

ASGHAFENBURG, November 8.

Last night, at ten o'clock, official confirmation was received here of the victory gained by the Austrians near Ludwigsburg. The French are said to have had 2000 men killed. The commander of Chamboram hussars was killed, and general Ney is also said to have been wounded. The French were again attacked on their retreat by colonel Wrede, which was greatly impeded by him. An Imperial captain of cavalry, whom the archduke had sent to lead the peasants in the Odenwald, has marched with three thousand men to cut off a column of the enemy, but it is not known whether he has succeeded. Philippsburg is relieved; and, in the present situation of affairs, no other retreat seems to remain open for the French than through Mannheim, where they have only a flying bridge. The French prisoners say, that the Austrians had advanced against them from all quarters, and that their army would have suffered considerably more, had not the French artillery been successfully employed.

RATISBON, November 11.

On the 8th instant, the Imperial decree of ratification of the 31st ult. concerning the resolutions of the diet of the 6th September, granting 100 Roman months, and the furnishing of the quintupie contingents, was laid before the assembly of the empire. His Imperial majesty speaks in it of the measures of the French government taken for the destruction of Germany and its constitution, and calls upon the members of the empire, in virtue of his Imperial dignity, and in the name of his country, strictly to fulfil all their duties as members of that body, and also to promote the organization of the inhabitants, whose efficacy the subjects of Mentz have so strongly evinced.

VIENNA, November 6.

The report that the French government had made proposals for peace to our court, is still in circulation; and it is said that an armistice of 4 months had been concluded, during which period negotiations are to be carried on. Apartments are preparing in the Imperial palace for the reception of the archduke Charles, who is shortly expected here. Since the report of an armistice, and of an approaching peace, has gained ground, the public funds have risen five per cent; but, from the measures which our government are taking, there is no reason to hope for any change of affairs, the warlike preparations being continued with the utmost activity.

November 9.

It is still said, that negotiations for peace are carrying on, under the mediation of Prussia and Spain. The Spanish ambassador has had several conferences with baron Thuget, which are supposed to relate to negotiations.—To these reports it is added, that an armistice had already been agreed upon between the two armies.

BERLIN, November 16.

Negotiations for peace, under the mediation of our court, are now the general topic of conversation. It is likewise said, that general Buonaparte will arrive here, and some of our politicians have even fixed the day of his arrival, which, they say, will be on the 16th of next month. Though that report is very improbable, yet it seems to have gained some strength, from the statements in some public prints, that Buonaparte would go upon a diplomatic mission.

LONDON, November 17.

An expedition to the coast of France, is now very generally spoken of, the object of which is to be, to land an army in the neighbourhood of Brest, for the purpose of attacking the batteries which protect that port, while a squadron of our ships enter the harbour, to destroy the combined fleets by a coup de main. Such was the report of yesterday, which we should not have ventured to repeat, were it not that the wide-circulation it obtained, deprived it even of the slightest veil of secrecy.

November 28.

Government received advices yesterday from the coast of Brittany, of the whole of the troops having been marched from Brest and its neighbourhood, to set against the Chouans, who have lately considerably increased in number, and who according to private letters proceeded last week against Quimper, and liberated a number of royalists prisoners from that place. We also understand that the republican army in that quarter is much divided on the subject of the late revolution, and that a formidable spirit of disaffection has begun to manifest itself against the new order of things. The combined fleets in the harbour of Brest are in a state of complete inactivity, and the batteries on shore are entirely manned with the sailors from the fleet.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Cork to his correspondent in this city, dated November 22.

"I suppose, Sir, you have heard of Buonaparte's return to France. There is a report here that he has established a new directory, and has appointed some able persons to negotiate with the British ministry. We may hope his excellency, in the meekness of his heart, may be disposed to look amicably towards America."

The recent intelligence from Lisbon states, that the most serious apprehensions are entertained by the inhabitants of that city lest another earthquake as violent as that which happened in 1755, should take place. Two shocks were lately felt there, in one night, with intervals only of ten minutes between them. The

first shock caused great alarm, and disturbed most of the inhabitants.

NORFOLK, January 18.

Arrived yesterday the brig Maria, captain Livingston, 23 days from Kingston, Jamaica. The day before captain L. sailed martial law was proclaimed through the island, in consequence of the apprehension of some spies, from whom information was obtained of an attack being premeditated. One man had been condemned to death as a spy. The governor had ordered 400 French negroes off, and shipping were chartered to carry them to Martinique and Trinidad. Prisoners of war on parole at Kingston were ordered to be confined in fort Augusta, those with families excepted, who were, however, to find good security for their peaceable conduct.

From the (London) Courier.

Remarks of the editor on the late news from France. Such is the intelligence. Has Buonaparte, who achieved so much against the monarchs of Europe, proved himself at last the greatest friend of the coalition, and done that in a day, which Europe has vainly attempted for years? Is he ambitious of becoming a second monk? But it is absurd to argue upon slight foundation. That the revolution is a royalist one we disbelieve entirely.

But the most material point for this country is this. Will the change that has taken place accelerate a peace? What we hope is not perhaps what we have a right to expect. Yet we cannot but remark, that all the French journals are sanguine in their expectations of peace. Sieyès is stated to be decidedly pacific; and if credit is to be attached to the representations of the Paris papers, Buonaparte entertains the same sentiments.

A cabinet council, at which all the ministers assisted, was held this day at noon, at lord Grenville's office. It is as supposed to be upon the important news received from France. The council remained sitting when this paper was but to press.

BALTIMORE, February 1.

The following article appears under the Bourdeaux head of November 11:

The directory have ordered the embargo on several vessels, and particularly on the John and Richard, an American vessel, to be taken off.

On the request of the consul of the United States, the minister of marine, after having consulted with that of the interior, charged the commissary superintendent of the marine to set at liberty all American prisoners detained in the prisons of this commune, who shall be claimed as natives of America, or as naturalized Americans. This measure, founded on the hope of an approaching treaty of alliance and of commerce between the government of the United States and that of the French republic, is a most happy omen for the speedy interchange of the immense commerce which formerly enriched both countries.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Monument to Washington.

The following resolution passed the senate and house, unanimously:

Resolved, That a statue or monument of marble be erected on the centre of the lower hall in the new state house, in memory of general George Washington, with inscriptions and devices adapted to impress a due sense of his sublime virtues, to extend an imperishable influence, and to express the public gratitude for his eminent services.

To be SOLD,

SIX HUNDRED acres of LAND, or thereabout, lying in the Neck on the north side of South river, and five miles from Annapolis; this land is bounded by the Bay, South river, Oyster creek, and Smith's creek, and is so situated that a line of fence, not exceeding 350 panels, extending from Oyster to Smith's creek, will enclose the whole; within its boundaries is comprehended the whole of Fishing creek. These creeks are famous for fish, oysters and wild fowl. This land is well wooded, and in general fertile, and is capable of being made a grazing farm, equal to most in the state for its size, there being a quantity of marsh of the first quality belonging to it. There are several small tenements on it, and a well of most excellent water. For terms apply to

J. T. CHASE.

February 4, 1800.

ANNIVERSARY.

First Company of Volunteers.

BEING strongly impressed with an opinion that none regret the loss of their common father, friend and benefactor, more than the citizens composing my company, they are earnestly requested to meet on the stable-house hill, at 10 o'clock, the 22d instant, in order that they may join such other citizen soldiers, as may be then and there present; it is expected punctual attendance will be given; stired in a soldier-like manner, that every possible tribute of respect may be paid to the memory of our departed countryman and fellow-citizen, general George Washington.

SAMUEL GODMAN, Captain.

Annapolis, February 1, 1800.

CAUTION.

THE trustees of the poor desire that no person will sell spirituous liquors to those on the county, or have any dealings with them whatever; those who offend may rest assured the law will be put in force against them.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,  
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1799.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 14, 1800.

TALBOT SHIPLEY, of Anne-Arundel county, having exhibited a complaint against BARUCH FOWLER, surveyor of said county, RESOLVED, That Saturday, the eighteenth instant, be appointed for the hearing the said complaint, provided that notice of this order, and the complaint, be served on the said surveyor, and that the clerk of the governor and council issue any summons that may be applied for by either party.

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

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 18, 1800.

THE Governor and Council proceeded to the consideration of the complaint of Talbot Shipley against Baruch Fowler, the surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and after hearing the evidence in favour of the complaint, and such evidence as said surveyor produced,

RESOLVED, That the said complaint be dismissed with costs.

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

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the proceedings of the governor and council.

N. PINKNEY, Cl. Gov. & Co.

January 24, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MARY EVITT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to attend at the store of Ridgely and Evans, on Friday the 14th of February, with their accounts, legally attested, that they may receive their proportion of assets in my hands; those who do not attend will lose all benefit of said estate, as I shall on that day finally close the administration.

JOSEPH EVANS, Administrator.

Annapolis, January 21, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of AARON WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, therefore requests all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, legally authenticated, for payment.

AARON WELCH, Administrator.

January 13, 1800.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th of October, 1799, an apprentice lad by the name of GEORGE CRANDEL, a carpenter by trade. Whoever will take him up and bring him home, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ISAAC HOLLAND.

N. B. I do forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said apprentice at their peril.

Annapolis, January 1, 1800

THERE is at the plantation of THOMAS SMITH, living on the Head of Severn river, near col. Hammond's mill, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as Hays, two young COWS, the one a black, with a white face; the other a black and white, both marked with a crop and slit in each ear. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE subscriber having been much injured and deprived of the amusements of gunning on his farms on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, for several years past, by a number of persons who have made a practice of hunting thereon for the benefit which they derive from marketing of the game killed on my said farms, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosure, on the farms aforesaid, with either dog, or gun, these that hunt therein after this notice will have the law put in force against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND.

November 28, 1799.

NOTICE.

A STRAY COW came on the plantation where on the subscriber now resides some time about the beginning of October last, she appears to be about eight years old, of a reddish colour, hind feet and part of her tail white, her belly and flanks of the same colour, the right flank more so than the left, on her right side two white spots, one on the hip, the other on the shoulder, a white spot on her forehead, and another on her hip on the left side, small horns inclining to each other in their points, a crop and hole in each ear, she is forward with calf. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away from

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'BILLY,

near South river ferry, Anne-Arundel county.

January 8, 1800.