

—By an extraordinary opportunity, we have received official accounts from London, that on the 12th October, Sir John B. Warren's squadron, had defeated the French fleet and captured the ship Hecche of 84 guns, and four frigates. Sir John further writes, that the French ships which fled from the battle, will not be able to reach the ports of France.

MEMORANDA.

The army of the Bets which attacked Buonaparte, was said to be about 70,000 strong.—When Nelson's gun-boats and fire-ships attacked the French transports, the Mamelukes and Turks attacked Alexandria.—The Russian fleet from the Black Sea and the Turkish squadron, number 22 sail of the line and ten frigates. The Caliodon, of 74 guns, was got off after the battle, near the Nile; and capt. Trowbridge now commands a squadron of six ships. Nelson has arrived at Naples.

A Paris paper of Sept. 28 says, "It is rumoured, that a new embargo will be laid on all American ships at Bourdeaux."

FALMOUTH, November 14.

Friday arrived here the American armed ship Favourite, Mariner, in 20 days from New-York.

Captain Mariner, off Heneaga fell in with a French schooner privateer of 5 guns, and full of men, which he engaged, made strike and would have taken possession of, but from the number of sweeps she had, which being double manned, attended with little wind, enabled her to escape.—The particulars of the action was taken by a passenger on board who speaks very highly of the gallant and judicious conduct of captain Mariner, are as follow:

"November 3, at 7 A. M. discovered a strange sail, a schooner, which chased us, and on coming up hoisted English colours, at 40 minutes P. M. south end of Heneaga, bearing W. 3 leagues, she fired at us, on which we hoisted American colours, haled our main-sail up, but still kept our course under a light breeze. At 42 minutes she haled down the English colours, hoisted the tri-coloured flag at her main-top-mast head, a red flag at the fore, and began to engage us. At 20 minutes after one, the privateer being sufficiently close, we began to fire from our 2 stern-chasers the 4th shot from which carried away her main-top-sail-yard, and we supposed, from the guns being well pointed, other material damage must have been done to her; however, she continued the action with round and grape, and frequent discharges of muskets. At 37 minutes after 1, the privateer put out a number of sweeps, (as might have been apprehended, from the great crowd of men she shewed on her decks) to board; but shortly it appeared, from their confusion, (owing probably to further damage, which we could not ascertain) with other intentions, she had struck her national and red colours to us, but presently wore round and haled her wind, making directly off as fast as she could; we immediately tacked and gave her chase, coming up with her fast, and with the most flattering hopes of taking her; but by tacking, and with the aid of her sweeps, the wind abating and giving us hardly 2½ knots way, she was able to get to windward of us. At 3 o'clock we gave her the last shot, well pointed; but the breeze dying away, and finding, had we carried away both her masts, she might have escaped with her sweeps, and that all further attempts to come up with her were fruitless, at 20 minutes after we tacked and stood on our course. The Favourite had 6 guns, 14 men and 2 boys."

NEW-YORK, December 31.

[The following intelligence is important. It comes to us from a source of such respectability, that we may safely pledge ourselves to the public for its truth.]
Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated August 31, 1798.

"We continue to flatter ourselves with an amicable accommodation of your differences with France. Our minister offered the mediation of one republic; which has been received by the Directory. We hope, in consequence, former harmony may be restored, and your country not experience the sad fatalities of war, nor be compelled to such enormous sacrifices as we are here.—In addition to the heavy sums forced from us already, a new forced loan is now extracting from us, of 30 per cent. upon the annual revenue of the unmarried, and 25 per cent. upon the annual revenue of the married."

BALTIMORE, 1 January 3.

The following appears to be the most authentic account yet received, of the treatment captain Phillips and his convoy met with from the British Squadron off Havana.

Charleston, December 17.

The following information is extracted from a letter, dated Havana, November 18, written by a gentleman of this city, who was a passenger in one of the vessels of the fleet which sailed from this port for the Havana, under convoy of the frigate Constitution, and sloop of war Baltimore, the 26th October. The particulars were written at the request of captain Phillips of the Baltimore.

EXTRACT.

In the morning of the 16th instant, I wrote you a letter and left it on board of the Baltimore to be forwarded to you by captain Phillips, in which I spoke with great certainty of being in the Havana that morning, but alas! I shortly afterwards had a mortifying instance of the uncertainty of human affairs. After I had closed that letter, captain Phillips was so good as to put me, and myself on board of the brig in which we left Charleston.

When we left the Baltimore, a British Squadron was in sight, but we had no apprehensions from them.

We had scarcely got on board of our brig before we observed a very fast sailing frigate standing after us, but still did not fear her. In a little time she brought to the ship Eliza, Baas, brig Norfolk, Butler, Friendship, Fuller, all of which they made prizes. I went on board of the commodore and got permission to go with my baggage and servant back again to the Baltimore.

"Capt. Phillips had been so kind as to lend us his boat. Mr. — accompanied me; the commodore treated us with great politeness, and gave us an order for all we wanted. We accordingly returned in the Baltimore's barge, got all our own baggage, and went again on board of her, from which we got safely on shore last evening. However, we were not allowed to take away our trunks, nor any thing else, before they were searched for Spanish letters, except my passport, which the Spanish consul gave me. They took from me a packet from the Spanish consul to the governor of this island, and a letter from major Pinckney to colonel Humphreys. The squadron consisted of one ship of 98 guns, 2 of 74, and two frigates of 32 guns, and the commodore was capt. Loring.

"The commodore treated our flag with great indignity; he took 55 seamen out of the Baltimore, and threatened to take all the rest who had not protections, however, he thought better of it, returned 50 and kept 5. But he treated capt. Phillips personally with great politeness; some of his inferior officers were very affixing and indecent in their behaviour on board of the Baltimore.

"Capt. Phillips requested me to write a very full account of it to some of my friends, and I knew no person to whom I could write on such business more proper than to major Pinckney and col. Rutledge, to whom I thought I ought to give some account of col. Humphreys's letter; I therefore wrote to them.

November 19.

"P. S. The Baltimore did not sail yesterday, because she could not get her supplies on board. This has afforded me an opportunity of informing you, that the ship Eliza, captain Baas, and brig Friendship, captain Fuller, have been released by the British and arrived here just now; the brig Norfolk is carried off by them.

December 3.

"The Baltimore came into this port to get water and bread, and to have her decks caulked which leaked so much that her stock of bread got damaged. The day after she came in, a French privateer went out and returned again in the evening, with a fine copper-bottomed brig from New-York, as a prize. It is hoped, however, that she will not be condemned, as her cargo is said to consist of articles which are unexceptionable, according to all the laws and decrees of France. The captain of the privateer keeps the Americans as prisoners; he proposed to capt. Phillips to give them up, if he would release the crew of the little schooner which the Baltimore had taken; but this he refused, because he was not authorized to make any exchange, and because some of the men taken by him were Americans, who had voluntarily entered on board the French privateer. However, he set one common sailor at liberty, upon the privateer'sman's discharging the American captain, whose liberty was necessary in order to dispute and oppose the condemnation.

"The Baltimore has gone out again, but before she went out, capt. Phillips wrote to the governor and demanded the Americans who were kept as prisoners by the Frenchmen; what answer was returned, I know not. But it is expected the governor will not interfere, as capt. P. kept the Frenchmen as prisoners while here, and has carried them out with him. The Baltimore is to wait for a fleet of 17 sail, which sails to-morrow."

By the arrival of captain Newton, from Antigua, we are informed, that about the 18th November last, a small squadron, belonging to the United States, consisting of the Montezuma captain Murray, of 24 guns; the brig Norfolk, of 18 guns; and the schooner Retaliation, of 14 guns, were cruising off the island of Guadaloupe; they learnt that two American vessels had been taken, and were under the forts; one, a brig from Philadelphia, belonging to a Mr. Shoemaker, captain Forrester; the other a schooner; they made an attempt to retake them, and succeeded in getting possession of the brig. As they came out, they saw two large ships in the offing; not knowing of any French vessels being in those seas, they supposed them to be English, in consequence of which the Retaliation stood for them, and was immediately captured; the Montezuma and Norfolk finding this, made sail, and were fortunate enough to escape; but in doing this, they turned the Philadelphia brig they had retaken, adrift; she then fell a second time into the hands of the French, who put 6 hands on board of her, and ordered her for Guadaloupe; but the captain and Mr. Shoemaker found means of retaking her, and arrived in her at Antigua. From this vessel captain Newton learnt, that the 2 vessels were of 50 and 40 guns, from France, by way of Cayenne; that they had 500 troops on board, and a new governor for Guadaloupe.

The Retaliation is the schooner lately called the *Coyable*, which was captured from the French by captain Decatur; her crew consisted, when she was taken, of 75 men.

Captain Newton informs, that there is another French frigate cruising to the eastward of Bermuda, which had overhauled two American vessels.

January 5.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship, *Montezuma*, dated St. John's, (Antigua) 21st November.

"We arrived here yesterday, from a cruise, with two American vessels, which we retook off Guadaloupe,

one a brig from Surinam, bound to Philadelphia, a valuable cargo of molasses and coffee, the other a schooner from Kennebeck, with lumber and fish; we fell in with a French frigate in sight of Guadaloupe, they captured one of our little squadron, the schooner Retaliation, captain Baimbridge. We sail to-morrow morning in search of Johnny Cuspeau; and I hope before we return to Baltimore we shall be in possession of several French privateers."

In CHANCERY, December 19, 1798.

Benjamin Burrell and *Jacob Hefs*, against *James Smith*.
THE object of the bill is to obtain to Jacob Hefs, one of the complainants the legal title in a tract of land, lying in Washington county, called Nova Scotia, for which James Smith, the defendant passed his bond of conveyance to Richard Burrell, deceased, dated on the 25th day of August, 1760, which land was devised by Richard Burrell to Benjamin Burrell, the other complainant, and by him sold to the said Jacob Hefs; the bill states, that the said James Smith resides out of this state, in Georgia; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of February next, to the intent that the defendant may have notice of the present application, and the substance and object of the bill, and be wanted to appear in this court, on or before the fourth Tuesday in May next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken up by the first day of April next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

ELIZA BAKER 2, Nicholas Blacklock, H. T. Compton, Allen B. Duckett, Jeff. Doyno, Margaret Hayward, William Hickman, Samuel Hamilton, Magruder and Harwood 3, James A. Magruder 2, John R. Magruder, Richard Smith, Samuel L. Smith, Jacob Simm 3, Joseph Thomas, Susanna Wells, Hezekiah Wales, Levin C. Waller, Edward Waters 2, and Edward Willcutt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called AGREEMENT, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

GIDEON IRELAND.

December 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BELT MULLIKIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all these indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN H. MULLIKIN, Administrator of BELT MULLIKIN, deceased. Forks Patuxent.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church,

HAS received a quantity of Hare's best Philadelphia PORTER, now ready for delivery, at his bottling cellar, on the same terms as in Philadelphia or Baltimore; also Peters's best strong beer, spirituous liquors, &c. which he intends to be regularly supplied with, and dispose of for the most reduced prices.

N. B. Empty bottles bought. Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

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.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of Hope Mills, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1788; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; which a liberal price will be given by the publisher hereof.