

will be found under the French department, is a sort of manifesto, in which the Directory unwillingly make the wrongs of the Arabs of forty years endurance, the pretence for an aggression obviously founded in inordinate ambition and a spirit of aggrandizement.

There is now no doubt that Buonaparte reached Cairo on the 22d July. It would appear, therefore, that the opposition he met with on the way thither for Alexandria, if he met with any, was extremely impotent. It is also probable, that the ultimate object of his expedition is India, with a view to destroy the power and interest of Great-Britain in that quarter, to the attainment of which the possession of Egypt is a necessary appendage.

These papers also contain a letter from Savary and from general Humbert to the minister of marine, on the landing of the French in Ireland.—Sanguine as it would thence appear were the hopes of Humbert, they have, happily for this country, been completely frustrated.

Two, some say ten, sail of the line and seven frigates, under the command of admiral de Galles, have, it is said, sailed from Brest for Ireland.

The report brought by the master of a vessel arrived in the Clyde from Newry, of the landing of some more Frenchmen in Ireland, noticed in our last, has since been confirmed by the Irish papers. Napper Tandy, the expatriated patriot, was, it seems, their leader, and issued two addresses to the United Irishmen, which will be found under the Irish department. The vessel in which they had re-embarked for France, it is said, has been captured.

BELFAST, September 11.

It is rumoured that a French armament having 1200 troops on board, have been taken and carried into Galway.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from Larne to the hon. C. Skelington, mentioning that four large ships and five brigs were seen off that coast. In consequence of this intelligence, the different regiments in town received orders to be in readiness at a moment's warning.

We are happy to add, that a pilot who lives in this town, yesterday on his way from Port Patrick, fell in with a fleet of large merchantmen, some of whom were armed as letters of marque, from English ports to the Baltic. This fleet appears to be the same with that which caused the above express.

DUBLIN, September 15.

The French officers who have been taken prisoners, acknowledged themselves much disappointed in their enterprise in this country, and severely exclaim against the rebels who joined them, whom they declare to be the greatest ruffians and savages on the face of the earth, and many of whom they shot for robbing and deceiving them. It appears that they clothed about 2000 of the insurgents with a green uniform and gave them fire arms, numbers of whom ran away thus accoutred.

The French commander in chief appointed a provisional municipality in Castlebar, which was composed of the following persons:

“Citizen C. Baynes, Mayor; citizens Michael Sheridan, John Hutton, Baxius Egan, P. P. (with priest) James Eliethcock, Redmond Lyons, Andrew Eumanton, James Gibbons, James Clark, and John Burke, municipal officers.”

An action has taken place at Castlebar, between the yeomanry and a band of rebels who attacked the town; the latter was cut to pieces.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

The following interesting intelligence was brought by a gentleman from Boston, and was by him placed on the coffee-house desk:

On Sunday, the 11th instant, the ship Foxwell, captain Stevens, arrived at Bolton in 37 days from Bristol, with London papers of the 11th of October, giving the following intelligence:

LONDON, October 1.

Courier Office, 1st October.

POSTSCRIPT.

The dispatches received at the admiralty office, are from Sir M. Eden, at Vienna, which confirm the very important intelligence of the VICTORY OBTAINED by Sir H. Nelson over the French fleet, near Alexandria. Report states, that ALL the French ships, except two which escaped to Malta, were either taken or destroyed.

Dispatches are also said to have been received from Sir Wm. Hamilton, which state, that the Mutine cutter had arrived at Naples with an account of admiral Nelson's having burnt two French ships of the line, and taken seven, with all the transports.

SECOND EDITION.

We stop the press to insert the following copy of a paper, printed up at Lloyd's:

“In dispatches received from Sir M. Eden at Vienna, dated 15th September, he mentions having received an official communication from the Neapolitan charge d'affaires, that the Mutine cutter had arrived from admiral Nelson's fleet on the 3d at Naples, the captain of which, declared, that the whole of the French line of battle ships were taken, burnt or destroyed, except two.

BALTIMORE, November 17.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, dated 30th of August, 1798, to a merchant of this city:

“The person who takes charge of this, carries among other documents of the present pacific and

amicable disposition of this government, an official account of the raising the embargo, which has been for some time past imposed upon our vessels in the ports of this republic; and before this reaches you, our government will receive, by Mr. Gerry, information of a late arrete of the Directory, for calling in all commissions granted by their agents in the West-Indies to privateers, and likewise advice of such new instructions having been sent to their agents, as will cause the American flag to be respected by French cruizers in the West-India seas. A similar line of conduct is prescribed to their cruizers in the European seas; and it is my sincere opinion, that in future our vessels generally, with a regular and authentic role d'equipage, will be respected by all French privateers and authorities. In addition to this I expect soon to hear of the acquittal of some of our vessels by the tribunal of cassation (the superior court of appeals) that have been illegally brought in for adjudication, unjustly condemned by the inferior courts; and I am moreover convinced that ere long, this nation, prompted by its own interest, no less than by the urgent solicitations of all the neutral ones, will revive its whole judiciary system in regard to the neutrals, and will soon give the utmost freedom and latitude to neutral commerce. In short, if the injuries sustained by our country have not altogether turned her from the door of accommodation; and she will now meet France upon a fair and open ground of reconciliation, I think she may procure a redress of most of her grievances, and, if she pleases, obtain a lasting and beneficial commercial intercourse.

“The harvest of grain in this country has been astonishingly abundant; inasmuch that the fac of 300lb. (French lb.) sells for no more than 21 livres, or 4 dollars; whilst many articles of foreign product are at higher prices than were ever known.”

November 19.

On Friday evening arrived here the ship Cleopatra, Captain Conner, from London, last from Portsmouth in 42 days; by this arrival we are favoured with London papers to the 29th of September, the principal contents of which are detailed in this day's Telegraphic.

A passenger in the above mentioned vessel has favoured us with the following authentic intelligence.

“Took a pilot on board on the 5th of October, to navigate the vessel through the Needles, who informed us that he had seen the Gazette of the 3d of October, which contained an account of admiral Nelson's having fallen in with the French fleet in the mouth of the Nile, and that he (admiral Nelson) after an action of three days, took nine sail of the line, sunk two, and that only two ships of the line and two frigates escaped.

“The officer who brought the forementioned account also informing, that when he left the fleet they were burning their transports.

“On the 7th—, spoke the ship Resolution, of London, who sailed on the same day we did, the captain of which had been ashore and obtained a newspaper, which corroborated the above account.”

From all the late accounts we may conclude, that the French fleet has had an engagement with the British, in which the latter have been victorious; but if the contest has been as bloody as reported we may suppose that the British have had a dear bought victory.

November 20.

By the schooner America, captain Vibert, from Cadiz, 43 days, the official account of the action between the British and French fleets in the mouth of the Nile, is received in manuscript, from on board the Ville de Paris, admiral Jervis.

MEMORANDUM.

This action took place in Rosetta Bay, at one of the mouths of the Nile, with the enemy at an anchor, when the British fleet ran in (excepting the leading ship, the Culloden, which unfortunately got on shore) and anchored alongside the French with head and stern anchors.

Annapolis, November 22.

The particulars of the action between admiral Nelson and the French fleet at the mouth of the Nile, will be inserted in our next. In this action the French lost nine ships of the line taken, two blown up, and two frigates taken.

The ANSWER of the HOUSE of DELEGATES to Governor HENRY'S ADDRESS.

The honourable JOHN HENRY, Esquire.

SIR,

THE House of Representatives of the State of Maryland have received your communications on several interesting subjects, which merit, and will command, their attention.

The peculiar situation of our country requires the utmost vigilance and energy. Of course, our militia system will undergo a serious revision; for it is a deep and solemn truth, never to be departed from in republican governments, that their ultimate security rests on a well organized, prompt and disciplined militia. Connected with this subject, we feel the necessity of attending to the situation of our arms and arsenals.

That species of property existing amongst us, to which you have with equal delicacy and propriety referred, shall not escape our consideration; and every attention will be paid to the separate objects recommended in your communication, more particularly the Massachusetts resolves, the principle of which is of the utmost political consequence, and will most probably be adopted, so far as is consistent with acquired and existing rights.

In reply to your observations respecting the order in favour of Charlotte-Hall school, we cannot but concur with you, that institutions for the instruction of youth merit, in a peculiar manner, our attention, and that the public money cannot be expended in any way more useful to the community, than in placing the benefits of light and knowledge, and their consequences; rational liberty, good morals and religion, within the resources of men of moderate fortunes.

We have heard, with regret, your determination to retire from public life, and sincerely believe that you will carry with you the consolation of an upright and virtuous heart, and the grateful sense of your countrymen for more than twenty years honourable and meritorious services in the highest offices in the power of the state or its citizens to confer. We sincerely wish you health, peace and happiness.

PEALE, Portrait, Miniature and Landscape Painter,

In Mr. JOHNSON'S house, on the Hill,

INFORMS those who may please to encourage him in the practice of his profession, that none but approved likenesses shall leave his house.

“Blest be the pencil! whose consoling pow'r,
Soothing soft friendship in her pensive hour,
Dispels the cloud, with melancholy fraught,
That absence throws upon her tender thought.
Blest be the pencil! whose enchantment gives
To wounded Love the food on which he lives:
Rich in this gift, tho' cruel ocean bear
The youth to exile from his faithful fair,
He in fond dreams hangs o'er her glowing cheek,
Still owns her present, and still hears her speak!”

RECEIVED

By the latest importations from EUROPE,

A GENERAL assortment of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines; also a variety of perfumes, &c. which may be had on the most reduced prices of THOMAS EDGAR, at his medical shop, near Mr. Alexander's store—Dock.

Annapolis, November 17, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on

Monday the 12th of this instant, a bright mulatto lad, about eighteen years of age, who says he is the property of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and gives himself the name of RANDOLPH. His master is requested to come and pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold agreeably to law for his prison fees.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of November, instant,

TWO large brick HOUSES, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the city of Annapolis, on Bloomsbury Square, one of them lately occupied by WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; the other lately occupied by Mr. JUB FOWLER. The said property is subject to a ground rent of thirty shillings sterling per annum, and have forty-eight years of the lease unexpired from January next.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

JOSEPH WYATT,

Has for Sale,

A FEW DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will make as low as possible.

Annapolis, November 15, 1798.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 23d of this inst. at the late dwelling of JOHN GARDNER, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some household furniture, &c.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, on the day of sale, which will begin at 11 o'clock, and for CASH only.

ELIZABETH GARDNER, Administratrix.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock to the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of this State, at their next session, for a bill of incorporation. CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.