

BOSTON, July 20.

Very important news may hourly be expected. We were yesterday favoured, by an attentive friend from Cape Ann, with the under communications, which were brought to Cape Ann in the schooner Jack, captain Stacy, arrived on Thursday, in 42 days from Figueira, in Portugal.

Lisbon. (Saturday evening) 2d June, 1799.

Messrs. Richards, Hitchcock, Baker and Co. Gentlemen.

By the *Aleance* (we suppose mail) of this day, they say, the Spanish fleet put into Carthagens, and the French ran into Toulon. That the king of Naples was in Calabria, collecting an army to drive the French out of his kingdom; and that the Austrians were in or near Genoa; and yet we have this instant an express from our friend general Connell, dated Faro, May 30th, half past two in the morning, saying, that from Cape St. Vincents, were seen on the 28th ult. 16 ships of the line, and that between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, an action was begun and continued, when the news was sent off to Faro; but from the distance and fog, they could not distinguish completely at the Cape. What fleets can they be?

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

EVANS, OFFLEY and SEALEY."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Leitch.

Lisbon, June 1, 1799.

"The Cadiz fleet is said to be put into Carthagens, with damage; and the French fleet to have anchored in a bay of Majorca, with earl St. Vincents near at hand. Their force I believe is pretty nearly equal.

"Here are accounts of an action between the Imperial armies and the French, in which the latter were totally defeated with the loss of 14,000 men. The Russians gave no quarter." [The above actions must unquestionably be those fought between Verona and Milan; which we related on Wednesday. The French loss is by no means exaggerated; and some other accounts confirm the fact, that the Russians have put into execution the decree of the French directory, in refusing quarters to the vanquished.

Accounts from the Mediterranean are contradictory. The probability, on an average of the report, is, that the Spanish fleet and not the French, has put into Carthagens, having experienced much damage from a strong Levanter. The French fleet have pushed further up; and Minorca, we conjecture, is one of the interior objects of the expedition, as Malta was that of Buonaparte's.

The food for politicians which we serve up this day, will be found a course as savory and nutritive as that of Wednesday.

The confederate Imperial armies improve every moment. The late accounts, via Hamburg, bring their van to Turin—their left to Genoa, and their right to the borders of Switzerland. This line effectually cuts off all communication between Moreau's army, and the French "Conquerors of Rome and Naples." These latter are threatened by a strong army from Calabria, disciplined by English officers.

The French official accounts to May 1, mention the affairs on the Adda as more grievous than joyous. They attribute much blame to Scherer, the commander in chief whom Moreau has since succeeded. The latter could not remedy, say they, the blunders of the former; and the consequence was, that although victory was at one time on the point of joining the tri-coloured flag, and 3000 Hungarian grenadiers had actually fallen into French hands; yet in the night the French had to withdraw to Pavia; and that this retreat had deprived them of Milan. To add to this they say they had to contend with seventy thousand enemies; but they have, they aver, this consoling circumstance, that they have checked the progress of their enemy, and have confidence in the experience and talents of their general. Their head quarters, May 1, was at Navarra [About 25 American miles in the rear of Milan].

Our Lisbon accounts prove, we think, that the Spanish and not the French fleet, has put into Carthagens.—If either has, the object of the combination is frustrated.

Buonaparte's army is scouring the coast of the ancient Palestine; and has passed Jerusalem.

A Paris paper of May 7, says, "The new American envoys may be daily expected at Paris." A good thing this.

July 23.

The ship *Herald*, of this port, from Barcelona, bound home, which stopped at Gibraltar, and sailed from thence June 6, was parted with 30 days since, in lat. 33, long. 27. A letter written at that time by a young gentleman on board, to a relation in this town, has been received. It informs, that the French fleet had sheltered itself in Toulon; that 12 Spanish ships of the line had got into Carthagens, in a very shattered condition, so that there is no ground for expecting they will be in readiness for any service for a long time.—That the *Herald* fell in with some of the parts of the wind-beaten Spaniards, floating in the Mediterranean; that the Algeras pirates had been

We cannot answer this question.—The probability is, that the *British* fleet of about 16 ships of the line, and which sailed for the Mediterranean, from the coast of Ireland, the 18th May, would be up with Cape St. Vincents by the 28th.—But when had the British engaged?—No one was known of, except indeed, the Dutch ship, had been ordered by the French to join the British fleet in some part of the Mediterranean, and had this fallen into the hands of the British.

augmented in number and size, and sailed in company to be the more certain of success in their piracies.

Captain Prince, who arrived at Salem on Sunday, sailed in company with the above ship; and brought the letter alluded to.—He corroborates its statements; and adds that the remaining 5 Spanish ships of the line, which composed the Cadiz fleet, and which are not accounted for in the letter, got into some port on the Barbary shore, much injured. Admiral Gardner's fleet of 12 sail, from England was hourly expected. In the Straits, admiral lord Nelson's fleet, was uppermost—Earl St. Vincents off Toulon, and admiral Gardner's would be seasonably off Carthagens. So that the French and Spanish navies have only shifted the place of their confinement—and, it is the general opinion, much for the worse.—The object of their expedition is frustrated. And the French seamen are disappointed of that mighty quantity of prize-money, which the directory talked of to them.—And the disposition of which was already systematized, in spite of the ancient injunction, "not to reckon chickens before they were hatched."

We understand, that captain Prince reports, that Buonaparte was contriving means to get to France again; that his officers and men were discontented with the hopeless and miserable duty assigned them; and that 12 officers had actually quitted their corps in Egypt, and arrived at Leghorn, on their return to France.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable captain at Martinique, to the owner of his vessel in this town, dated July 2, 1799.

"The captain of a vessel just arrived informs, that two days since he fell in with the *Merrimack* sloop of war, and was told, that she had, three days previously, taken the French privateer schooner *Retaliation*.—French privateers are more numerous than ever, from Guadaloupe."

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Captain Watson in the brig *Two Sisters*, arrived last evening from Hamburg, which he left 30th of May. We have reason to believe that he brought no London papers of the 16th June, as reported this morning. His Hamburg papers are not later than those received via Salem.

The most material verbal intelligence by captain Watson is, that the Russians and Austrians continue successful, giving no quarter; that at Glutted, fifteen miles from Hamour, captain Watson saw 25,000 Russians (remarkable line troops) embark in British vessels. Their destination, it was reported by some, was for Hanover; but it was more generally believed, they were part of a large force destined to attack Holland.

Captain Watson also informs, that 4 British frigates and nine gun-boats, were stationed off Cuxhaven.

On the 16th of June captain Watson was boarded by the *Monarch*, British 74, in the channel, and informed that the Brest fleet had actually been chased into Toulon.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter dated May 24th, 1799.

"We have received certain information, that the Spanish fleet, from Ferrol, has arrived at Rochfort. The fleet from Cadiz, of 17 sail of the line, has also got into Carthagens, much damaged by a violent gale of wind, several of them being so much injured in their masts and rigging that they cannot be fit for sea for a considerable time to come."

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Alicante, dated May 18, 1799.

"My last respects advised you that the Brest fleet had passed up, I have now to communicate to you the news received from different vessels arrived at this port, and conceive there is great probability of its veracity. A Swede arrived from Malta brings advice of his having spoke with the French fleet off Saloa on this coast, and that 36 hours after he fell in with the English fleet composed of 20 sail of the line and 11 frigates, and that he fell foul and broke his jib-boom on board a 74; that he gave them information of the French fleet being on before them.

A Ragusan vessel, in 4 days from Mahon, advises that in that port there were eight English line of battle-ships and seven frigates ready to join the English fleet; that a frigate had arrived there bringing advices of the French fleet, and that five vessels had been dispatched to admiral Nelson to advise him of the operations of the French.

A Swede from Leghorn, who left that 8 days ago, says that four Austrian commissaries had arrived there two days before he left it, and demanded of the French to surrender it up without delay, or the troops would be ordered to put every man to the sword; that the communication between Florence and Leghorn was cut off.

CHARLESTON, July 6.

Three American seamen were put on board the *Alkomaç*, captain Miller, from the British frigate *Boston*, the ship which convoyed the American fleet from Cork, who informed, that they were taken on the 2d April, off the Azores, in the brig *Fanny*, Smith, from Salem to Cadiz, laden with sugar and fish, by a French privateer brig of 14 guns and 140 men, which was afterwards captured by the *Melampus* British frigate. About a fortnight after the frigate gave chase to another French privateer, a ship of 20 guns and 200 men, from their eagerness to escape, the Frenchmen overpressed her with sail, when the officer and immediately sunk, the *Melampus* being then within a quarter of a mile, and coming up with her very fast, it blowing fresh and a high sea running,

no assistance could be given the unfortunate crew, who were seen crowding upon the ship's quarters when she first upset, and before she filled and sunk. The captain of the privateer brig had a brother on board, and said that they both sailed from Nantes together on that cruise, and belonged to Barney, who was so long in Virginia.

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

GENTLEMEN,

UNDER the signature of *A Citizen of Anne-Arundel county*, on the 18th of July last, I informed you, through the *Maryland Gazette*, that a person would come forward to offer for the office of sheriff, whom you are generally acquainted with, and such as are not, will naturally make the necessary inquiry.

I now conceive it my duty to make known that I am desirous to serve in that capacity, and should I become your choice, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction in the execution of that important trust.

I am, gentlemen,

with due respect, yours,

BARUCK FOWLER.

August 1, 1799.

For SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling-house of JAMES MAYO, deceased, on Friday the 23d day of August next, at eleven o'clock, for CASH only, ONE negro man, flock of horses, black cattle, hogs, and sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, with other things too tedious to mention, by

RICHARD BATTEE, Administrator de bonis non.

July 24, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 19th day of August next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND called *Lowry's CHANCE*, containing about thirty-six acres, being part of the real estate of SAMUEL DARE, late of Calvert county, deceased; this land lies within five miles of Lower Marlborough, is well adapted to the production of corn and tobacco, and has a small piece of meadow thereon. It will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said Samuel Dare are desired to bring them in to the chancery court, within three months from the said 19th of August.

REZAN ESTEP, Trustee.

July 24, 1799.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, July 1, 1799.

A DAMS JOHN, Surveyor,
Barnes John, or William,
Brent Robert,
Brent John, 2,
Brown Thomas,
Barnes John,
Douglass James,
Deye Mr.
Jenkins Edward,
Marshal Samuel,
M'Pherson William A.
Madox Thomas,
More Aron,
Rustin Pruffy,
Shanks Charles,
Stone J. H. & Co.
Semmes Ignatious,
Suttle Henry,
Skinner Jerry,
Tyler Samuel,
Vaughan Boyd, 2,
Yates Townly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, as guardian to WILLIAM WEEEMS, a minor, means to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land called *PORTLAND MANOR*, lying and being in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

MARY WEEEMS, Guardian and first friend to William Weems.

July 29, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL the creditors of SAMUEL L. CHEW not having exhibited their claims agreeably to my first notice, I was prevented from finally adjusting the business, they are again earnestly requested to meet me at the house of Mr. Wharfe, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 26th of August, that they may be taken for a speedy settlement of the estate.

RICHARD HARRISON, Administrator.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT PHILIPS, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to make payment, on or before the last day of March ensuing, or legal process will commence against them, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, to

GEORGE PHILIPS, Administrator of ROBERT PHILIPS.

New Market, Frederick county, July 31, 1799.