

WAR IN EGYPT.

A most extraordinary and unexpected event has occurred in this quarter, since the date of the report communicated in our last retrospect; and that is, that general Kleber who resided behind with his army, and did not accompany the officers that have already reached Toulon, has had an engagement with the army of the grand vizier, and actually slaughtered ten thousand of them, and routed all the rest, who have ever since been flying in every possible direction. The cause of this unexpected event remains likewise, at present involved in much mystery; but this is also generally referred to the politics of the cabinet of Great-Britain. The common report is, that on the arrival of the French troops at Alexandria, for embarkation, they found the port blocked up by lord Keith, in consequence of the convention of Sir Sidney Smith not having been ratified at home. All, therefore, that remained to be done was, to prohibit immediately, the entrance of the Turkish army into Cairo; to retain possession of the forts not surrendered; and to hazard a general engagement. This was probably a rencounter the Turks as little expected as the French themselves; and undisciplined and unprepared as they were, their whole armament, collected at such an infinite expence, and requiring such a long period of time for arrangement, has been completely cut to pieces, and all Egypt once more become the unrivalled possession of France. There is another report, however, in the mail of yesterday morning, that the engagement was brought on in consequence of the Turks having massacred, in cold blood, a large body of French soldiers, and many of their men of letters.

June 2.

Our Plymouth letter of this day states the arrival of the Havock sloop of war, captain Bartholomew, who had fallen in with a frigate, from which he learnt that the combined fleets were under sail on Tuesday last, and that thirteen sail of them were completely out of the harbour of Brest, and the remainder getting out as fast as possible. As the channel passed Plymouth on Tuesday, and the squadron in Cawsand bay were ordered out immediately, there was every reason to hope that our force would come up with them; and we believe no one entertains any doubt as to the result of such a meeting.

June 3.

The combined fleets, the sailing of which we announced in our paper of yesterday, are said to have put back to Brest, and to have been seen working into that port, in consequence, it is supposed, of its having been apprized that earl St. Vincent was at sea.

June 4.

Authentic intelligence has been received, that the Russian ambassador at our court, baron Kaltschek, had been recalled, and that a *Charge d'Affaires* would meanwhile manage the affairs of Russia. We have learned, at the same time, that negotiations for peace were carrying on between Russia and France, at Berlin, under the mediation of the court of Prussia.

Since our last accounts from Susbia came to hand, the utmost exertions have been used in sending reinforcements to that army. The roads to the empire are all covered with ammunition and artillery waggons. As general Melas has a sufficient number of troops in Italy, the military which was intended as a reserve for his army will now be sent to Susbia. The whole of these reinforcements will amount to 50,000 men.

An English courier has arrived at Leghorn from Egypt. From Leghorn, Smyrna and other places, we have now received confirmation of the war in Egypt having recommenced on the 17th and 18th of March, and of the discontented inhabitants joining general Kleber, who had determined to maintain himself in that country, since he had received intelligence of Buonaparte's being at the head of the French government.

We received last night by express, Paris papers to the 1st inst. and the Hamburg mail, due this morning, arrived in course.

The accounts communicated by them respecting the operations of the armies in Germany and Italy, and the siege of Genoa, are directly contradictory, though they reach nearly to the same date. We learn by the French journals, that in different actions near Ulm, particularly in that of the 21st, the republican troops were constantly victorious. They were encamped on the 20th of May round Ulm. The centre of the army, commanded by general Moreau in person, was at Dornmüngen, on the right bank of the Danube; general St. Suzanne, with the left wing maintained the blockade on the left bank, and the right wing, under general Lecourbe, posted in the environs of Memmingen, extended itself by detachments to Kempten, and the frontiers of the country of Tyrol. Notwithstanding the repulse stated to have been experienced by general Starray from the corps commanded by St. Suzanne, this advantage does not appear to have been followed by any important consequences, as we learn by a telegraphic dispatch dated Henliques the 27th ult. that nothing new had passed between the armies. The division of Moreau's army, under the command of general Vandamme, has taken the post of Feldkirch, the importance of which cannot be more strongly stated, than by observing that it is the key of the Grisons. A principal object of the French commander in chief is, we think, now ascertained. He seems desirous to push on strong detachments towards the Tyrol, for the purpose of facilitating the invasion of Italy by the army of reserve, and co-operating even at that distance with Berthier. The division of general Lorge

has been already detached from the right wing, and will probably attempt the passage of Mount St. Gothard.

The army of reserve continues to make rapid advances towards Turin. After surmounting uncommon difficulties, which are described in an official bulletin, the van-guard captured the citadel and town of Ivrea on the 23d of May. Ivrea is 39 miles N. by E. from Turin. Genoa certainly held out on the 15th, if we are to credit an official article from Carnot, the minister at war, which states that it had on that day received a supply of provisions for 30 days, and that Massena had on the nights of the 3d, 4th and 5th of May, made successful sorties, defeated the besiegers, and made 4,500 prisoners. We do not find any official articles respecting the actions between generals Melas and Souther, from the 18th to the 19th, but the Austrians have evacuated Nice, evidently for the purpose of concentrating their force, which was dispersed on a line too extensive for effective operations, should it be necessary to oppose the army of reserve in that quarter. Some accounts go so far as to announce the raising of the siege of Genoa, but they are too vague, and in no respects entitled to credit.

The official dispatches brought by the Hamburg mail, reach only to the 15th from the army of general Kray, and to the 7th from that of general Melas, and of course do not afford any new intelligence. The private accounts, however, represent the situation of affairs near Ulm in a very different view from the Parisian details.—The various actions which took place to the 21st are stated to have terminated to the advantage of the Imperialists. The French are said to be retreating in nearly the same line in which they had advanced; and it was reported that Genoa had surrendered on the 13th. It is, in so strange a confusion of accounts, extremely difficult to form a correct opinion of the state of continental hostilities. We are, however, inclined to think, that military operations will be soon transferred from Susbia towards the Tyrol, and that the real design of Moreau is to effect an important diversion in favour of the army of reserve. [Traveller.]

NEW-YORK, July 17.

Mr. Rogers is the bearer of dispatches from our commissioners at Paris, as late as the 25th of April, being duplicates of those sent by Mr. Forbs, who was to have sailed from St. Sebastians. As we have no accounts of their having been received, it is probable these dispatches are the first from our envoys.—They are said to be important.

Annapolis, July 24.

The ship Factor, captain Kemp, in 38 days from the Downs, arrived at New-York on Wednesday the 16th inst. by this vessel London papers as late as the 5th of June have been received.—As far as room would permit, we have given a selection of the most important articles.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for ready money, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the place formerly belonging to HENRY RIDGELY, on the Head of Magothy river,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of HENRY RIDGELY, deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

RACHEL RIDGELY, Administratrix.

July 22, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CARON'S tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant; at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.
Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

AT a meeting this day, of the trustees of St. John's College, they resolved to appoint, on the first day of September next, an assistant to the professor of English and grammar, who is to receive, for his services at the rate of 200 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, writing, arithmetic and other branches of the mathematics usually taught in English schools, and to carry young students of Latin through the grammar, the Vocabulary and Catechisms.

A. C. HANSON.
Annapolis, June 23, 1800.

Near Randall and Dobbin's Mill.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first Tuesday in August next, at my dwelling plantation,

ALL my lands, negroes, horses, cattle, plantation and household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife MARY CHANEY has, without any provocation, eloped from me, this is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts that she contracts.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

THE subscriber, after having in vain made personal applications to many of his debtors, without any success, once more calls upon all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, or in such proportions as are convenient for them at this time; he admonishes them to take particular notice of this call, and not reduce him to the disagreeable necessity of taking more rigorous measures with his old friends, for whom he has the highest estimation, and whose support, when he kept tavern, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge with the most lively gratitude; he will very much regret that his own wants, (which are very pressing) with the neglect of others, should finally compel him to break with them, he therefore entreats them to come forward and pay what sums (if ever so small) may be in their power. Those who have shewn no disposition to come to a settlement will be sued next fall court, unless they come forward before.

JAMES WHARFE,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, at the lowest rates, at his house opposite the Governor's,

A quantity of coarse lincens, Britannias, platillas, Morlais, these articles will be sold very cheap for cash, by the package or piece. Also,

A quantity of sound old Medoc claret, in boxes, fit for the warm season, excellent cherry bounce in quantities, not less than ten gallons, and a few barrels of herrings and shad. All these articles will be sold remarkably low for cash.

J. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, in November last, a negro man named NACE, about 44 years old, slender made, with stout legs, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look, thick upper lip; his cloathing unknown, as he will change them; he is supposed to be about Annapolis. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ELISHA BERRY.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Poplar Spring, in Anne Arundel county, a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, has no perceivable brand, has his ears foxed, about nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

RACHEL SHIPLEY.

July 14, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me.

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's, on Severn.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15 1/2 hands high; he is handsomely formed, and equal as to bone, sinew and action, to any horse bred in America. He was got by the imported horse Venetian, his dam by Elsie Fights, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom; if paid by the first of November next, if not then paid seven dollars will be charged. Good paddings at 2/6 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or sickness.

AUGUSTINE CAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.