

prising for sea, consists of one of 110 guns, four of 100, thirteen of 98, one of 90 (making 19 three-deckers) one of 84, ten of 80, sixty-two of from 78 to 74 guns, and thirty of from 68 to 64; being 122 (out of 149) ships of the line in commission; to which is to be added, five of 56 guns, nine of 50, twenty-eight of 44, four of 42, seven of 40, eighteen of 38, nineteen of 36, and forty of 32, making, in active employ, 252 ships of from 110 to 32 guns. The total of our ships in commission, amounts to six hundred and forty-three.

About the middle of April, the French under general Macdonald began their retreat from the Bindif country in the kingdom of Naples, in consequence of orders brought to them over land. About ten days afterwards, an English force, under the command of captain Hood, of the Zealous, landed and took Salerno, a sea port twenty seven miles from Naples; and the English continuing to march forward, the enemy wholly evacuated that kingdom on the 25th, with such precipitation as to leave behind them both their magazines and their booty. We know that insurrections are almost general in the ecclesiastical states, through which the French must pass; their march will therefore be attended with infinite obstacles. The people of Tuscany have sent a deputation to the allies, inviting them to rescue them from the French exactions; and we understand, that an army has been sent to Genoa, with a view to the cutting off Macdonald's retreat from Lower Italy. Pizighitone surrendered to general Caim on the 19th May; and Suwarrow has advanced upon Piedmont, and taken Tortona, one of the strong chain of fortresses that the French probably look to as the barrier to protect France itself. The Russian general, however, who affords no breathing time to the fugitive republicans, has marched against Turin, where the utmost consternation and dismay universally prevail, as well among the soldiery as among the people.

June 7.

The police of Baden has published the depositions of the coachmen who drove the French deputies at the time of the assassination. It results, that the crimes perpetrated by some of the hussars of Szeckler; that the ministers were individually searched for, and attacked by them, and they added robbery to murder. Whether plunder, or private revenge were the motive of this lamentable crime, it still remains to prove. Jean Debry, in the miraculous disorder of his ideas, has omitted to charge the archduke Charles with the robbery.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of May 20.

After the appel nominal for the installation of the new members, Jean Debry was chosen president. On taking the oath of hatred to royalty, he made a speech in which he affirmed that neither priests nor fanatical peasants were among the assassins at Raftadt, but that they were Austrians set on by the English government. When he concluded, cries of Vengeance! Vengeance! and Vive la Republique! resounded from all quarters of the hall.

Sitting of May 21.

Jean Debry declaring himself incapable, from the effect of his wounds, to deliver the funeral oration in honour of Roberjet and Bonnier, it was decreed that it should be spoken by the ex-president.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

Sitting of May 13.

A secretary read a message from the directory transmitting a letter from Jean Debry, and giving fresh details concerning the assassination of the French plenipotentiaries at Raftadt, imputing that act to the house of Austria.

Sitting of May 15.

An address was read from the republicans of Grenoble, lamenting the disasters experienced by the French armies in Italy, and denouncing general Scherer as the principal author of them. He is particularly accused in the following: "Legislators and directors, the public voice accuses the ex-minister of war, the ex-general Scherer as the cause of our calamities and our reverses, first as minister and next as general. This man, as silly as he is cowardly, was found concealed in a barn at the time of the battle of the 5th of April, and he left it only at the moment when the general of artillery caused the guns to be fired against the houses of the farm in which he thought there was a part of the enemy's army.

After a short discussion, the address was referred to the directory.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

Office of the minister of the marine, 29. Floreal—May 18.

Letters received this day have brought us intelligence of the fleet of the republic commanded by admiral Bruix.

On the 7th Floreal, the English fleet was in sight of Uthant, and its vanguard had penetrated into the Iroise, the admiral, however, thought proper to put to sea. He led the van; and made a signal for the rest of the fleet to follow him.—This bold manœuvre was crowned with success. He had proceeded 50 leagues before the enemy could have any knowledge of his departure. On the 15th (May 4), the admiral saw the squadron under lord St. Vincent, above 12 leagues from the Straits. He immediately prepared for action, but the lips was scarce formed when a violent tempest took place, which separated the fleets, admiral Bruix, having lost all hopes of meeting the enemy, entered the Mediterranean, and on the 18th of this month was in sight of Carthagena.

BOSTON, July 26.

The Paris papers complain that many citizens are incredulous to the opinion of government, that the Austrian officers were privy to the assassination.

Archduke Charles, has officially declared, that his orders relative to the personal safety of the French ministers "were precise and reiterated;" and that he had caused the commander of the advanced post to be arrested and appointed a commission to make the strictest inquiries relative to the murders; that in case his advanced guards should be found in any degree culpable he would exact equal satisfaction of them. He expresses deep regret at the transaction.

The French consul has withdrawn from Hamburg.

The official report from Moreau's army, invalidates the rumours of its junction with Macdonald's.

A variety of reports were in circulation at Paris for the last decade in May, among them that Macdonald had defeated the troops which invaded Naples by sea, killed 1000 men, and burnt several ships.—That the French had retaken Milan, the Austrians losing 13,000 men in an attempt on the citadel, &c. &c. These are thrown into the news-papers, amid the mists of paragraphs without comment.

July 30.

From the MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain T. Clement came passenger in the Sylvania, arrived in the outer harbour; and has made to us the subsequent communication:

The Sylvania sailed from Alicante, the 8th of May; at which time 4 Spanish frigates were ready to sail with troops for Majorca; other troops were expected shortly to be sent from Alicante to the same place; and from the preparation, it was supposed an attack would be made from that island upon Mahon.—Persons from Minorca, as late as the 27th April, say, there were from 12 to 14 ships of the line and frigates constantly in and about the island, that there were nearly 4000 effective troops at Mahon in high spirits. Since their capture of the island they had perfectly repaired the famous castle of St. Philips, which is now bomb proof, and contains 18 months provisions for the garrison. Many additional forts and batteries have been erected by the British troops for the greater strength of the island, and it is now in a much better state of defence than when they took it from the Spanish. Salt provisions are remarkably plenty, and wine and brandy they are abundantly supplied with from the great number of prizes made by their privateers on the coast of Catalonia. A Portuguese convoy had arrived with sugar and coffee, and furnished a large supply of those articles to the inhabitants, who, it seems, are very favourably disposed towards their old masters the English.

On the 19th of May, a little to the eastward of Oran, on the coast of Barbary and shortly after having experienced a very heavy gale of wind, which continued 23 hours, we fell in with the Spanish fleet of men of war, some of which were entirely dismantled and others much damaged. A brig belonging to the fleet boarded us, and inquired for the French fleet. They said they were five days from Cadiz, and were then steering for Carthagena, in consequence of damages they had suffered in the late gale.

On the 25th we fell in with an English frigate bound into Gibraltar, having lost her main-mast in the gale.

We arrived at and left Gibraltar the 26th May. Lord St. Vincents had been gone 15 days with 16 ships of the line under his command, in quest of the French and Spanish fleet, which passed up the Straits May 5;—which fleet consisted of 17 French and 3 Spanish ships of the line. By advice received at Gibraltar from lord St. Vincents, he was only 50 miles distant from them; having fortunately obtained information from a Danish vessel, that had been boarded from the French fleet the day before he fell in with her—they were laying to off the island of Ivica, waiting for the Spanish fleet from Cadiz.

Lord St. Vincents had previously been joined by 3 ships of the line from Mahon, and obtaining the information crowded sail to come up with the French fleet before they could form their intended junction.

The gale of wind, which proved so disastrous to the Cadiz fleet, must also have had an effect upon the French fleet off Ivica and probably have facilitated the English admiral's design upon them.

Five ships of the line and two frigates from England, came to Gibraltar the 13th of May, and proceeded immediately to join lord St. Vincents. They will, however, not be able to come up with him, before he must have engaged the French fleet; but I presume, from the firing we heard the 20th and 21st, they might have fallen in with a part of the Spanish fleet; standing over for Carthagena, where they were to repair the damage done by the gale.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

The United States sloop of war Montezuma, captain Malony, arrived yesterday at the fort, in 15 days from Jamaica. Being in complete order, and her crew healthy, she is immediately to proceed on another cruise.

The Montezuma, we understand, has on board 350,000 dollars in specie.

The ship Douglas, Walker, of this port, must have arrived at London in a short passage, as letters dated London, June 5, in answer to those sent by her, have been received in this city.

The captain of the British frigate Quebec, spoken with in the bite of Leogans July 3, informed, that a French frigate and brig had arrived at the Cape from France.

Many of the French privateers out of the West-Indies are partly manned by negroes. These, when

taken by the British are sold at public vendue, for the benefit of the captors.

August 1.

A letter from Kingston, dated the 8th instant, received by the Montezuma, says—

"Accounts are just received from Jeremie, informing, that a desperate battle had been fought between the armies of Touissant and Rigaud, in which Rigaud was defeated with great slaughter, and himself wounded."

Other accounts from Hispaniola state, that Rigaud occupied Gonaives and Petit Trou. At the latter place, all the whites are said to have been massacred.

Touissant's party, (the negroes) are denominated "Aristocrats;" that of Rigaud, (the mulattoe) "Republicans." The latter have exercised the most unheard of cruelties upon such of their enemies as have fallen into their hands.

A letter from New-York dated yesterday, says, "I have the pleasure to inform you, that no new cases of the yellow fever have occurred this day, and that the alarm is subsiding."

Extra of a letter from New-York, dated July 30th 1799.

I presume you have heard of our being again afflicted with the dock, or yellow fever. It is but too true; but lest some of the frightful tales which are flying about should gain credit with you, I candidly inform you that only 7 persons have died with it and five or six are now sick. This you may rely on. We have notwithstanding, great hopes it will make no further progress, but disappear in a few days, no instance of contagion having to my knowledge been traced as yet. The disease is generally attributed to the excessive heat of the weather, the mercury in Fahrenheit yesterday at one o'clock being up to 98.

A London paper of June 4, says—"An American vessel of 16 guns, has been taken by the Scorpion, and sent into Plymouth. Before the American vessel bore up, she fired several guns into the Scorpion, which killed two of the crew, and took off one off the captain's legs."

A London paper contains a letter from a French officer on board the fleet at Toulon, May 16. He says they were bound to Cadiz first, and waited to fight the English fleet, but were forced from both by bad winds. He adds, they shall not stay long at Toulon.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY AND THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

GENTLEMEN,

SEVERAL applications having lately appeared in the Maryland Gazette, soliciting your votes at the next election for a sheriff for the county, I have taken the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for that office also, and should I be so fortunate to meet with your approbation, with assiduity and attention, and some knowledge of the business, I flatter myself I shall be enabled to render satisfaction in that important trust.

JOHN JACOBS.

Annapolis, August 5, 1799.

For SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL BULL, imported from Mr. Bakewell, the most famous breeder in England; this breed is supposed to be the finest flesh existing; also a few cows of a good breed for milk.

JOHN GIBSON.

Magothy, July 29, 1799

For SALE,

An old COACH.

Inquire of the Printer.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of September next, at Rawlings's tavern on Friday the twenty seventh, and all other days throughout the said month at the office of inspection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages, and issuing licences to retailers of spirits and wine.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Riccd.

Collector of the revenue Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, August 1, 1799.

NOTICE,

THAT we forewarn all persons from purchasing a note including the following marks and numbers of six hogheads of crop tobacco, the property of Mr. Richard Chew, mark R C. No. 491, 492, 493, 494, 496, 498, bearing date 1st August, 1799, the above note was feloniously taken out of the inspection book at Pig Point warehouse.

CEPHAS CHILDS, } Inspector.
GASSAWAY PINDELL, }

Pig Point, August 1, 1799.

NOTICE,

THE children, or next of kin, of SAMUEL TOGLE, Esq; deceased, formerly governor of Maryland, and who resided at Annapolis, may hear of something to their advantage by applying to Mr. ROBERT DOWDAN, attorney at law, Peter-street, Dublin; Ireland.
July 25, 1799.

A QUANTITY of fine HERRINGS for SALE, for CASH, by JOSEPH SANDA, Annapolis, June 7, 1799.