

marched his troops to the frontiers of the Roman republic, and took possession of several Roman villages, in which ovens have been established for the Neapolitan army.

If, as it is reported, the emperor has retaken the Valtelline from the Cisalpine republic (to whom it had been given by Buonaparte, though he had not the least right to bellow it), he may pour his troops when ever he pleases into the very heart of the Cisalpine territories, give his aid to the king of Sardinia, and attack the rear of the French army in Italy, while his forces in the Venetian States attack them in front.—It is the finest position imaginable.

General Pichegru is gone to the continent, where he is to watch the progress of events; and if war should recommence, is to take an active part in it. He has declared most explicitly his wish of being independent, and the desire to act in concert with foreign powers, but without being under their direction.

A letter from the vicinity of Antwerp, dated the 7th of November, and written by one of the insurgents, was received in town by the last mail. The writer is a young man who addresses his father a resident in London. He states that there are in those parts of the low country, about eight thousand men, a great number of whom have guns. When they took Antwerp, they found vast quantities of arms and ammunition there. He says, that they are now entrenched in woods in a most formidable manner, and expected that the Dutch would join them.

Captain Ryder, of the Weymouth man of war, who arrived a few days ago in England from the Mediterranean, relates, that he spoke the Powerful man of war, captain O'Brien Drury, in Gibraltar bay, who informed him, that advices had been received at Gibraltar from Tetuan, on the coast of Barbary, with the important information, that the captain Pache, having under his command a large body of Turks, had attacked the French army in their entrenched camps near Cairo, and that a most bloody conflict ensued, which lasted three days, during which time a great slaughter ensued. It was reported that the French were driven from their encampments, but that the Turks lost 16,000 men.—We give the above news as it was reported at Gibraltar, without vouching for its accuracy. Similar reports have also come by the last Lisbon mail.

BOSTON, February 5.

We have seen a letter from Lisbon, dated December 2, which says, "Rumours are very prevalent here of the defeat of Buonaparte. One states, that he was taken, decapitated, and his head forwarded to the grand seignior."

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

We are happy in having it in our power to announce the safe arrival, this morning, of lieutenant Bainbridge, in the Retaliation, taken some time ago by the French.

The Retaliation has been sent out by the new French governor at Guadaloupe as a cartel; she is 24 days from Guadaloupe, and 18 from St. Thomas's, and brings above 80 American seamen.

We have not been able to learn further, than that an embargo has been on at Guadaloupe for six weeks, in consequence of a frigate sailing for France, with Victor Hugues, a prisoner, on board; and that two brigs (cartels) sailed from this place in company.

In the Retaliation came passenger captain Bingham, late of the Aurora, of this port; who informs he was captured on his passage from hence to La Guira, sent into Guadaloupe and condemned, vessel and cargo. He also informs, that the brig Isabella and Anne, Drew, from hence to La Guira, has shared the same fate.

A French gentleman, agent from Guadaloupe, was landed yesterday morning at Cape May.

February 13.

Captain Bainbridge informs that when he left Guadaloupe the following vessels were cruising to windward:

United States frigate, commanded by com. Barry,	captain Truxton,
Constellation,	Murray,
Montezuma sloop of war,	Williams,
Norfolk,	Barton,
Richmond,	

That in consequence of the scarcity of provisions at Guadaloupe, a general exchange of prisoners had taken place between the British and French, and this supposed was the reason for sending off the Americans. Captain Bainbridge, after 47 days confinement, was obliged to take charge of the Retaliation and leave the place.

The Insurgent frigate was out on a cruise and had sent in one prize, a vessel from New-Bedford to Surinam, her trial not come on; the frigate Volunteer, was expected to sail on a cruise in two or three days. The frigate La Pance, had sailed for France, having on board prisoners Victor Hugues and several officers his adherents, charged with a conspiracy against the new agent Desforneaux.

Several condemnations had taken place from the arrival of Desforneaux to the departure of Victor Hugues.

The Retaliation spoke on the 2d instant, the sloop Romeo, of Charleston, from Martinico to Baltimore, who informed that they had left St. Kitt's the 20th ult. in company with several others, under convoy of the Montezuma and Norfolk.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated 8th January, 1799.

The change which has taken place at Guadaloupe offers fair for a good sale speculation. The new

commissary Desforneaux has given orders that neutrals shall be respected, and has caused all the Americans who were libelled in the court of Guadaloupe and its dependencies to be liberated."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated December 4th, 1798.

"A cutter arrived here last night, from Gibraltar, with the important intelligence of the surrender of Malta, where the English have taken the Guillaume Tell, Dianne, and Justice; which had escaped admiral Nelson off the Nile.

"Buonaparte's army is said to be reduced to 5000 men by disease, and the port of Alexandria is blocked up by the Russian and Turkish fleets. The king of Naples is said to have marched 100,000 men into the Roman republic."

Extract of a letter from the consul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated November 19, 1798.

"We learn that several French privateers have been laid up at Malaga; as four have been lately captured by the Algerines. We have not heard of any formal declaration from the Regency; but as the grand seignior has declared war against France, I suppose they look upon it to be sufficient for them to capture.

"The expedition that failed from hence, has taken possession of the island of Minorca, without opposition, except Citadeja (the Citadel) which it was expected would also soon capitulate."

February 14.

Extract of a letter from captain Bainbridge, late of the schooner Retaliation, to his friend in St. Bartholomew's.

"BASSETTERE, (Guad.) January 6, 1799.

"Victor Hugues left this a few days ago in the La Pance frigate for France.

"Mr. Desforneaux, who has superseded him, has offered me the schooner with my guns and crew.—He has political motives for returning her to the United States;—But as an officer that ever wishes to act conformable to the character—I have refused to accept of the command.—My refusal has this moment gone to him—I expect his answer will be to order me to be put in close confinement, in his wretched prison: Where numbers of Americans have been cruelly treated—But be my fate what it may, I am determined to act becoming an officer of a free and independent nation."

CHARLESTON, January 31.

Captain Darrell, who arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, last from Martinico, informs, that about 40 sail of the West-India convoy, from England, had arrived at Barbadoes, without convoy, having been dispersed in a gale of wind. He confirms the account, we have already had, of Victor Hugues being imprisoned on board one of the frigates which lately arrived at Guadaloupe from France; and adds, that the late governor of Cayenne and also been arrested, and is a prisoner on board the same frigate.

The frigate United States, commodore Barry, and several other American armed ships, were cruising amongst the windward islands.

BALTIMORE, February 18.

Extract of a letter from captain Stephen Decatur, to Benjamin Stoddart, Esq; secretary of the navy, dated On board the ship of war Delaware, January 7.

"SIR,

"I HASTEN to inform you that we arrived safe with the convoy under our care which was increased on the passage by the junction of eight, making in the whole fifteen, all of which we saw safe in the Havanna on the 30th of December, after which we haled our wind in pursuit of a French privateer which we had seen the day before; on the 1st of January, off Matanzas, we spied three sail running down the wind, two of which were French privateers in pursuit of an American schooner from New York, and would have overtaken her, had we not spoke the schooner when the privateers haled their wind: it being so slight, however, we could make no hand of them. One laid to windward at long gun shot, having a brass 24 pounder, and fired fifteen times at us, but could not reach us.

"On the 5th of January, off the Havanna, Mr. Iznerdi, American consul there, came on board, and informed me that there was an embargo for the Havanna, and it was likely it would continue for some time. There are near one hundred Americans there. He likewise informed me of a French ship that mounted from 26 to 28 guns—two brass 18 pounders are among the number."

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Rufus King, Esq; minister plenipotentiary for the special purpose of negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce with the emperor of all the Russias.

William Smith, Esq; minister plenipotentiary for negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce with the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

ON the 30th of January last was committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself NACEY, and says he is the property of Benjamin Mackall, of Montgomery county; the aforesaid negro is about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, his clothing is an old blue cloth jacket, gray trousers, and yarn stockings. His master is requested to come, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold agreeable to law; for his prison fees.

RICHARD IRELAND, Jan. Sheriff of

February 16, 1799

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the NEGROES of the late THOMAS GASSAWAY will be sold, for CASH, on Saturday the 2d of March next, among them is a valuable fellow, about 38 years of age, who has been used to working in a rope-walk. There is also a boy, about 11 years old, who is a good waiter. At the same time will be sold, two small tenements, on Corn-Hill, one now occupied by Mr. Fairbairn. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock, at Mr. Wharfe's.

G. DUVALL, Administrator de bonis non of T. Gassaway.

Annapolis, February 13, 1799.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on Tuesday the 5th of March, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of MORDACA RIDGELY, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, negroes excepted, consisting of hogs, horses, horned cattle and sheep, together with all the furniture, consisting of many articles, too tedious to mention. Likewise will be exposed for sale, the valuable plantation where the deceased lived, the property of Mr. JOHN HAMMOND, with a valuable lot of timber, and several cords of wood cut on the same, all which must be got off by the fifth of November next coming. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY, Administrator.

February 14, 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, if not previously sold by private sale,

PART of a tract of LAND called FOREST FARM, containing about seventy two acres, adjoining the lands of the late Richard Beard, known by the name of Beard's Habitation; also the land of William Stuart, Esq; known by the name of Jones's Lot; upwards of thirty acres of the above land is well wooded. The terms of sale will be, two years credit, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

BENJAMIN WATKINS.

February 18, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called Harborough, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of assembly for that purpose.

JAMES G. HOWARD.

February 16, 1799.

In CHANCERY, February 18, 1799.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of JOSIAS FERGUSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Josias Ferguson is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Josias Ferguson, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Josias Ferguson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the twenty-third day of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the first day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Josias Ferguson's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

In CHANCERY, February 18, 1799.

ENOS DUVALL FERGUSON, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, makes application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors; there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this state, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the twenty-third day of September next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the twenty-third day of March next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said twenty-third day of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the said publication (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

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