

It has lately been reported at Paris, that the envoy of a neutral power had made proposals of peace to the British ministry, which the public were not without hopes would be attended to; Seyes being supposed friend to the measure.

A Paris paper says, "Only three or four of our generals remain with the army of Naples, all the rest being either killed or wounded."

August 2.

Official accounts have been received at the E. I. house, of the complete defeat of Tippoo, and of his having been forced to retreat to Seringapatam, with great loss. It was in consequence of the Bombay and Madras armies having marched with a view to effect a junction at a given point, that Tippoo, induced by the hope of defeating one of those armies before it could join the other, attacked the Bombay army. So complete was the overthrow of Tippoo, that it is supposed the East India company will dethrone him and replace the king of the Mysore on his throne.

Paris papers of the 30th ult. reached town yesterday evening. They confirm the accounts of the capture of Naples, and of all Tuscany, excepting Leghorn, where the French had left a small garrison. General Macdonald has escaped to Genoa, with the loss of his baggage, which was captured by the English.

The head quarters of general Suwarrow are stated to be between Tortona and Alexandria, and his army as said to consist of 60,000 men. One division of it, under general Ott, has advanced from the country of Modena and Tuscany.

These papers bring no account of any important military event. Massena, notwithstanding the superiority which the French papers attribute to him, remain wholly inactive. The internal situation of France appears to become highly interesting, from the predominance of Jacobinism, which now seems to be the ruling faction. From the proceedings of the councils, it will be seen that anarchy is no longer spoken of with horror, and that the republicans are to discontinue swearing hatred to it. Large bodies of troops are marching from distant parts towards Paris, and every preparation is made by the Jacobins to support the authority which they have obtained.

The arrival of the combined fleet at Cadiz, and its having again sailed from that port, are mentioned as rumours in the French papers.

The accounts from Buonaparte's army are not so recent as those received from Sir Sidney Smith.

Embargo on Swedish vessels in France.

Translation of a letter from E. Signeul, his Swedish majesty's consul-general at Paris, to Claus Grill, consul-general in London, dated the 5th of July.

"I hasten to advise you, that the directory have decreed an embargo to be laid on all Swedish ships who at present are, or may hereafter arrive, in the ports of France. I hope you will make such use of this advice as you think most proper for the interest of commerce.

FRENCH COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLAN.

The Mercury of Europe (Hamburg paper) under the head Paris, has an article bearing the following title, and which is said to be in general circulation through France:—

PROPOSITIONS

Which are already popular, and are daily becoming more and more so, here; v. z.

1. The re-establishment of monarchy in France, on rational terms.
2. The king shall grant a general amnesty, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.
3. Property which, according to the existing laws of the republic, has been legally acquired, and is now legally held, shall be respected as legal property.
4. Such of the army who shall join the standard of the king, shall be continued in their respective ranks, advancements and pay.
5. The king shall renounce all claim on the territorial acquisitions of the republic; and the king, as well as the powers at war with the republic, shall solemnly guarantee the integrity of ancient France, and shall proclaim a general peace.
6. Every species of vassalage, tithes, corvees, socage, or bound service, and all other contributions in kind, shall be forever abolished.
7. The impositions or revenues, necessary for maintaining the government, shall be raised upon the produce of the fixed and moveable property of the state, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.
8. The French people shall all be governed by the same publicly and refined determined laws, both civil and municipal.
9. Honesty and capacity should be the criterion whereby the public functions in the state shall be filled.
10. When these preliminaries are agreed upon the king shall invite the French nation to elect or nominate, from among their sage and discreet men, a representative body, to meet the king at such port or place, in ancient France, as the king may point out, there to consult with him and assist him with their wisdom; to arrange, draw up, and settle a national code or charter, whereby the French people shall be governed, upon the before stated principles.

The members of the present republican government, or other functionaries of the republic, being otherwise qualified, shall be eligible to set in the representative body.

A L B A N Y, September 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lansingburg, to the printers of this Gazette, September 17.

"We have just accomplished that part of the improvements on the Hudson's river, between this village and Troy, which was allotted for the present

season, and it is with satisfaction I can assure you my most sanguine expectations are fully answered. We have now a channel, through what is called the lower reef, of 30 feet in width and five in depth, at the very lowest water in summer, so that taking advantage of the tides, vessels carrying 2000 bushels of wheat may pass without difficulty. We have one other obstruction which we propose to remove the next season; this being accomplished, I do not hesitate to pronounce, that the navigation will be as good between Lansingburg and Troy, as between Troy and Albany.

Governor Jay, Mr. Rensselaer, the mayor of your city, and several other gentlemen, after visiting the works, expressed themselves highly pleased both with the plan and execution."

NEW-YORK, September 26.

In September, 1795, the population of France was thus computed:—Males, 12,609,369; females, 12,391,628; total, 25,000,992, of whom 11,100,000 were married; 699,756 widowers; 1,212,512 widows, and 5,519,000 men able to bear arms, exclusive of the population of the departments of Mount Blanc, Mount Terrible, and Alpes Maritimes, which was estimated at 542,000 souls.—According to a calculation formed from official documents in March last, the total number of males was 10,275,000, and the number of men capable of carrying arms did not exceed 4,000,000. This deficiency is ascribed not to the sanguinary conflicts, foreign and domestic, which have emanated from the revolution, but to temporary emigration, the consequence of their conquests in Germany, Italy, &c.—This emigration of conquest we believe is pretty nearly at an end; but we question whether the next census will be much increased by the circumstance.

LEXINGTON, September 10.

The two murderers by the name of Harps, who killed Mr. Langford last winter in the wilderness, and were arrested and broke the Danville gaol, killed a family on Pond river, by the name of Staple, on the 22d day of August, and burnt a house: a party of men pursued and overtook them and their women; the Harps parted, Micajah Harp took two of the women off with him, the men pursued him, and in riding about 10 or 12 miles caught him, having previously shot him. He confessed the killing of Mr. Stump on Big Barren; he also confessed of their killing 17 or 18 besides; they killed two men near Robertson's Lick, the day before they burnt Staple's house. They had with them eight horses and a considerable quantity of plunder, seven pair of saddle bags, &c. They cut off his head. The women were taken to the Red Banks. The above took place on Pond river, in the county of Muhlenburg. [Ken. Gaz.]

S A V A N N A, September 10.

Extract of a letter from capt. William Malcolm, late master of the ship Carolina, dated Piampelo, 10th May, 1799.

"Before you receive this you must be acquainted of my capture on the 25th February, five weeks out, the Start Point distant four leagues. I was attacked by the French lugger privateer the Courageux, of six guns and fifty men, when after an action of two hours he boarded and carried me with thirty men; having but a slender force to oppose with, which was weakened by two of my men being severely wounded in the early part of the engagement. I defended the property as long as there was a possibility of resisting, and now acquaint you I am detained here as a prisoner of war, and can form no idea when I shall be released; my people have been marched about 200 miles into the country. On writing to the consul-general at Paris he promised to demand my release, and if refused, to solicit my absence on parole."

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated September 2, 1799.

"I have had the pleasure of viewing Mr. Borel's saw mill, about a mile from this place. It carries at present only four saws, and with some small alteration in the race will carry eight with ease. There is water enough for forty saws, could the machinery bear it, and it goes with rapidity. It is, I understand, the construction of a gentleman in Charleston, and has one excellent advantage, viz. that ships of any burthen, which come over the bar from the sea, can go up to the mill and take in their lumber dry. He will soon, it is hoped, reap the fruits of his unwearied assiduity and much expence. Already great quantities of plank are bespoke from Charleston and elsewhere."

RALEIGH, September 17.

We learn that the yellow fever is in Newbern—a person direct from that place informs us, that on Tuesday and Wednesday last, inclusive, 16 persons died—Mrs. Craddick has lost during the last week, the whole of her children, 5 in number.—The inhabitants are flying in every direction.

We hear also, that the same disease is raging violently in Washington.

B A L T I M O R E, September 27.

ARMY OF BUONAPARTE.

The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman on board the Tigre, off Acre, to his friend at Smyrna, the authenticity of which may be depended upon:

Acre, May 2, 1799.

"Captain Davis not having been finally dispatched yesterday, I have time to add, that Buonaparte made last night a fourth attempt to storm the town, and he was repulsed with great loss on the breach and in the ditches; besides the havoc the fire from the Tigre must have made in his trenches and lines. I hope to have soon the pleasure of informing you of his total

expulsion from before the town. The bearer of this, captain Davis, will give you every detail about this siege, from the circumstances and singularity of the personages employed pro and con, it will form an epocha in the history of the present war. When you write to England, I request you will acquaint my friends that I am still among the living, and as well as it is possible to be in the midst of fire, sword, shot, shells and the plague, now unknown, except in the French camp."

Tigre, off Acre, 16th May, 1799.

"The enclosed packet was to have gone by captain Davis, but the Fortune having been detached on other services, it has since remained by me until this opportunity. I am happy to inform you that Buonaparte is not yet in possession of Acre. He has made even desperate attempts to take it by storm, in all of which he has been repulsed with great slaughter. He has lost eight generals, more than eighty of his best officers, all his guides, the greater part of his carbiniers, grenadiers, and most of his artillery-men—in all, upwards of 4000 men, the flower of his army. Nothing can surpass the bravery of the Turks in the four last attempts; they boldly rushed in upon the republican bayonets, sabre in hand, cutting to pieces every one who bore arms against them, with but little loss to themselves, as the French had never time to fire more than one round before they closed with them. This kind of defence has been enforced at the desire of Sir Sidney Smith, who with his friend captain Miller, are constantly on shore to cheer the garrison, and direct and execute every measure of defence and attack. I hope soon to be able to give you a more detailed account of our operations now in agitation, which if they do not effectuate the total overthrow of the enemy, will place them in a very bad situation. Buonaparte has lost all his popularity and the confidence of his troops. They will all soon be destroyed one way or another, for the princes of the mountains, his only friends in this country, are all come over to us, and have actually withdrawn all supplies from him."

By his EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the mayor and other respectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wednesday the 21st day of last month, a most outrageous and shocking murder was committed on the body of a certain GEORGE MILLINGER, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle Air, about twelve miles from the former place; to prevent such enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to punishment, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And I do further offer and promise full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice therein, who shall discover and make known the person or persons by whom the said crime was committed, so that he, she, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

JAMES MACKUBIN

HAS received, by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are teins and sein twine, which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted by bond, note, or open account for more than one year, to make immediate payment.

September 30, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north side of Severn ferry to Patuxent ferry, formerly considered as public roads.
September 28, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
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September 23, 1799. BERNARD O'NEILL.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 10th of October next, if fair, or the first fair day, at the late dwelling house of JOHN MARRIOTT, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. TWO negro men and one negro woman. The sale to begin between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale for CASH.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, as the subscriber is desirous of settling up said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to
RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

Head of Severn, September 11, 1799.