

gents are collecting between Naples and Rome, and they have already taken possession of several important posts.

A letter from a commissary of the archduke's army, which I have just seen, states that the French soldiers are very much disgusted, and desert in great numbers, on account of the ill treatment which they receive from their officers: that they are in want of every thing in Switzerland. On that very day on which he wrote, the 19th, 29 dragoons, all of them mounted had come up to him: several Swifs had also passed by, to join their worthy countrymen, general Hotze, who has already more than 3000 men under his command.

It is not possible to know exactly what is passing in the interior of Switzerland; commotions certainly prevail there, but the French give themselves little uneasiness on that account, owing to their force. The little town of Eglihan, between Schaffhausen and Waldshut, has also been taken possession of by the Austrians so that the Rhine is now the limits of the two armies. On the 19th, the enemy again made a fruitless attack between Bregentz and Feldkirch.

The army is increased in Holland by 10,000 men, and a national guard of 21,000 men, has been formed.

STRASBURG, April 20.

For some time the head quarters of prince Charles have alternately been at Engen, Stockak, Pfullendorf and Donoueschingen.

On the evening of the 20th, an Austrian flotilla of 26 sail, arrived at Lindau from Bregentz, and has taken troops on board, with which it has proceeded to an unknown destination. Fresh troops are continually arriving at Mayence and Mannheim, and others are daily passing through here towards Helvetia. *It would be painful to think we had calculated too confidently on the Helveticans.*

It is remarkable that general Hotze has now under his banners 3000 men, under the name of Swifs emigrants; while general Keeler, in the early part of March had only 1600 regular troops, and the militia of several cantons had declared that they were not at war with the emperor. If, however, Massena should beat the archduke the Swifs militia will act with the French.

PARIS, April 1.

General Suwarrow having received from Paul I. a letter announcing his promotion to the command in Italy, replied in these terms: "I accept, and set out instantly for Petersburg—I shall throw myself at your majesty's feet, and I will beat the French."

LONDON, May 2.

Yesterday we stopped the press to announce that intelligence had been received at the admiralty of the Brest fleet having put to sea. The account comes from lord Bridport, and was brought to Plymouth by the Dolly cutter of 8 guns. His lordship's dispatches state, that on Friday last it was discovered by his cruizers that the French fleet had come out of Brest harbour, and had steered to the southward. They had taken the advantage of a leading east wind to come out, and a thick fog prevented the English frigates appointed to watch their motions, from ascertaining precisely their force. Twenty-five or twenty-six ships were clearly numbered, but it was not certain whether more than 16 or 17 of these were ships of the line; 18 ships of the line had been observed in the outer road of Brest harbour several days before, but it was not possible to observe the exact number that put to sea. Lord Bridport also writes, that as the enemy had steered to the southward, he had dispatched a swift sailing vessel to apprise admiral earl St. Vincent of the fact; he had directed several frigates to pursue the course they had taken, appointing a rendezvous to which they should repair, or to which they should send information, and he himself had set sail for the coast of Ireland. He was between ten or twelve hours after the French fleet, but equipped as he is with 16 ships of the line, five of which are three deckers, fully manned, and with a body of officers, such as the enemy cannot equal, it is hoped that he will intercept them before they can effect a landing on any part of Ireland, if that kingdom be the point of their destination.

Some suppose that they may be bound to Cadiz, to force out the Spanish fleet; or perhaps to make their threatened descent upon Portugal; or they may be destined to the Mediterranean. It is even supposed that their object may be to convoy a body of troops to a certain latitude, which are appointed to attempt the reduction of Brazil: But Ireland is most probably the object they have in view. At any rate we may trust that ministers have certain knowledge of their designs, and that they have taken certain measures to thwart their execution. It is not likely that the republican government of France should be able to carry on its projects of ambition with more concealment than the ancient monarchy.

One thing is certain: ministers were so well informed of their intention to sail (indeed we announced the operations of the enemy for this event some time ago) that provisional orders had been sent to the proper ports for the direction of our commanders, in case of such an event taking place. Our letters received this morning from Plymouth, inform us, that all is bustle on board the men of war in that harbour, and that every ship that could possibly put to sea would sail yesterday. Four ships of the line and three frigates were already unmoored.

When we stated the preparations of the French, we also mentioned the exertions making in the ports of Holland to second their views. This intelligence is fully confirmed by some Dutch Gazettes which

reached us yesterday evening. A decree has been passed in the first and second chambers, in consequence of a message from the directory, that all merchant vessels shall be put in a state of requisition. An order which was issued in consequence of this decree, for making out lists to enable the directory to ascertain what of these can be best spared from the commerce of the country, ought to be considered as intended merely for a blind, for the purpose of impressing an idea that the period of the sailing of their fleet is yet at some distance. The decree, however, gives them the power to act when they will.

May 3.

Ministers believe the Brest fleet bound to the Texel.

General Hotze is reported to have defeated the French in the Swifs territory, and to have taken 13 pieces of cannon.

Some apprehensions are entertained at the Cape of Good Hope of a visit from the French; but every thing is in preparation for their repulse.

May 4.

It is confidently said the king of Prussia is about joining the coalition. He has interdicted the exportation of oats. It is said because he wants a large supply for his cavalry.

A Russian and Turkish fleet have been seen from the heights of Ancona. They are to land troops to assist in expelling the French from Italy.

Six hundred Hanoverians are ordered to Cuxhaven, as a measure of security.

The Hamburg agent was ordered to depart from Russia; but was suffered to remain as agent for Lubec and Bremen.

Several vessels have sailed to join lord Bridport's fleet.

A captain from Morlaix, says, the Brest fleet sailed April 24, consisting of 25 sail of the line, and was avowedly bound to Cadiz.

May 5.

We have news from Hamburg to the 30th ult. April 21, the Imperial head quarters were at Stockak. It is said, a body of Austrian troops crossed the Rhine, April 18, between Zurich and Schaffhausen, in pursuit of the French, in the Bregentz country, on the 19th, general Hotze was engaged with the French. The result is not known. The French are about to abandon the environs of Mannheim.

Insurrection in Belgium and Switzerland, becomes daily more important. The Helvetic legislature refuse to declare war against the emperor, which they have been commanded to do.

The Austrian army in Italy receives continual reinforcements. April 15, the whole Imperial army was on Cisalpine ground.

The French are collecting their forces at Milan, drawing them from Rome, Naples and Tuscany. The Neapolitan royalists are consequently in great spirits.

A Russian army is forming on the frontiers of Poland, consisting of 80,000 men.

General Suwarrow, with the first division of his army, arrived at Verona, April 13. He is to commence the siege of Mantua, where the French have but 10,000 men; and of Peschiera, where they have but 5000.

The British government are to take into their pay 25,000 Turks to be employed in the Mediterranean.

The plague continues to rage in Egypt.

Admiral Kingmill, on the Irish station, received early information of the sailing of the Brest fleet—and put to sea to join lord Bridport—who had not fallen in with that fleet when he wrote the letter which was received on the 4th instant.

The Neapolitans disturb the French in their country as much as possible. In consequence "fire and sword" are freely exercised by the sansculotts. Trieste, Castel, Forte, and several other places are reduced to cinders. The French write "should this state of things last long, the whole face of the country will wear the marks of wretchedness and destruction."

The French deputies at Rastadt are ordered to remain as long as the emperor's deputies.

Moreau succeeds Scherer, as French general in chief in Italy.

Joubert has declined the command to which he was appointed.

The directory have ordered several officers to be arrested and tried for their conduct in late actions.

Accusations have been brought against Neufchateau, ci-devant director.

Prussia has an army of 80,000 men in Silesia.

Several American vessels have been allowed to enter Cadiz, in consequence of an agreement between the English and Spanish governments.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

Captain Connel, of the Rein Deer, arrived on Saturday, informs us, that the governor of Surinam has received orders from the Batavian republic, to suffer no privateers, of any nation, to bring American prizes into that port; and, in case any should be brought in, he is further ordered to deliver them up to the proper owners, with costs.

Captain C. states that the market in Surinam, is overstocked with produce, &c.

Two French privateers were lying in Surinam, to sail in three days for Cayenne.

Mr. Tufts, lately appointed American consul at Surinam, could not be acknowledged by the governor, the reason he gave for it, was, that he could not acknowledge a consul from the French-republic.

A letter from London, says, "You may certainly expect the marquis to visit the United States before the summer passes." Query—As the marquis is a citizen of

the United States, how can government prevent his coming, if it wishes to?

In CHANCERY, June 28, 1799.

The creditors of general William Smallwood, deceased, against the representatives.

ORDERED, That on application, at any time after the first day of October next, the chancellor will proceed to decide on any contested claim against the estate of William Smallwood, deceased, provided a copy of this order be published in the Maryland Gazette three weeks successively before the 2d day of August next.

Those claimants against the said estate who have not exhibited satisfactory proofs, are requested to file in this court all their proofs and vouchers before the said 1st day of October.

Any depositions taken on behalf of either party before a judge or justice from a competent witness, will be received as evidence relative to any of the said claims.

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

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1799.

ORDERED, That the sale made by WILLIAM KILTY, as stated in his report, of the real estate of FRANK LEEKE, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 5th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times during the present month.

The report states, the sale of a mill and appertinencies, with about 90 acres of land, for £. 1000, an old tenement for £. 78 15 0, 6 or 7 acres of meadow ground for £. 100, a dwelling-house, lot, &c. for £. 800, a lot for £. 75; all the property being in or near Upper-Marlbrough.

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

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1799.

John Furney,

against

David Stripe, Christian Eury, and Catharine his wife, William, Jacob, Polly, Warner, Sally and Elizabeth Stripe.

THE object of the bill is to obtain to the complainant the legal title in 67½ acres of land, lying in Frederick county, part of the survey on Stripe's Purchase, bought of Jacob Stripe, deceased, the ancestor of the defendants; the bill states, that David Stripe, one of the defendants, is the eldest son of Jacob Stripe, deceased, and would have been his sole heir, except for the operation of the act to direct descents; the bill further states, that all the defendants reside out of the state; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d day of August next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court on or before the 2d day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1799.

Peter Shriner,

against

David Stripe, Christian Eury, and Catharine his wife, William, Jacob, Polly, Warner, Sally and Elizabeth Stripe.

THE object of the bill is to obtain to the complainant the legal title in 80 acres of land, lying in Frederick county, part of the survey on Stripe's Purchase, bought by him of Jacob Stripe, deceased, the ancestor of the defendants; the bill states, that David Stripe is the eldest son of Jacob Stripe, deceased, and would have been his sole heir, except for the operation of the act to direct descents; the bill further states, that all the defendants reside out of the state; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d day of August next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 2d of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition Charles county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Zachiah Swamp, in Charles county, called FORTUNE'S RETREAT.

EDWARD EDELIN.

June 28, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition on the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called DRAMOND; lying in Prince-Georges county, according to the act, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

LEONARD WILLIAMS.

June 25, 1799.