

just joined me. I am on the heights of the Finale and Melogno. The 104th demi-brigade has just arrived. We are going to redouble our efforts for a general and decisive attack.

*Ouaint, chief of the Staff, to Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic.*

Head quarters, at La Pietra, 29 Germinal, April 19.

General, the continual movements which the commander in chief has been obliged to make since the 16th, (April 6) having prevented him from giving you intelligence, I think it proper to supply that deficiency. On that day the enemy attacked us on our whole line; they were repulsed on the right and in the centre. The army which the enemy have on Montenotte and St. Jacques will be briskly attacked by Melogno and Saffelle. If our troops attack with their usual courage, which we have no reason to doubt, a great part of that corps will be surrounded. Lieutenant-general Soult, who commands the centre, which occupied Montenotte, on the extremity of its left, perceiving that the column which was advancing against him by Montenotte, was much more considerable than that under his command, and which had made a movement to the right to support the Boshette, evacuated the heights of Savone, and advanced to Aribisla, to join the rest of the army.

On the 17th, lieutenant-general Soult, after disputing the position of St. Jacques and Melogno, retired to the line of Bughetto, in order to have time to receive there, intelligence from the commander in chief.

On the 21st, general Souchet attacked and retook the heights of Melogno. Massena commander in chief, and lieutenant-general Soult, by different manoeuvres, drew the enemy into Valley of Albisola. All who opposed him there, were either killed or taken prisoners. General Miollis occupies, and commands in Genoa.

On these different days general Massena in person took 6000 prisoners, among whom are one general, two colonels, several majors, 100 officers, also seven standards and six pieces of cannon; general Souchet, on his part, took in these different engagements 1800 prisoners, and one standard—I have arrived here by orders of the commander in chief to concert with general Souchet, the movement which is to take place on the 1st Floreal, April 20.

Sir Charles Hamilton, who was taken in a packet on his passage from the West Indies, arrived in town on Saturday from France.—He states that the chief consul has departed for Dijon.

The baker's company attending respecting the affize of bread, were examined, and there appearing a considerable advance in the price of wheat, the court was under the disagreeable necessity of raising the bread a whole affize, or two pence in the peck loaf, to commence and take place to-morrow; the quarter loaf will then be sold for 1s 4. 3q.

BOSTON, May 28.

A gentleman from Hispaniola informs us, that he was acquainted by Dr. Stevens, at Cape Francois, of the arrival at the city of St. Domingo, of a French frigate, in 34 days from Bourdeaux, which brought dispatches investing general Toussaint Louverture with the chief military command of the island, confirming Rouame in his agency, and directing Rigaud to return to France. He also learns, that orders were received by this frigate respecting the conduct of the Guadaloupean privateers; but of what nature he could not ascertain.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

A respectable merchant of this city is said to have received advice, that a ticket which he held in the English lottery, is drawn the highest prize, viz. *Thirty thousand pounds sterling.*

June 3.

An important improvement in shoes and boots.

The following method of preparing water proof leather, at a very small expence, will be found invariably to succeed; take one pint of drying oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and one ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a slow fire; with this composition new shoes and boots are to be rubbed, in the sun or at distance from the fire, with a sponge, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated; the leather then is impervious to wet, the shoes and boots last much longer, and acquire softness and pliability; and thus prepared, are the most effectual preservative against cold and chilblains.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

*Extract of a letter from captain Talbot, of the United States frigate Constitution, to the secretary of the navy, dated 12th May, 1800.*

"I have now to acquaint you, Sir, that I have for some time since been meditating an enterprize against a French armed ship, lying at Port Plate, protected by her own guns, and a fort of three heavy cannon. It was my first intention to have gone in with the Constitution, and to have silenced the fort and ship, which had all her guns on one side to co-operate with the fort in defending against any hostile force. But after the best information I could gain, I found it to be somewhat dangerous to approach the entrance of the harbour with a ship of the draught of water of the Constitution. Having detained the sloop Sally, which had left Port Plate but a few days before, and which was to have returned there again previous to her sailing to the U. S. I conceived this sloop would be a suitable vessel for a disguise; I therefore manned her at sea, from the Constitution, with about ninety brave seamen and marines; the latter were to be commanded by captain Carmick and lieutenant Amory,

when on shore; but the entire command of this detachment I gave to Mr. Hall, my first lieutenant, who entered the harbour of Port Plate yesterday in open day, and approached the fort and ship with his men in the hold of the sloop, except five or six to work her in. They ran along side of the ship, and boarded her sword in hand, without the loss of a man killed or wounded. At the moment the ship was boarded, Amory landed with the marines, up to their necks in water, and spiked up the cannon in the fort, before the commanding officer in the castle had time to collect or prepare himself for defence. Perhaps no enterprize of the same moment was ever better executed; and I feel myself under great obligations to lieutenant Hall, captain Carmick and lieutenant Amory, for their avidity in undertaking to execute this enterprize, and for the handsome manner in which they performed this bold and daring undertaking.

"The prize ship mounts four sixes and two nines; she was formerly the British Packet Sandwich, and from the boasting publications at the Cape, and from the declarations of the officers, it appears that she is the fastest sailer that swims! and that she run three or four years, it I forget not, as a privateer out of France, and with greater success than any other that ever sailed out of their ports. She is a beautiful copper-bottomed ship; her cargo consists principally of sugar and coffee."

It is said to have been officially announced, that an English Squadron is to blockade Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, and other ports in the Mediterranean.

A German author, for the purpose of bringing into a narrow compass and concise view, the duties of the married state, has just published thirteen volumes of large folio on the subject.

June 6.

*Extract of a letter from Edward Preble, Esq; commander of the United States frigate Essex, to the secretary of the navy, dated 13th March, 1800.*

Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that I arrived here on the 11th instant, with the Essex frigate under my command. The manner in which I have been received by the admiral, Sir Roger Curtis, and the governor, Sir George Young, has been honourable to our flag, and highly flattering to me.

The day after leaving Newport, a snow storm came on, and we parted with the three merchant vessels under convoy, and on the 12th January, in a heavy gale of wind, in lat. 38, 23, N. long. 54, 9, W. lost sight of the Congress, not being able to carry sail to keep up with her without hazarding the loss of my mails.

The 24th of January, in lat. 16, 25, N. long. 28, 30, W. our main-mast was discovered to be very badly sprung between decks, every exertion was made to secure it and on the 26th that object was completed.

I begin to fear some accident had happened to the Congress, and if she does not arrive by the time I am ready for sea, I shall not wait a moment for her, but make the best of my way to the port of destination, and as the Essex is a remarkable fast sailer I am in hopes to reach it in season to answer the objects government had in view in sending me out.

The British have six men of war here; four of which are two deckers, one frigate and a sloop, some of which have lately returned from a cruise off the Isle of France, after having chased on shore, and burnt Le Precieuse French frigate, the only one which the French had remaining in the Indian seas.

The day after my arrival, each of the captains of the men of war waited on me on board the Essex, with their compliments of congratulation, and I was invited to dine with the admiral on the day following. I received the same attention from the governor—they both appeared to be disposed to render me every service in their power, and to make my stay here as pleasant as possible. I have this day been presented with a paper from Bombay, which contains the order of the governor of the Isle of France, for the confiscation of all American property—I am told here the French have several privateers, about the Streights of Sunda, and I am in hopes the superior sailing of the Essex will enable me to pick up some of them—Every exertion shall be used for that purpose.

Annapolis, June 12.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York (a member of congress) to his friend in this city, dated May 28, 1800.*

"I have great pleasure in answering your favour of the 23d, because I can do it in a manner that I am sure will give you satisfaction. We have instead of one a decided majority of twenty-two republicans in our house of assembly, and the opposite party have no claim (giving them every doubtful vote) to more than seven in the senate; so that the result is a majority of fifteen on a joint ballot for the republican candidates for the presidency; a majority that no circumstance will lessen, but that many local and private causes will necessarily increase. You may assert this statement without fear of contradiction."

From a Philadelphia paper.

Elephantine Ox,

To be seen, at the Circus, Fifth-street,

Admittance 11 pence.

IT is the largest ox ever exhibited in America, raised in Morris county, New-Jersey, by Mr. Fish, and purchased by the subscriber. It measures 17 feet 3 inches from the nose to the tail, exclusive of the brush; 6 feet 2½ inches high, and the girth 9 feet 3½

inches. It is larger than the noted Blackwell ox, which was killed at Darlington in 1799, and which is said to be the largest ox seen in England before that period.

Those who are desirous of seeing this wonderful animal should come soon, or it will be removed.

AMASA HOLDRIDGE;

N. B. This animal was measured by Mr. Peale, proprietor of the Museum, and weighed at the scales in this city—weight 2996 lb. June 5th.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq;

ON Tuesday the eighth day of July next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen Anne, one lot, adjoining the town, on which is a well conducted tan-yard, now in complete order.

On Wednesday the ninth, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Mariborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouses and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town.

Also two handsome saddle horses.

On Thursday the tenth, at eleven o'clock, at Fleeter's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a commodious two story dwelling house, and a productive garden, situated on the main street, near said tavern, and under rent to Mr. Scott.

On Friday the eleventh, at eleven o'clock, at Semmes's tavern, in George-town, twenty-one acres and one quarter of an acre of land, on Rock creek, adjoining Deakins's mills, and the seat of Gustavus Scott, Esq; which, to accommodate purchasers, will be laid off in lots, to contain from two to four acres each, some of them afford handsome elevated situations for buildings, commanding a delightful view of the city of Washington, and the country around, and others by situation and soil most admirably calculated for gardens, being distant from the city but a few hundred yards. This land, it is supposed by good judges, can furnish five hundred cords of wood and rail stuf to enclose it. A credit of ninety days will be given, on the purchasers passing their notes, with approved endorsers, negotiable at the bank of Columbia, for payment of the purchase money, on payment or which the trustees are empowered to give proper conveyances.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,

DENNIS MAGRUDER,

Trustees of Richard A. Contee.

June 7, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1800.

Zachariah Owens

*The heirs of Solomon Groves* } THE object of this bill is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the heirs of Solomon Groves, who died intestate, and who, in his lifetime, bargained and sold certain tracts or parcels of land, as described in said bill, to the complainant; viz. QUEBEC and RENTON RESERVE, containing 182 acres, for the sum of £.450. And whereas John Groves, one of the sons of said Solomon Groves, and Sarah Cheney, who intermarried with Elijah Cheney, and Martha Harvey, who intermarried with James Harvey, and Elizabeth Sanders, who intermarried with James Sanders, and Rachel Owings, who intermarried with Jacob Owings, and Eleanor King, who intermarried with Thomas King, they, the said females, being daughters of the said Solomon Groves, are stated in the said bill to be out of the jurisdiction of the chancery court, and reside in parts unknown; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three times in the Maryland Gazette before the fourth day of July next, to the intent that the parties, or any other person who may be interested in their behalf, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the fourth day of November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, June 5, 1800.

JAMES BROWN,

An insolvent of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the last session for his relief, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the second day of January next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively before the second day of July next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said second day of January next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.