

It is pretended that the Russian army will be transported by post to all points where they may be deemed necessary.

All the letters from Berlin are for war.

**LUCERNE, (Switzerland) October 26.**

It was believed here that France and Austria had made a treaty for sharing between them the country of the Grisons; but those conjectures have entirely vanished by the invasion of that country by the Austrians; since which all the passes on the side of Switzerland have been strongly barricaded.

**BASLE, October 27.**

Every thing in Switzerland assumes an hostile appearance. The French army has been considerably reinforced by several troops arrived from the interior of France and the banks of the Rhine. The occupation of Coire by the Austrian army, renders a rupture with that power almost unavoidable.

**FRANCFORT, October 13.**

**STATE PAPER.**

Note delivered by the Prussian minister to the French Legation.

"RASTADT, October 8, 1795.

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Prussia has seen with peculiar satisfaction, from the last note of the plenipotentiary citizens ministers of the French republic, that, induced by the strong reasons urged by the deputation of the empire they have given up their claim to the territories of Kehl and Cassel; and that they restricted themselves with some modifications, the boundary of left bank of the Rhine. The king cannot but express his approbation of this concession of the French Directory, which is of so much consequence to the future tranquillity of Germany. But in the same note there are objects relative to which his majesty finds his just expectations disappointed. Of this kind, among others, is the circumstance that the old course of the Rhine, in the middle of the tracking or navigation way, shall be strictly held to the boundary on each side, by which all the declarations contained in an official note from his majesty's minister, of the date of 19th June, are disregarded. As such a claim must militate against the wishes and interests of his majesty, the undersigned is convinced that the ministers plenipotentiary of the republic, when they consider the reasons alleged in the abovementioned Prussian note, will not refuse to yield to them. He grounds this hope on the known circumstance that the Rhine anciently bore the name of the Waal. Another point, considerably connected with this, is the course of the Rhine opposite Wesel. The undersigned has repeatedly had the honour to observe to the French legation, of what importance it is to the town and fortress of Wesel, that the Isle Buderich—which is formed by a canal, which so directs the course of the Rhine that it leaves the island to the right—should remain to the empire, that the water works which are necessary to the existence of the town and fortress of Wesel, may be properly maintained. Should the full powers of the ministers of the French republic not be sufficiently extensive for them to accede to the representations of the undersigned on this subject, he requests they will transmit the present note to the Executive Directory, accompanied by a favourable statement—The love of peace and humane dispositions, which actuate the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, and which they have so lately manifested, encourage the undersigned in the pleasing hope that to hasten the conclusion of peace, they will not only espouse with zeal the representations relative to their mature consideration, but that they will not refuse to admit further modifications and concessions relative to various other points in their note, of the utmost consequence to the most important interest of the German nation."

October 14.

Yesterday Austria voted that it would use every means for effecting a peace for the empire; but expressed itself in very strong terms against the threatenings in the last French note, respecting the hostile introduction of French principles into Germany. On account of the toll of Etsfeldt, Austria insists that Oldenburg, Russia, and Denmark should be consulted, and that what France demanded of Hamburg, Bremen and Franckfort, equally concerned the city of Lubeck. The free cities of the empire being the soul of the German trade, and formerly the third estate of the German empire, Austria was much interested in their preservation.

**LONDON, November 1.**

Just as this paper was going to press, arrived the Hamburg mail, which became due yesterday. We hasten to give a brief abstract of its contents, which are extremely important.

The account received last week of the destruction of the French transports in the harbour of Alexandria, is confirmed. This grand work was effected by bomb vessels, which, setting fire to some of the ships that were closely moored, the conflagration soon communicated to the rest, and became so formidable, as to defy every attempt to extinguish it. All that could be done, and that with difficulty, was to save the lives of the crews.

The whole number of transports destroyed was 266, as also two Venetian ships of war, and several Turkish and Russian vessels, which had been detained by the enemy.

While this attack was made from sea, a body of Mamelukes and Arabs created a powerful diversion on

the land side by a brisk cannonade of the forts of Alexandria, but it is not said with what success.

One letter says, that the French assiduously hasten the destruction of the flotilla, apprehensive that the ships might otherwise all fall into the hands of the English.

**BOSTON, January 16.**

In a London paper of October 26, we find the following paragraph, in confirmation of the article we some time since copied from a Hamburg Gazette: "Yesterday his majesty, at the levee, received from lord Grenville's office, the dispatches from Sir Morion Eden, his majesty's ambassador at Vienna, informing of the complete destruction of the French transports off Alexandria, by the squadron under commodore Troubridge, which his majesty read to the nobility present at the drawing room."

**NEW-YORK, January 18.**

Captain Odlin, of the brig Sea Nymph, from Gibraltar, in 66 days, brings intelligence, that the day before he sailed his Britannic majesty's ship Colossus, had arrived there from Naples with the information of a very severe engagement having taken place at Alexandria, in Egypt, between the Turks and the French, in which the former were victorious, though with the loss of seventeen thousand men; and that Buonaparte and his army were entirely destroyed.

On the 31st of October, four sail of the line, and 14 transports, with 8,000 men, sailed from Gibraltar, on a secret expedition. It was supposed with an intention of taking Malta.

Since writing the above, the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* made considerable exertions to find out captain Odlin, that he might learn from him, if possible, the particulars of an event so important in the politics of Europe, and so materially interesting to all civilized society. In captain Odlin, the editor recognized an old and esteemed friend, who favoured him with the following statement, for publication, with an assurance that it might be depended on as authentic.

"On Sunday the 11th November, captain Odlin dined at the house of Messrs. Robert Anderson and Co. of Gibraltar, in company with judge Morrison, of the court of vice-admiralty of Gibraltar, who informed the company that earl St. Vincents had informed him, that the British ship of war the *Colossus*, which arrived the day preceding from Naples, brought dispatches from admiral Nelson at Naples, to earl St. Vincents, which contained information of the Turks having attacked the army of Buonaparte with a formidable force consisting of 200,000 men.

"At the commencement of the action the French demanded quarters. This being refused them by the Turks, the French had no alternative, and they fought like madmen. The carnage was dreadful on both sides. The Turks lost 17,000 men; and of the French only 400 escaped by flight.

"What was the fate of 'the hero of Italy' himself; whether he was amongst the fallen or the fugitives, had not transpired."

January 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to his friend in this city, dated Hamburg, 26th October, received by the Franklin, arrived yesterday.

"It is very probable that a general peace will take place this winter—on account of the general destruction of the French fleet at Alexandria, the loss of 40 or 50,000 of their best troops, the remainder of their marines, the probability of a war with America, the declaration of war by the Turks, the alliance between Russia and the emperor of Germany, the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of Italy, and the justifiable indignation of the brave Swiss, the general enmity of Europe, the deficiency of 105 millions of livres in the French finances, their total loss of credit, and the refusal of the young men to join the armies; all these circumstances together, induce me to believe, that if they commence another campaign, their fate will be a total overthrow."

**SAVANNA, January 8.**

Extract of a letter from Benjamin Hawkins, Esq; superintendent of Indian affairs, south of the Ohio, to a public officer in this city, dated Cowslab, Tallouabatee, 23d December, 1798.

"I have lately returned by the Upper Creeks, from a visit through the Cherokees, to the state of Tennessee. I find the Cherokees are making considerable progress in agriculture and manufactures. They are settling out of their towns, fencing their fields, and attending to the raising of stock, particularly cattle and hogs: They have confidence in the justice of government, and are worthy of its continued attention.

"I have at length brought the Creeks to reflect seriously on their situation, and on the measures necessary to their prosperity. They begin to be alarmed at their poverty, and nakedness of their land. They have made repeated efforts to induce me to obtain presents for them as heretofore, but without effect: Their annuity is paid them regularly, and no more. I have had application for a hundred ploughs for the ensuing season. I have the wheel and loom in operation, and have obtained a promise that this spring they will begin to fence their fields. Those who have settled in villages, have been fencing for some time past.

"I have sent all the hunters into the woods, well disposed towards their neighbors, and have taken the precaution to have suitable persons appointed to accompany them, and watch over their conduct.

My friend writes me, of the 15th, that the line of division comes on fall, and the commissioners

are expected to be at Tombigby, by the middle of next month at farthest."

**CHARLESTON, January 8.**

The following information is from a gentleman who resides in the interior parts of this state—Some weeks ago, a man, named Crocker, and an assistant, who reside on Middle-Tyger river, in Spartanburg county, were digging for some stones for the use of a mill; on removing a stake of a creek they found an old decayed wooden box which contained 800 hard dollars, and 60 English guineas. It is supposed that they were buried by an old German, who resided formerly in that neighbourhood, and died during the war.

**BALTIMORE, January 26.**

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomew, dated 6th January, 1799.

"At present there is no risk from the French, commissioners lately arrived at Guadaloupe from France to supersede Victor Hugues, have released six American vessels carried by privateers into Point Petre since their arrival. A ship from America bound to Martinique was carried into Point Petre, immediately released and permitted to proceed on her intended voyage; this you may depend on, as I had it from the captain of a vessel direct from Point Petre."

**COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.**

Liverpool, October 27th, 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose you a price current for this place.

The snow Adolphus, James Wilder, master, arrived here from Virginia, last summer, with a cargo of tobacco and slaves, of the produce of said state; but not being American built, without a register and sailing under a sea letter; he has been repeatedly refused an entry and must proceed to some other place to land. As in many late cases of vessels in exactly the same situation, the indulgence though contrary to law, has been almost invariably granted, I submit with due deference the propriety of making public these particulars with the view of apprizing our citizens of the inconvenience to which they may be subjected under the like circumstances, and from what has occurred on this occasion, I verily believe all such vessels will in future be refused entry.

I have the honour to be,

With perfect respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES MAURY

Timothy Pickering, sec'y of state.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS GASSAWAY, or Mrs. ELIZABETH GASSAWAY, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

G. DUVALL, Administrator de bonis non of THOMAS GASSAWAY, and administrator of ELIZABETH GASSAWAY.

January 29, 1799.

On Monday next all the PERSONAL ESTATE (negroes excepted) of the late THOMAS GASSAWAY, and ELIZABETH GASSAWAY, will be SOLD for CASH. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**To be RENTED,**

And immediate possession given,

THAT beautiful situation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY-HILL, containing about 175 acres; the improvements are commodious, although not in good repair, but it is a respectable tenant offers (and none else need apply) a term of years will be given, and a reasonable allowance made for putting it in order. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

HUGH THOMPSON, or WILLIAM STEUART of Mount Stuart.

Baltimore, January 26, 1799.

**Five Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber the 21st of November last, a negro girl by the name of TRACE, the property of JEREMIAH BERRY, of Montgomery county, she is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and chunky built; her clothing was an old kersey jacket, opanbrag shirt and petticoat, old white yarn stockings, and calf-skin shoes. Whoever secures the said negro in any goal, so that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences if brought home.

HENRY CLEMENTS,

January 29, 1799.

of Montgomery county.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 14th instant, a dark mulatto girl by name SABINAH, about 17 or 18 years of age 5 feet high, who says she is the property of GERARD B. CAWLEY, Esq; and was hired this present year to a William GAY, of this county. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold agreeably to law for her prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

January 22, 1799.