

We are enabled to state, upon the best authority, that the Dutch fleet have never quitted the Texel, nor admiral Duncan his station. The captain of the Circe, who brought the account, was deceived by making his observations to the north of the Texel, when the English fleet is stationed to the south of that river.

Yesterday at one o'clock, we received by express, Paris journals to the 9th instant inclusive.—We immediately stopped the press to communicate the substance of their contents, which our readers will find fully detailed in our paper of this day.

The contents of these papers, which are extremely important, justify all the reflections which we have lately had occasion to make on the internal state of France, and the views of the different parties in that distracted country.

It appears from the debates of the councils, that the statement given by the Directory of the march of the troops towards the metropolis was totally false. Instead of nine thousand men, said to be detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, the detachment amounted to between twenty-six and twenty-seven thousand men!—Nor was this force intended, as the Directory affirmed, for any naval expedition; but it was selected, as we supposed, for the express purpose of overawing, if not of dissolving, the legislative body. The soldiers indeed, whose minds had been poisoned by emissaries from Paris, and by the Jacobin journals, which were the only papers they were permitted to read, openly proclaimed the object of their march, and uttered the grossest calumnies against the two councils. And notwithstanding the order received from the minister of war to return to the station which they had left, they continued their march to Paris, in obedience to the commands of their general Hoche, who has by this act openly hoisted the standard of rebellion.

Our readers will recollect, that we stated, some time since, that Hoche and his army, known to be determined Jacobins, were the instruments on whom the Directory chiefly relied for perpetuating their own despotic power, and for carrying into effect their own unconstitutional designs.

The Directory also appear to have effectually secured the protection of the army of Italy. Addresses have been received from two more divisions of that army, which breathe the rankest spirit of Jacobinism; vow implicit obedience, not to the constitution, but to the Directory; and devote their enemies to instant destruction. These addresses, though the very act of deliberation by which they were preceded was a direct violation of a constitutional provision, have been published by the Directory, who have, in consequence, been called on by the Council of Five Hundred to account for their conduct.

Meanwhile a formidable force, supposed to amount to 40,000 men, has arrived at Paris, in small parties; so that there can be little doubt that the Directory will set the legislative body at defiance, and effectually triumph over the constitution.

Another message was delivered to the council, on the 23d instant, on the subject of the finances, which are again stated to be in a most deplorable situation. It seems, indeed, that the Directory are either anxious to impute this distress to the inefficient proceedings of the council, or, by a repetition of messages on a subject so important, to divert their attention from those vigorous measures which they evince a disposition to adopt for confining the government within the bounds prescribed by the constitution.

Every circumstance combines to sanction the supposition that some dreadful explosion is on the eve of taking place. A number of foreigners have crowded to the capital, and the terrorists, from the different departments, having joined them. In short, that devoted city now wears the very same appearance which it has invariably exhibited previous to every public commotion or massacre since the year 1789.

Buonaparte, unused to contradiction, has expressed his displeasure in strong terms, at the refusal of the Swiss to grant a passage to his troops through their territory; and he has even threatened to procure by force what intreaties have failed to obtain.

Mallet du Pan, to his honour be it spoken, is pursued with unremitting animosity by the French government. He has been compelled to leave Morat for Fribourg, and it is supposed will be ultimately obliged to seek for refuge in England.

Reports prevailed at Paris, that the negotiation at Lille was suspended, from the exorbitant pretensions of the Directory, who are even said to have openly declared, that "the royalist faction, alone, is desirous of a peace with England." What foundation there is for such a report, it is not possible for us to say.

#### HANOVER, (N. H.) September 4.

The mortality in this place for a fortnight past, has been greater by one half than it was in Philadelphia in the sickliest time during the prevalence of the yellow fever, in proportion to the number of people in both places. The epidemic has been very general and is still raging, with few less symptoms of violence; in many instances it has baffled the skill of our ablest physicians. It is wished that some mode of treatment, which has been found most efficacious, might be published for the benefit of those who are attacked with this terrible disease.

#### BALTIMORE, September 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Big Tree, on Genesee River, dated August 28, 1797.

"The Indians were yesterday in council, when a message arrived from the Indians, who were lately hostile to our government, informing, that the Spaniards were feuding amongst all the Indians, request-

ing they would unite with them, which the message desired the Six Nations would not do. The message was immediately taken into consideration, and the council determined, they would not have any thing to do with the business. Similar messages are gone to the Indians about Canada, and I hope, may meet the same fate."

[Rumors to the above effect have been for some time in circulation, though but partially credited. We publish the foregoing in a distinguishing character, because it is a subject of the first importance, and because this information is certain and authentic, and may be strictly depended on.]

U. S. Gaz.

Died lately in Iverah, Ireland, aged 112, Daniel Bull Macarthy, Esq;

He was married to five wives; he married the fifth, who survives him, when he was 84, and she 14, by whom he had 20 children, bearing a child every year. He was very healthy—no cold ever affected him—and he could not bear the warmth of a shirt in the night time, but put it under his pillow, for the last 70 years. In company he drank plentifully of rum and brandy, which he called Naked Truth—and when, out of complaisance to other gentlemen, he took claret or port, he always drank an equal glass of rum or brandy, to qualify those liquors—this he called A Wedge. He used to walk eight or ten miles in a winter's morning, with grey hounds and finders, and seldom failed to bring home a brace of hares.

September 25.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH.

ORDERED, That a list of the burials be published, from the time this board received regular returns, and that the same be continued daily.

Burials in the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the Town.

	Adults.	Children.
September 11	2	2
12	0	1
13	5	1
14	3	0
15	2	2
16	2	0
17	1	1
18	2	0
19	2	0
20	2	1
21	2	3
22	3	1
23	7	2
24	5	2

Burials in the east part, called Fell's Point, including the Potter's Field.

	Adults.	Children.
September 11	15	1
12	8	0
13	17	0
14	12	0
15	5	1
16	12	1
17	9	0
18	3	1
19	5	0
20	9	0
21	6	0
22	5	1
23	5	0
24	14	1

(Signed)

JEREMIAH YELLOTT,  
JAMES EDWARDS,  
ADAM FONERDEN,  
EMANUEL KENT,  
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,  
ELIAS ELLICOTT,  
JOHN STEELE,  
THOMAS TENANT,  
JAMES BEEMAN,

Commissioners.

#### Annapolis, September 28.

On Tuesday last the Jockey Club purse was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Ridgely's horse Cincinnatus. And

Yesterday the colt's purse was run for, and won by Mr. Edelen's mare Tulip.

A BY-LAW to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever into the City of Annapolis.

BE it established and ordained, by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to import into this city, by land or water, and sell the same therein, any goods, wares or merchandise, wines, brandy, or other spirits, now in the city of Baltimore, (excluding that part distinguished by the name of Fell's Point,) that have been imported from any part of Europe or the East-Indies; and also any rum, spirit, wine, molasses spices, fruits, brandy, coffee, sugar, or other West-India produce, cotton excepted, imported from the West Indies, and the same to sell here; provided, that before the same is or are landed, an affidavit be made before the mayor, recorder, or some one of the aldermen of the city of Annapolis, or a justice of Anne Arundel county residing in the city, that the said articles of West-India produce have been imported into this state before the first day of June last, and that the same is not brought to this city in any vessel that has been in the West-Indies at any time since the said first day of June, and on board of which any person since that period hath died of the yellow fever; and also that the said articles, or any of them, shall not be brought or taken from any shore, vessel or depository, wherein

any person shall have died of the said fever since the day aforesaid.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That John Muir, James Williams, James Mackubin, Jonathan Pinkney, John Randall, Lewis Neeth and Absalom Ridgely, be a committee to carry the provisions of this by-law into effect, any three of whom to have power and authority to act.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That Allen Quynn, John Callahan, Dr. Shaaff, Dr. Ghiselin and John Munroe, be a committee to inquire into any cases of the yellow fever which may happen within this city, and in case any person coming into this city, or the precincts thereof, not being a resident, shall be infected with the yellow fever, the said committee shall provide for the removal of such person out of the city, and take care that he shall be provided with every necessary, and the corporation will indemnify the said committee for all expenses incurred, in case of the insolvency of such infected person; and it shall be the duty of the committee to give information to some member of the said committee of all such cases of the yellow fever as shall come to his knowledge.

#### Duties on Carriages and Retailers Licences.

##### DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

Supervisor's Office, August 15.

THE season prescribed by the laws of the United States for the annual entry of carriages and office of licences to retailers of wine and foreign distilled spirits, being near at hand, it is thought proper, in aid of the notices given by the collectors of the revenue in their respective divisions, to state, for general information, the substance of the acts laying duties on those objects.

The following rates of duty are payable yearly upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person for his or her own use, or to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, to wit:

For and upon every coach whether driven with a box or by postillion,	Doll.	15
Every chariot, post-chariot, and post-chaise,		12
Every phaeton for the conveyance of one or more persons, and with or without a top,		9
Every coach, that is, a carriage having panel work in the upper division, with blinds, glasses, or curtains in the sides, front or rear,		9
Every four wheel carriage, having framed posts with a top, and hanging on steel springs, whether drawn by one or more horses,		6
Every four wheel top carriage, hanging upon wooden or iron springs, or jacks, whether drawn by one or more horses,		3
Every curricule, chaise, chair, sulky, or other two wheel top carriage, and every other two wheel carriage, though without a top, hanging or resting on steel or iron springs,		3
Every other two wheel carriage,		2
And upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts, and a top, and resting upon wooden spars,		2

Carriages usually and chiefly employed in husbandry, or for the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, produce or commodities, are not chargeable with duty; and on the other hand, those which are usually and chiefly employed in the conveyance of persons are liable to it, and if of a doubtful description, must take the denomination of that class to which they bear the greatest resemblance.

The month of September is particularly assigned for the payment of these duties and attendance is therefore, after previous notice, to be given during that month by the collectors, at their offices, or other convenient place within their counties, for the purpose of receiving them; but the duties may be tendered and paid at any time within sixty days either before or after the said month of September; during which periods, however, no particular attendance is required from the officers of inspection; and at the expiration of the month of November, the duties, together with 25 per centum on the amount thereof for the use of the collecting officer, may be demanded, and levied by distress and sale of goods.

The foregoing provisions respect such carriages as shall be in use at the approaching or any subsequent month of September; but carriages set up at any other time of the year, must be entered within the month in which they are begun to be kept, and a proportional part of the annual duty paid thereon, to be computed from the last day of the month in which they are entered to the end of September following, when the said carriages must, like others, be entered anew and duty be paid for a whole year.

Persons making untrue or defective entries forfeit the sums they shall have paid—and the amount of duty really payable on their carriages may be demanded and recovered with an addition of 25 per cent. in the case of a total omission to enter.

Any person supposing himself aggrieved in the amount of duty demanded, may present to the collecting officer a statement on oath of the circumstances whereon his contestation of the demand is grounded, which statement is to be forwarded to the supervisor of the district, whose decision thereon, against the collector, is to be final; if otherwise, he authorizes the immediate collection (by distress, if necessary) of whatever he adjudges to be payable; but if the remonstrant still finds himself aggrieved he may within two months, by writing, directed to the supervisor, require that the statements and pro-