

SAVANNA, August 23.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Fort James, to his friends in this city, dated the 20th instant.

"I have just received intelligence from the Creek nation; my informant says, that the Siminola Indians have crossed the line at the confluence of Flint and the Chattahoochee rivers, in consequence of which the 'Hatawung' king, with a number of the Creek warriors, has gone down to force the line at the risk of the hatchet; there is not an Indian on this frontier."

Annapolis, September 19.

On the INVENTION of PAPER.

PAPYRA, thrond upon the banks of Nile, Spread her smooth leaf, and wav'd her silver style. The storied pyramid, the laurel'd crest, The trophy'd arch, had crumbled into dust; The sacred symbol, and the epic song, Unknown the character, forgot the tongue; While each unconquer'd chief, and fainter maid, Sunk undistinguish'd in oblivion's shade— Sad o'er the scatter'd ruins Genias sigh'd; And infant arts but learn'd to lisp, and died; Till to astonish'd realms Papyra taught To paint, in mythic colours, sound and thought, With wisdom's voice to print the page sublime, And mark in adamant the steps of time—

Three favour'd youths her lost attention share The fond disciples of the studious fair; Hear her sweet voice, the golden process prove, Gaze as they learn, and as they listen love.

The first from alpha to omega joins The letter'd tribes along the level lines; Weighs, with nice ear, the vowel, liquid, furd; And breaks in syllables the volant word—

Then forms the next, upon the marshal'd plain In deepning ranks, his dextrous cypher train; And counts, as wheel the decimating bands, The dews of Egypt, or Arabia's sands—

And then the third, on four concordant lines, Prints the lone crotchet, and the quaver joins; Marks the gay trill, the solemn pause inscribes, And parts with bars the undulating tribes—

Pleas'd, round her cane-wove throne th' applauding crowd Clapp'd their rude hands, their swarthy forehead bow'd—

With loud acclaim, "a present god," they cry'd; "A present god," rebelling shores reply'd—

Then peal'd, at intervals, with mingled swell, The harp, shrill clarion, echoing horn, and shell, Whilst bards, extatic, bending o'er the lyre Struck deeper chords, and wing'd the song with fire—

Then mark'd astronomers, with keener eyes, The moon's reluctant journey thro' the skies, Watched the swift comets urge their blazing cars, And weigh'd the sun, with the revolving stars.

High rais'd the chemists their hermetic wands, And changing forms obey'd their waving hands; Her treasure'd gold from earth's deep chambers tore, And fur'd, or harden'd her chalybeate ore—

All, with bent knees, from fair Papyra claim, Wove by her hand, the wreath of deathless fame. Exulting genius crown'd his darling child The young arts clasp'd her knees, and virtue smil'd—

So now Delany forms her mimic bowers, Her paper foliage, and her silken flowers— Her virgin train the tender scissars ply, Vein the green leaf, the purple petals die— Round wiry stems the flaxen tendrils bend, Moss creeps below, and waxen fruit impend.—

Cold winter views, amid his realms of snow, Deiany's vegetable statues blow; Smooths his stern brow, delays his hoary wing, And eyes with wonder all the blooms of spring.

DR. DARWIN.

From the SUN, a London paper, of the 17th July.

TURKEY, June 10.

(FROM THE VIENNA GAZETTE.)

The following authentic accounts have been received of the situation of affairs in Syria. On the 29th of April commodore Sir Sidney Smith had sent intelligence from Acre, that Buonaparte (who conducts the siege of St John d'Acre in person), had already wasted six weeks before that wretched place, without having made any impression on it. The fire of two English ships of war and six gun-boats, in the whole 80 pieces of artillery, which at every assault, played upon the flank of the French, killed great numbers of their men. Since then a letter, dated the 16th of May, has been received from a secretary of the commodore, at Smyrna, from which it appears that Buonaparte had made nine unsuccessful attacks, and that the pacha had made a sally, in which eight French generals (Caffarelli, Lascalle, Langier, Lafne, Devoz, Vaux, Rampen and Duguet), 80 officers, and 4000 common men, were killed.

The Druses, full of confidence in the commodore, and love for the English, behaved excellently. The best understanding prevails between the English and the Turks. The enemy's army is greatly weakened, both in number and physical strength, full of discontent, which is loudly expressed; in want of every thing, and has lost all credit among the inhabitants of the country, on account of the ill success of the undertaking.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.

The extraordinary courier who brought the account of the victory from commodore Sir Sidney Smith, in Syria, to his brother Sir Spencer Smith, the British envoy at the Porte, arrived here this morning. The envoy directly communicated the intelligence he had

received to the reis effendi, and he to the grand signor, who expressed great satisfaction.

According to some private accounts, the communication between Buonaparte and the rest of his troops is cut off.

The grand vizier was yesterday at Nicomedia, on his march for Syria.

VIENNA, June 29.

The Court Gazette of this day contains no intelligence relative to the armies.

This day a courier arrived from the Italian army, with an account that general Kray had taken the town and citadel of Modena, and made several hundred prisoners.

The army of general Moreau has been deserted by a strong corps of Cisalpine, under the command of La Hoos, who acts against the French. La Hoos with his corps has entered Tuscany, where he has been joined by a great number of insurgents, so that he has already 20,000 men under his command; he has taken several strong places, and is now on his march for Ancona. When Macdonald received notice of this new misfortune, he immediately relinquished all thoughts of attempting another battle, and directed his march towards the Genoese mountains, where, however, marshal Suwarrow has made the necessary preparations to receive him.

MILAN, June 24.

The head quarters of the Austro-Russian army were yesterday at Firenzuola (between Placenza and Parma), whence they will advance towards Parma. The roads from the river Titono to Placenza are so covered with dead bodies, that travellers can scarcely pass them. The division of general Grenier (of the army of Moreau), which was advancing on the side of Novi, and at first was so far successful as to throw provisions into the citadel of Tortona, has been driven from its position with considerable loss, by gen. Bellegarde.

SUSA, IN PIEDMONT, June 18.

Yesterday a corps of French troops appeared before this town; but the inhabitants took up arms in a body, repulsed them with great loss, and took a number of prisoners.

ALESSANDRIA, June 17.

General Bellegarde has established his head quarters here. His army, which is 20,000 strong, will march for the Genoese territory. The Austrians have driven the French and Ligurians from the town of Ovada, where they found 3000 muskets. The citadel here is still blockaded.

PAVIA, June 21.

The number of French prisoners that have been brought in here within these two days amounts to 3000, among which are 900 men of the Polish legion.

The garrison of the citadel of Alessandria made a sally early this morning, but were repulsed with loss.

ROVEREDO, June 25.

Near Donino, the Austrians and Russians under major-general Gumer, in pursuit of the enemy, have taken 1000 more prisoners, and five pieces of cannon. On the 22d general Hohenzollern again entered Parma.

A letter from Bari, in the Neapolitan territory, dated the 7th inst. states, that 14 ships of war from Palermo, with troops and ammunition, had arrived at Tarnato, and that the troops had landed, and immediately begun their march for Naples.

June 26.

Marshal Suwarrow and general Melas have now returned to Alessandria, to attack general Moreau, who had advanced towards Voghera.—General Ott is pursuing the army of Macdonald with 25,000 men, a great part of which are cavalry.

FRONTIERS OF SWITZERLAND, June 30.

No further actions have taken place between the armies in Switzerland down to the 28th.—This cessation of arms, however, has not been passed in inactivity. The archduke continues to manoeuvre among the mountains, to turn the flank of Massena.

The victory in Italy over Macdonald has been celebrated with a Te Deum in the army of the archduke. It has been observed, that human blood is less spared in Italy than in Switzerland. The archduke calculates with care, and never attempts a blow which must cost much blood, without being certain of the event.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, July 2.

The Austrian general field-marshal lieutenant count Sztaray, who commands the corps from the frontiers of Switzerland to the Maine, has given notice to the city of Francfort, that if any provisions are brought up there for the purpose of sending them to Mentz, they will be seized and confiscated by the Austrian soldiers. Twenty-one oxen, which some Jews were driving from Francfort to Mentz, have been taken away by the hussars, who swam over the Maine and seized them.

HANAU, July 2.

According to letters from Offenburg, in Wetteravia, quartermasters have arrived there to make preparations for the reception of the Russian troops expected there, who are to act against Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein.

The Russian corps which is marching through Franconia to the Rhine, according to the gazettes, bears the name of the "Auxiliary corps of the emperor and the empire."

SWITZERLAND, June 28.

The Gazette Militaire contains the following intelligence.

According to accounts received from general Jellachich, the enemy on the 17th abandoned the St

Josthope, and the Morgarten, and retired towards Zug. The detachments which that general sent after the enemy, came up with a part of the rear guard near Ober-Egeri, from which place they drove it, and took possession of it. The enemy was routed, when these accounts came away, at Unter-Egeri.

TURIN, June 19.

Yesterday accounts were received, that on the 7th instant orders were sent to his holiness the pope to leave Brisson; he required, however, to know the cause of this further removal, upon which the French sent off all his retinue to Grenoble, and left the venerable old man with only his confessor and two servants.

LONDON, July 17.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday last, arrived this morning. It brings an account of the same uninterrupted series of success on the part of the allies of which we have lately had the satisfaction to give an account.

From Vienna, under date of the 24th ult. we learn that a courier had arrived there with an account of the capture of the town and citadel of Modena, with several hundred prisoners. The situation of the French in Italy, indeed, appears to become every day more critical; Moreau has been deserted by a strong corps of Cisalpine who have joined the insurgents and formed a body of 20,000 men, with which they have entered Tuscany and taken several strong places and prisoners, and have marched for Ancona, in consequence of which Macdonald had marched for the Genoese mountains.

The articles from different parts of Italy give an account of the capture of large bodies of prisoners and pieces of cannon, in consequence of the battle of the 18th and following days.

Letters from Roveredo, under date of the 25th, after mentioning the taking of 1000 prisoners and five pieces of cannon, add, that letters from Bari state, that fourteen ships of war from Palermo, with troops and ammunition, had arrived at Tarnato, and had landed troops, which began their march for Naples.

The head quarters of the Austro-Russian army were, according to letters from Milan, of the 24th, at Firenzuola. General Grenier had been driven from his position near Tortona, with considerable loss, by gen. Bellegarde.

The garrison of Alessandria, which is still blockaded, had made a sally, in which they were repulsed with loss.

From Piedmont we learn, that the French having marched against the town of Suza, were vigorously attacked by the inhabitants, who compelled them to retire.

From the frontiers of Switzerland, under date of the 30th ult. we learn, that though no battle had taken place, the archduke still continued to manoeuvre, in order to turn the flank of Massena.

The mail which became due this morning, had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property, and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'VECMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given;

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI RIDGELY, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, on or before the 10th of October next. Those that do not comply with the above notice shall be excluded from any part or dividend of the estate.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY, Administrator.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living near the Fork Bridge, in Anne Arundel county, a bay HORSE, about sixteen years of age, fourteen hands high, and branded on the off thigh with the letters J.P. Has only one eye, one white foot, a star in his forehead, and no other perceivable brand or mark. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

CALEB WARFIELD.