

cil of Five Hundred it would appear that the Spanish Squadron, which sailed from Ferrol, has arrived in the road of the island of Aix, with three thousand troops on board. A resolution of the council has authorized the directory to disembark the Spaniards, and it is hinted in the message, that in consequence of subsequent combinations, it may be necessary to march them through a part of the territory of the republic. The French papers afford no conjecture as to the object of this expedition.

A letter from Strasburg states, that in consequence of the murder of the French ministers, the army of the Danube has resolved to give no quarter, and that this resolution has actually been carried into effect in some skirmishes which have lately occurred on the Lower Rhine.

All the Cisalpine republic is in the possession of the allied armies. The evacuation of Milan is attributed by the French to the loss of a pitched battle between Lodi and Ravia, which was only finished by darkness. They retreated, it is stated, in good order to Pavia, and on the third day of May their head quarters had fallen back to Novara, in the territory of Piedmont. It is thought they will be removed to Genoa, to support their right with the division sent into Tuscany in order to meet the army of Naples.

Rewbell goes out of the directory by lot, Syeyes and Delacroix are the principal candidates to succeed him.

In addition to what we (Sun) yesterday stated respecting the French fleet, there remains little to be added. By the packet dispatched by general Cuyler and Mr. Walpole, a few private letters were brought, from one of which the following is an extract, upon the authenticity of which we can rely:

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 11, nine o'clock at night.

Various expresss announce the important intelligence that a large enemy's squadron is at sea; and it is said they have been seen off Porto. Report goes so far as to say, 10 fail of the line, 16 of which left Brest on the 28th ult. and three Spanish from Ferrol joined the 1st inst. Letters by yesterday's post from Madrid mention that the Ferrol Squadron was at anchor, and had 4000 troops on board, a great deal of camp equipage, and three months provisions. A frigate is gone to Gibraltar to apprise earl St. Vincent of all this, and we are anxiously waiting the result of so interesting an expedition."

BOSTON, July 16.

The fleets.

Yesterday arrived, captain James Freeman, in 53 days from Malaga. He communicated to us the following sketch of intelligence:

May 6. The French fleet passed Gibraltar, 25 fail of the line.

May 10. The English fleet, under earl St. Vincents, passed Gibraltar, 22 fail of the line.

May 12. The Spanish fleet left Cadiz, 17 fail of the line.

[May 23 captain F. failed from Malaga.]

May 24. Off Gibraltar was boarded from an English sloop of war, commanded by captain Moor, from earl St. Vincents, bound to Gibraltar, with dispatches, had sailed 600 miles in 48 hours. On being asked the news, captain Moore said he was not at liberty to make any particular communication, until he had delivered the letters of which he was the bearer; he, however, declared that the French and English fleets had engaged, and that the latter had got the better; but the action was not decisive—as the French prospered up, and the English was following; expecting the French would be met in front by lord Nelson with his Squadron, and some Russian and Turkish ships, which, with the co-operation of earl St. Vincents below, would render their defeat easy and complete—Cutters had been seasonably dispatched, to require lord Nelson's assistance, with all the vessels he could collect. Captain Moore said, that the French expedition had been frustrated by the engagement with earl St. Vincents; that the re-capture of Minorca was intended to be the first act of it.—Captain Moore further said, that off Carthage he fell in with the Spanish fleet from Cadiz, which had experienced a very violent storm, and 7 fail of the line were completely dismantled. After leaving this fleet, off Cape de Gatt, fell in with 6 English ships bound up, which were sufficient to destroy the Spanish ships in their then miserable situation.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, May 3, received by captain Freeman.

"French papers observe silence relative to the late events in Italy and on the Rhine. We know by private letters, that the directory is much alarmed; and they add, that every man, from the age of 20 to 32, is ordered into the field, under a new requisition, and distinct from the conscript. Many have declared they would sooner die by their own hands, than leave their families; to farther the ambitious views of the directory. The elections have been turbulent in many parts of France; and assassinations never were more frequent than at present.

"The Austrians have entered Switzerland, and have taken Basle. Jourdan is elected a member of the council of ancients. A courier from Leghorn, says, there are only 300 French troops there; and it is said the French are about to evacuate Tuscany."

There is a royal order passed, which will be published in a few days, which prohibits all intercourse with the Spanish settlements in neutral vessels, or other than Spanish subjects. The order says, the Spanish nation receives no benefit from the permission given to neutrals to trade with its settlements; on the contrary, that it is a disadvantage to the nation at

large, and that the neutral is the only person that gains.—This will cut off our trade with the Havanna for a short time. Spain cannot supply her colonies during the war.

The day captain Freeman failed from Malaga, a letter was received from Madrid, dated May 10, which said, that the king of Naples was reinstated in his throne, and that the French had evacuated Tuscany. Mantua and Milan are taken by the Austrians.

BALTIMORE, July 22.

(By late arrivals at New-York.)

After a considerable dearth, our columns are again refreshed with foreign news, 14 days later than our last. Success flows in the same channel, and the flood of victory has almost overwhelmed the armies of France, and swept them from the face of the countries they have ravaged. Jean d'Acres has proved fatal to Buonaparte, before which place he has been defeated by the instrumentality of Sir Sidney Smith. Serrurier with 3000 prisoners has fallen into the hands of the Austrians. The Russians have taken Milan, previous to which in one engagement, the French lost 6000 men killed, and 5000 wounded, and 80 pieces of artillery. Peschiera and Brescia (the latter with a garrison of 3000 men) have also fallen into the hands of the Russians.

In Switzerland the peasants throughout the whole country are in arms against the French, and slay them wherever they meet them.

The armies on the Rhine remain inactive. In Ireland several counties still are under martial law, and many acts of rebellion, &c. are punished by military executions.

Of the Mediterranean fleets we have no further accounts. Should the French be destined for Sicily, they will probably meet a warm reception, as two large armies have been raised there, and the British naval force is said to be very much augmented.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, of the 19th instant.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

The following letter, which was issued yesterday from the office of the secretary of state to the different ports of the United States, will account for the paragraph which appeared in the gazette of yesterday, relative to the

ST. DOMINGO TRADE.

Extract of a letter from Robert Liston, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty to the United States, dated New-York, July 13, 1799, to his excellency vice admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

"I have just learnt with concern, by a letter from brigadier-general Maitland, dated at sea (lat. 35, N. long. 68, W.) the 2d of this month, that there has been a misunderstanding on the subject of the time fixed for renewing the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo.

"In the agreement entered into by general Maitland and myself with the American ministers, it was clearly understood by all parties, and fixed that the stipulated ports in the island should be open on a certain day, for the reception of the merchant vessels of Great Britain and the United States: not that the ports of Jamaica and America should be open on a certain day. In consequence of this understanding, and the subsequent arrangements between general Maitland and the American consul general in St. Domingo, the president has, by a proclamation dated the 26th of June, informed the inhabitants of this country, that it shall be lawful for vessels, which have departed or may depart from the United States, to enter the ports of Cape-Francois and Port-au-Prince, on or after the 1st of August next.

"Dr. Stevens, it seems, now conceives the meaning of the agreement to have been that vessels should not clear out from the American states till the 1st of August, and general Maitland informs me that you have given orders to your cruisers accordingly.

"It is impossible, however, considering the time that has elapsed and the extent of the territory of the United States, that the president should now make any alteration in the measures adopted (were it desirable that he should do so;) indeed many vessels have already sailed, and are daily sailing from the different American ports with a view to be ready to enter Cape-Francois and Port-au-Prince on the day appointed.

"I take the first opportunity of mentioning this embarrassing circumstance, regretting that it was not in my power to give you the information sooner; and it remains that I should entreat you to be pleased without loss of time to take such measures, in concert with Dr. Stevens and his majesty's lieutenant governor of Jamaica, as may be calculated to effect the opening of the ports in question with the least possible delay; and I trust that you will, at the same time, have the goodness to give such orders to your cruisers as will ensure to the American vessels, which have thus left their ports, without any view to fraudulent commerce, and by the express permission of their government, every necessary attention and good treatment."

I Timothy Pickering, secretary for the department of state for the United States of America, hereby certify, that the foregoing proclamation is a true copy of the original remaining in my office, and that the foregoing extract is faithfully copied from an original letter to Sir Hyde Parker, sent to me under a flying seal by Mr. Liston for my information; given under my hand and official seal, at Philadelphia, this 17th day of July, A.D. 1799.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY and the CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING observed an address in the Maryland Gazette, of the 11th instant, which solicits your votes and interest at the approaching election for the office of Sheriff, I state myself that the voters of the county and city will not engage themselves, as a gentleman, well known in the county and city, intends shortly to offer for the office, and he presumes all who are acquainted with him will be satisfied he is fully competent to the duties of the office, and such as are not will naturally make the necessary inquiry, and should he be fortunate enough to become the choice of the people, no exertions will be wanting to give general satisfaction in the execution of that important trust.

A CITIZEN OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

July 18, 1799.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will still continue to favour him with their custom.

He takes this method to inform them that he has removed from his store in Corn-hill street to a large brick house opposite the market, next door to Mr. Jonathan Pinkney's, where he has opened, and now offers for sale, an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, amongst which are,

Superfine and coarse broad clothes,	Mens brown thread and cotton hose,
Drab plains & flannels,	Womens cotton ditto,
Stuffs of various kinds,	Mens fine and coarse hats,
Best white ticklenburgs & brown hempen linens,	Brooms and scrubbing brushes,
Russia sheeting,	Blacksmith's files assorted,
5-4 Irish ditto,	Spinning cotton,
Yard wide Irish linens,	Sein twine,
Irish and Dutch dowlas,	Osnabrig & whited brown threads,
Corded dimities,	Best shoe thread in 1/2 ba's,
Ginghams,	Coloured, stitching and nuns thread,
Plain & striped nankeens,	Twists & sewing silk, and an assortment of earthen ware.
Striped & white cottons,	
Stamped calicoes and chintzes,	
Stamped linens and bordered book muslin handkerchiefs,	

ALSO, GROCERIES,

Best souchong and hyson skin teas,	Best Liverpool salt,
Brown & loaf sugars,	Bacon,
Coffee & molasses,	Herrings by the barrel.

with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, and on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

For SALE,

The following tracts of land, to wit:

TEN thousand acres, lying upon Bear Creek, formerly the property of Samuel Evans.

Three thousand four hundred acres, lying upon Indian Camp Creek, formerly the property of Jonathan Swift.

One thousand one hundred acres, lying upon Rough Creek, formerly the property of Jacob Southern.

Six hundred and forty acres, lying upon Rough Creek, formerly the property of John Houston.

Four hundred and ninety five acres, lying upon Green River, formerly the property of William Whitely.

The above lands are situate in the State of Kentucky, Haden county, in the midst of a fertile and thick settled neighbourhood; they are of an excellent quality, will be sold on a credit from one to four years. Unquestionable titles will be given upon the payment of the purchase money. The tracts will not be divided.

REZIN DAVIDGE.

Annapolis, July 22, 1799.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

He has for private sale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill seat.

A quantity of prime shad and herrings for sale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will also sell, or barter, a schooner well calculated for the bay trade or West-Indies, and may be fitted for sea at a small expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him sundry articles of cloathing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red striped swan down waistcoat, and nankeens breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in any jail, for that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.