account an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXVI. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Marbury by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

Notice to State Debtors.

NO process hath issued against the delinquent state debtors for their instalments due on the first of December last, nor will any be directed till after the 15th of February next. The agent therefore expects (to prevent trouble and expence) they will come forward and discharge their debts by that time.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

ULM, *September 28.*

WE have had nothing but anxiety and trouble for several days past—General Nauendorf's troops approached our city on the 24th, and obliged the French stationed here to cover their main army, to retreat. On the 25th and 26th, on account of the desperate resistance which the French made from the walls of this city with howitzers, grenades, &c. we were thrown into the utmost alarm. At night we suffered a bombardment from the Austrians, by which the low-town, on the side of the Danube, would have been converted into a heap of ruins if we had not taken the most active measures to prevent it; eighteen houses however are burnt, and the district of Pfuchen has suffered considerably. But yesterday our sorrowful situation experienced a change. About three o'clock, during a heavy rain, the French retreated with the utmost silence towards Leipheim.

CARLSRUHE, *September 29.*

On the 18th instant, at four in the morning, the Austrians attacked the French intrenchments near Kehl, and two battalions of the archduke Ferdinand charged the enemy with the bayonet—about seven o'clock they were masters of the intrenchments and the fort; they had made 800 of the French prisoners, and killed or wounded 1200; the French general Scherb was among the slain. All the baggage, cannon and ammunition of the French, fell into the hands of the Austrians; but the latter having neglected to destroy the bridge near the Rhine, and a part of the soldiers being employed in dividing the booty, the French, about 1000, having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and being covered by a numerous artillery from the left bank of the Rhine, retook the fort, the possession of which is so important in a campaign in Suabia.

The Austrians lost about 400 men in killed and wounded, and retired to Bischofsheim, where the head quarters of general Petrasch now are.

A number of Austrian prisoners and wounded have been brought into Strasbourg. 6000 national guards have marched from that city for Landau, the garrison of which place has taken the field under general Marscot. A number of French troops are also on their march from Strasbourg for Suabia.

As the Austrians have not destroyed the bridge between Kehl and Strasbourg, the French will always be able easily to send reinforcements into Suabia.

GLASGOW, *October 20.*

The first and third of the four Hamburg mails due, arrived on Sunday and Monday last. No engagement has taken place between the archduke and the army of the Sambre and Meuse since the 16th ult. The army of the Rhine and Moselle, still severely harrassed in its retreat, has lost, according to the German accounts, 16,000 men. Wurmser, it is said, has obtained some advantages over Buonaparte, who, it is added, is taken prisoner. The Austrians have made another unsuccessful attack upon Kehl.

LONDON, *October 17.*

Late on Saturday night three messengers arrived from the continent, viz. Mr. Coryton from Vienna, one from Petersburgh, and one from Venice. The first of the Hamburg mails, which have been so long due, arrived at the same time.

Of the probable fate of Moreau's army, we are happy we are enabled to speak in more positive terms.

By an article from Stutgard, of the 22d, we learn, that the Austrians had made themselves masters of the grand powder magazine of Moreau's army at Esslingen, containing 3000 barrels of powder, which is represented to have been of more consequence to Moreau, than the loss of a battle. His army was left almost without ammunition.

Account from Ulm, of the 21st, state Moreau to be retreating with precipitation in three columns, but at the same time pressed hard in his flanks and rear by generals Latour and Nauendorf. General Petrasch had possessed himself of the strong positions of Knebis and the Black Forest, which would cut off the retreat of Moreau's army from Kehl.

By the accounts brought by the messenger from Vienna, we learn, that the emperor has raised two hundred thousand additional troops, that we are marching to the reinforcement of his different armies. In his capital alone he raised seventeen thousand men in one week—such was the noble ardour of patriotism that prevailed the Austrian states.

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday. The details which it brings are highly satisfactory. The boasted advantages of Buonaparte before Mantua, appear much less formidable than they did in his representation of them. Field-marshal Wurmser was, it is true, shut up in Mantua, but this seems to be a voluntary step, for the purpose, no doubt, of reinforcing the garrison; and taking upon himself the command of that important post.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BREMEN, *October 7.*

The enemy's daring plan of uniting in Germany their three desolating armies, has met with the fate which its temerity deserved, and, for the welfare of society, is totally defeated. Jourdan completely routed, his late army scattered by twenties, and still pursued by the honest peasantry of Germany—Moreau retreating in the utmost disorder every day altering his rout, but now said to be attempting to march towards Brisgau—Buonaparte, necessitated to abandon his darling project of penetrating into Tyrol, where every man, nay where every *woman* and *child* is under arms, instead of passing Trent, has retrograded beyond Verona! The Austrians are in full possession of the city of Ulm, since the 25th ult. The French garrison of 800 men become prisoners of war.

The king of Prussia has thought proper, modestly, to withdraw his garrison from Nuremberg—he did not think the moment an opportune one to add that to his other political robberies.

The French, through absolute want of provisions, meant to march to the Hundzruck, leaving only two divisions behind them.

The enemy, not being able to cope with the brave Austrians, are now trying in the environs of Dusseldorff, what they can effect among themselves—scarcely a day passes without some bloody rencontre; and latterly—as a letter before me states—five hundred of them were killed.

SALEM, *December 20.*

A gentlemen of this town has received a letter from his friend at Liverpool, Nova-Scotia, wherein is mentioned the arrival at Halifax of a packet from England—which brings account of the differences with Spain being accommodated, and a happy prospect of the negotiation with France being favourably terminated. The letter is dated the 22d ult. The passage of the packet is not mentioned.

The above letter mentions, that a division of Richery's fleet destroyed property on the Labradore shore to the amount of 25,000l sterling belonging to one house, and burnt a 20 gun ship, loaded entirely with fish. The destruction on the whole coast by the French fleet under admiral Richery has been very great, and must be severely felt by the lower class of citizens—the property destroyed consisting of fish, provisions, and articles of the first necessity.

By the brig Mary, captain Joseph Lindsey, who arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last, in 57 days from Cadiz, we have a positive confirmation of the declaration of war by Spain against England. It was proclaimed by the heralds of state, at the corner of every street in Cadiz, the day before captain L. sailed—and the day was celebrated with the most enthusiastic joy. The inhabitants appeared to have adopted the French manners entirely—the tri-coloured cockade was worn, and the French national songs were sung with rapture. Prizes were brought in every day, and the spirit of privateering pervaded all ranks of citizens. Five very large and rich Portuguese ships from the Brazils had been captured by the French, two of which had arrived at Cadiz, the remainder were ordered for other port. It was rumoured, that 100,000 Frenchmen were to attack Gibraltar in the spring. The tale of the capture of admiral Jervis's fleet, (so many times confirmed, but never by captain Pedrich) turned out in the loss only of one hospital ship, the crew of which captain L. saw landed in Cadiz. Admiral Jervis's escape was attributed to a want of vigilance in the combined fleet, and to superior manœuvring. They were chased about 48 hours, and had safely arrived at Gibraltar.

Price of American produce when captain Lindsey sailed—Fish, from 7 to 8 dollars—Rice, 6 to 7—Beef, 21—Pork, 25.

BOSTON, *December 20.*

FROM SWEDEN.

Captain Pike from Gottenburg informs, that the heir to the throne of Sweden was to be crowned in November; and was to marry a relation to the empress of Russia. In consequence of this connexion between Charles and Catharine, there was some rumours that the Swedes would be engaged in the war against France, unless a general pacification should soon take place.

Captain Rogers from Cape Francois, informs, that the usual mode of transacting business still prevails there. Government takes cargoes—and pays in promises only. Americans bound to British ports in St. Domingo are carried in.

NEW-YORK, *December 26.*

A late Charleston paper says, "There is a letter in town from Georgia, which says that it is confidently asserted in the Floridas, that the king of Spain has ceded those provinces and Louisiana to the republic of France."

PHILADELPHIA, *December 28.*

The late transactions in the bank of Pennsylvania, which for the moment excited some alarm, and gave rise to sundry news-paper paragraphs, have been brought, by the vigilance and activity of the directors to a happy termination.

The following is an extract from the report of a committee of the senate of Pennsylvania, appointed to receive from the directors any communications they may make relating to that institution.

"Upon the whole, your committee are of opinion, that the loss which the stockholders of the bank of Pennsylvania may sustain, by the disagreeable transactions above specified, will amount to a very inconsiderable sum, being in the estimation of the directors, less than fifteen thousand dollars, from every cause, since the commencement of the institution.

"Your committee think it proper to state, for information of the senate, that the whole amount of overdraughts was about two hundred thousand dollars. They, with pleasure, add, that the conduct of the directors on the part of the state, throughout this business, merits the approbation of all who are interested in the welfare of that institution; and that they have reason to believe, the bank is in a situation perfectly safe, and, therefore, deserving the confidence of the public in general."

NORFOLK, *December 17.*

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, (England) dated October 2, to a gentleman in this town.

"A small American sloop having made several trips to and from this port, her frequent sailing, and so soon returning, excited some suspicion, that she might be the conveyancer of improper intelligence from hence to France; and one of their crew having made a deposition of their frequent trips from hence to France, and that a person was daily expected on board who always went and returned with the vessel, a proper officer was appointed to watch her motions, and observe who went on board her; a genteel dressed man was this morning seen to go on board her, and the vessel immediately got under weigh; and the man making his report of what he had observed, the custom-house officer took boats, and boarded the sloop, just as she was clearing the mouth of the harbour, and going out to the Cowes, found the person who had just gone on board, and who, from his appearance, seemed to be just come from a journey in it, with a small trunk by him; which on opening, was found full of papers; these it is said, from those which have been opened, are of a very important nature, and that there is no doubt of his being a spy to the French; as the sloop has been off and from this port no less than fifteen times in the course of about three months, with only an interval of about six days each time. It is said he, being apprehended, he attempted to tear some papers lying by him, but was prevented; he was brought on shore about 12 o'clock, and immediately sent off for London, with the two officers who apprehended him.

BALTIMORE, *January 2, 1797.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Paris, to his friend in New-York, dated 9th Thermidor, 4th year.

"*Dear friend,*

"The likeness of General Buonaparte being just come out, I send you two copies: one for yourself, the other for my friend R****. I am sure it will please you so much the more, as a singular discovery has lately been made respecting the place of his origin. He happens to be a countryman of yours, and even one of your friends, instead of being a Corsican, as first reported. Buonaparte is an assumed name; his family name is SHAUER, he is from Middletown in Connecticut. You will, no doubt, be able to judge of the truth directly; and not fail to ascertain the fact in case the people of America may have any doubts about it. I expect they will rejoice at an event which has afforded me pleasure, and procures me the advantage of receiving from him at this very moment every mark of friendship, in consequence of our former acquaintance in America.

"Salut and Fraternity.

"C******"

Annapolis, January 5.

On Saturday last the general assembly of this state adjourned to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

No. 1. An ACT to settle and ascertain the salary of members of the council for the ensuing year.

2. An ACT to incorporate the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.

3. An ACT for the relief of Lucy Jennings, widow and devisee of Richard Jennings, late of Frederick county, deceased.

4. An ACT for the relief of Christian Weaver.

5. An ACT to confirm certain proceedings of the levy court of Cecil county, and to enable said court to lay further taxes for the support of the poor of said county.

6. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act relative to the proceedings in the court of chancery, and in the land-office.

7. An ACT making valid the title of Matthew Ryan to several tracts or parcels of land therein mentioned.

8. An ACT for the more effectual collection of the county charges in Allegany county.

9. An ACT to pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.

10. An ACT for the relief of Anne Dent and Theodore Dent administrators of Peter Dent, late of Charles county, deceased.

11. An ACT for erecting a new bridge over Dividing creek, between the counties of Somerset and Worcester.