CASH, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests those indebted to him on bond, note, or account, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those whose accounts have been standing over the year.

NEHEMIAH YOUNGER.

October 13, 1795.

TAKEN up a drift, on the Bodkin Point, a small ROW-BOAT, about twelve feet keel, and five feet wide; her tuck is painted yellow, her sides white; her stern sheets green, and her inside painted red, has a ring-bolt in head and stern. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living on the westward side of the Bodkin creek.

DILAH CATTERTON.

Calvert county, October 10, 1795.

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI of this state, are requested to meet at Mr. WHARFA's Tavern, in this City, on Tuesday the tenth of November next, as business of importance to the society requires their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, October 1, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the sixth instant, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patowmack river, a mulatto man slave named DANIEL, about thirty years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather spare made, fond of liquor, and has some knowledge of the carpenter's business, and is a remarkable artful fellow. I make no doubt but he will change his name and endeavour to pass for a free man; he had on and took with him a ruffe shirt, a blue cloth coat, with small yellow buttons, striped shag-jacket, striped green cloth ditto, and striped cotton ditto; white casimer breeches, white cotton stockings, a pair of boots and shoes, a low crowned hat, with a broad black riband band, and a large silver buckle in it. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if twenty miles from home EIGHT DOLLARS; if forty SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and if out of the state the above REWARD, including legal fees and reasonable charges if brought home, from

September 9, 1795.

LLOYD M. LOWE.