

All the letters from the right shore of the Rhine and the interior of Germany, speak of the immense warlike preparations carrying on there, and of the apprehension of a new coalition in the north, directed against the French republic. The conduct of Prussia is wary and politic; that power, however, is at this moment augmenting its army very considerably. The French government, on its part, is preparing for any event that may happen. The armies of the Rhine become daily more formidable—upwards of 60,000 men are already collected between the Lahn, the Sieg, the Wupper and the Nidda—200 pieces of ordnance are assembled on the plain of Neuwied.

[Brussels paper.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

From the answer of the deputation of the Empire to the note of the French minister, we shall be able to conclude whether there is to be peace or war on the Continent.—The following article, which we translate from the Gazette de France gives us reason to believe the tenor of their answer will be favourable to the former.

RASTADT, September 20.

The deputation of the Empire, yesterday, held a sitting to consider the notes of the French plenipotentiaries of the 14th inst. The director of Mayence presented two notes, one from the bishop of Liege, the other from that of Bale, in which they complain that the French ministers, in their last note, give to understand, that it is the intention of the French republic, to make a difference between the countries situate on the left bank of the Rhine, and to divide them into conquered territory and territory re-united. They pray the Imperial deputation to use their interest, that the said bishops of Liege and Bale may procure peace on the same conditions as the other countries situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

The greatest part of the deputies are well satisfied with the last note of the French.—It appears that a good understanding is likely to take place between the plenipotentiaries of the two powers; and we daily expect a peace will be finally concluded.

A MOST BLOODY BATTLE

Has been fought at the town of Stantz, canton of Underwald, in Switzerland, between the French troops and the inhabitants. Our readers will recollect that general Schawenburg was ordered against Underwald to force the inhabitants to accept the new constitution. Faithful to his orders, the general proceeded against this unfortunate and bold people; however, he met a reception he did not expect. The Swiss fought like lions for 13 hours, and the most dreadful carnage ensued. Old men, and even the women, all joined in this terrible conflict. The French, irritated by such obstinate resistance, wreaked upon them the most terrible vengeance! All the habitations between Stantz and Stantzat were pillaged and destroyed.—At Stantz, 17 houses only escaped the ravages of the flames. Stantzat, and several other villages, were reduced to ashes. Several capuchins and the curate of Stantz were found among the killed. Those who escaped fled to the mountains and were closely pursued. We may form some idea of the fury and despair which animated this wretched people, when we consider that with a force far inferior, without discipline or officers, they resisted the French army for 13 hours, and were almost all cut to pieces.

The surrounding country (say the German and French papers) afterwards presented nothing but a soil covered with smoking runs and dead bodies.

Our German papers assert that the Ottoman ministers have daily conferences with those of England and Russia; and that the latter power will vigorously second the Porte. Twenty-five thousand Russian troops are marching to aid the Porte in the siege of Widin. The declaration of war against the French has been sent throughout the Ottoman empire, the standard of Mahomet is erected and every Musselman exhorted to repair to it.

December 5.

FRENCH ACCOUNT

OF ADMIRAL NELSON'S VICTORY.

Hardly our joy for the supposed victory of Buonaparte over Nelson subsided than a dreadful reverse took place.

The 7th of September, the advice boat L'Assailante, arrived from Malta. The private letters brought by her were not distributed until the 11th. From them we learn the following:

On the 1st of August, at half past six o'clock in the evening, the English appeared in the road of Alexandria to the west of the castle of Beguieres, with 13 ships of the line, and a brig. They were soon joined by two others, making in all 15 vessels.

Our number was 13, anchored in a line at two thirds of a cable's length from each other with springs on our cables. We occupied the anchorage of Beguieres.

We did not believe it was possible for the English to attack us on the land side, seeing the very small space which was between us and the shallow water; but the English pushed in with such great skill, that only their leading vessel got aground; the remainder passed up on the larboard and starboard of our head vessels. Thus our line found itself between two fires as far as the L'Orient, which was in the centre.

Admiral Brucey, who was first wounded in the leg, was afterwards killed by a bullet. Immediately after, the L'Orient took fire and it was found impossible to extinguish it. At length she blew up and created the utmost disorder in the squadron. The rest, which was in a good state for action, did not begin till day break. Then we beheld 6 English ships of

the line and five French closely engaged, viz. Le Mercure, Le Heureux, Le Genereux, Le Timolen and Le Tonnant, and the frigates La Justice and La Diane. But in a short time the Le Heureux and Le Mercure struck and the English re-commenced their fire. The two frigates Le Genereux and Le Guillaume Tell bore away for Candia where the Genereux stopped. The other is at Malta.

Another letter written on board La Guillaume Tell, August 23.

Like Malta, Egypt attempted to oppose our phalanxes, but its resistance was equally inefficacious. The famous cavalry of the Mamelukes dared to attack our brave soldiers; but in two rencontres the greatest part was cut to pieces and the remainder drowned.

It is said, that generals Kleber and Menou are wounded. We are in possession of Alexandria, Cairo, Rosetta, &c. and the organization of the municipalities is commenced! After informing you of our successes it is but just also to inform you of our losses.

The English attacked us in the bay of Beguieres on the 1st of August, at half past six in the evening. Out of 13 ships of the line and four frigates, which constituted our force, 11 ships and two frigates, only were engaged. However had it not been for the explosion of the L'Orient, our courage supplying the place of numbers and the talent of our enemy for manoeuvring, we should have made havoc amongst the English and rendered the defeat mutual. Only six of the enemy's ships remain in good condition. Be assured there never was a more dreadful engagement; we were not a pistol shot from each other.

Another letter from on board La Justice, dated September 1st.

The English attacked us in the evening of the 1st of August, with superior force, and with the most inconceivable fury. Our vessels were placed between two fires to the centre of the line. The rear did not engage until late in the action.

The superb vessel, L'Orient, took fire at 10 o'clock. She was so closely engaged, that it was the wads of the English cannon which set fire to her. The gunners fought with their rammers. It was impossible to extinguish the flames; and it was a deplorable spectacle to see this vessel, devoted to certain destruction, fighting to the last extremity.

At length she blew up at midnight. Disorder immediately took place among us, each having cut his cables to get clear of the explosion.

The morning after, the two fleets offered the most dreadful appearance of ruin and destruction.

The loss of the English, in men, must have been greater than ours. Many of ours even of the L'Orient, were saved by jumping overboard. Among those who saved themselves by swimming are captain Gantheaume.

Bruceys, Cassa Bianca, Racors and Petet Thouars, are killed, as well as Peyset, Dumans, Standlet, and the commissary and the ordonateur of the Squadron.

BALTIMORE, December 8.

A writer in a late South-Carolina paper says, that several explosions were heard in the air on the 26th ultimo, about ten o'clock P. M. in Williamsburg, Indian-town, and in general over the adjacent neighbourhood; that every person with whom he conversed, heard the same, and described it in a similar manner, as if a rifle was fired about 400 paces distant from the hearer, and succeeded by a rumbling and tremulous noise, which continued for a considerable space of time after the loud report, and after a short interval was again repeated. The preceding night was very cold, and about the time that the explosions were heard it was very sultry, and the atmosphere charged highly with electric matter. No rain had fallen for some weeks in that neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Bourdeaux, dated September 25.

"We continue still in a state of uncertainty with respect to the decisions at Rastadt. It is however, presumed, that the last ultimatum of the Directory, and the conclusion presented by the deputation of the Empire, are about terminating the conferences; and fixing ultimately the destinies of Europe.

"We consider peace as consolidated with the United States, from the recent measures of our government to re-establish harmony between the two nations."

By an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th of this present month, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of the subscriber, about one mile from the Indian Landing, and two miles from Gambrill's tavern,

A NUMBER of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, a quantity of corn fodder, tobacco in bulk, household furniture, a negro woman and her child, and sundry plantation utensils, belonging to the estate of the late John Thompson, deceased. The terms of sale are, cash for any sum not exceeding eight dollars, for any sum exceeding eight dollars a credit of six months will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, and those indebted to it are requested to make speedy payment, to

ELIZABETH THOMPSON, Administratrix of JOHN THOMPSON. Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CLEON CLEMENTS.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for CASH, on Monday the 14th of January, at the dwelling house of the late CALEB DORSEY, on Elk-Ridge, a NUMBER of negro men, women and children, oxen, a horse, &c.

ACSHA GWINN, Administrator of EDWARD GWINN. Baltimore, December 4, 1798.

In CHANCERY, December 10, 1798.

THE sale made by JOHN CAMPBELL and HERBERT H. CHAPMAN, trustees, as stated in their report, of certain lands of WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 11th day of said January.

Lot No. 8, of Monocacy Manor, 140 acres, is stated to have been sold at £. 5 1 0 per acre; lot No. 9, of said Manor, 199 acres, at £. 6 7 0; several tracts on Chickamuxon, containing between 475 and 582 acres, have been sold at £. 5 per acre; Corbin Island, 1 1/2 acre, hath been sold for £. 30 7 6.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the levy court of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the thirty-first day of December, instant, to appoint supervisors of public roads in said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. A. C.

December 10, 1798.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner whatever on our land from Short's Gap to Hackett's Point, as we are determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

JAMES MOSS, JOHN MERRIKEN, RICHARD MERRIKEN.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq. deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby required to bring them forward, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are also required to make immediate payment, to

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

December 12, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make payment, or suits will commence against them to April term without respect to persons.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

December 12, 1798.

ALL persons having any claims against Mr. GEORGE TUBMAN, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, legally authenticated, within six months from this date, to Mr. WILLIAM M'PHERSON, and all those who are indebted to the estate will please to make payment to Mr. William M'Pherston, who is legally appointed to receive the same.

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

MADE his escape from gaol, early this morning, a bright mulatto lad named RANDOLPH, stout and well-made, sprightly and active, sings well, and appears fond of spirituous liquors, he is about eighteen years of age, five feet seven inches high, has smooth, sandy, strait hair, and was handcuffed when he made his escape; he says he is the property of a WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and was committed as a runaway by the name of ROBERT MUNTZ; he has been some months past in the vicinity of Allen's Fresh. Any person delivering him at this place shall receive a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable expenses, from

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

MR. GENERES

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL on the 14th of this month, he will teach the ladies on Fridays and Saturdays at ten o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, and gentlemen at five in the evening; those who wish to become scholars will apply at Mr. STAVANS' and Mr. MARRI'S.

December 6, 1798.

I WILL sell my plantation, near Port Tobacco, in Charles county, for cash; the title to the property is solely in the subscriber; it is unnecessary to say anything respecting it, as no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms of sale apply to JOHN RANDALL, Esq. of the city of Annapolis.

JOSEPH W. KING.