

And we have now the satisfaction of announcing the accomplishment of this prediction.

It was upon Sunday the 12th of July, that we saw the combined squadron get under sail. The side of this mountain was covered with spectators of this formidable squadron, as it advanced in battle through the bay, towards the Streights. A steady murmur of applause amongst the crowd directed every one's eyes towards the New Mole, where the five English ships under Sir James Saumarez, the Thames frigate and Calpe sloop were spreading their sails, and in motion to the encounter of this greatly superior force. As the night closed upon us, we could just discern the enemy's fleet steering over towards the African shore, and the English bearing down upon them, when both fleets disappeared from our view. The heavy cannonade and explosions were, however, distinctly heard during the night, and occasioned no small anxiety, till the return of the admiral with his prize, a Spanish 74 gun ship, bearing a French commodore's broad pendant.

[We much regret, that the supplement to the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 17th July containing the particulars of this combat, we have not been able to obtain. In addition to the above, captain Wyeth informs us, that he saw, the morning after the battle (the 18th) two Spanish ships blow up, (supposed to be two-deckers, each having on board 1040 men.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

J. Quincy Adams, Esq; late minister to the court of Berlin, and family, came passengers in the ship America from Hamburg.

The following extracts are from letters received by the Happy Couple, arrived at N. York from Gibraltar. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Leghorn, to his correspondent in New-York, dated June 5th, 1801.

"By the arrival of the American consul from Tripoli, we learn the bey has actually declared war against the United States of America. As we learn the United States mean to send a naval force we hope this business will soon be settled."

Another letter, dated June 17, says—

"Our consul from Tripoli has arrived here, and war with these pirates is certain. When he left there they were fitting out their whole force, consisting of only 6 sail, to cruise near the mouth of the Streights."

Another, dated June 19, says—

"Marseilles is again blockaded by the British." Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Philadelphia, dated July 20.

"In the action of the 6th the British lost the ship Hannibal of 74 guns, and 14 gun boats—in the whole 180 men killed, and 300 wounded. The greater part of the latter have died of their wounds.—17 Danes and Swedes were sunk at their anchors in Algiers, where they lay; one poor Yankee rode it out. In one of the forts the Spaniards would not fire on the British—the French went on shore and put every man to the sword.—On the 13th another action took place between the French, Spaniards and English. The Spaniards when they discovered the English, got into confusion, and two three deckers got into each other—they cried out enemy! and began firing at one another—in a short time they took fire and both blew up.—There were but 60 men saved from both ships out of 3000; the rest of the Spaniards ran and left the French ships (3) to fight 5 English. The headmost of the English brought to the headmost of the French. An English 74 was first dismasted. By that time 2 more of the English came up—the Frenchman struck—the other two got into Cadiz. At one time the French admiral had 4 English 74's upon him, and beat them off.

"There are a number of Americans here. One of them challenged the Tripolitan admiral out to fight him, but the latter would not accept the invitation. He is afraid to leave Gibraltar."

BALTIMORE, September 7.

Negotiations between Great-Britain and France.

The sanguine hopes that were entertained of a favorable result to this negotiation have been considerably damped within these two days. The conferences between lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, and the communications of the latter with his government, were as frequent as ever, till last Friday, when a flag of truce which sailed for Calais with dispatches from M. Otto returned the same afternoon, bringing back with her the dispatches, which were refused to be received, nor was any person permitted to land, and the matter being that an embargo had been laid upon all the vessels at Calais. What the object of this movement may be, is difficult to conjecture; although it is most probably connected with those preparations which, according to all the accounts—from the French and Flemish coasts, are extremely formidable, and of which a descent on this country is still said to be the avowed object; though, there are others who believe that one bold stroke is yet to be hazarded for the recovery of Egypt.

The style and tone of the official journal accords with these anti-pacific movements. We have in a preceding article noticed its philippic, against the English fabricators of impertinent maxims on the continent. In the paper of the 11th, we find a string of observations on the relative situation of Great-Britain and France, founded on the supposed determination of the late, if not of the present British ministry, to make no peace, but on condition of retaining all their conquests. (We have never heard of such a proposal, although we recollect the time when an offer was made to restore nearly the whole of them, and rejected by France.) The journal, however, recommends the example of France for our imitation. Had she acted upon this principle, she would have annexed Venice, Syria, Carthage, Carniola, Istria,

Dalmatia, &c. Naples, half of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, &c. &c. to her dominions, but she had not received an accession of more than five millions of inhabitants, and she had restored countries peopled by more than thirty millions. After advertizing to the situation of affairs in the north, and informing that lord St. Helens was far from finding at St. Petersburg those dispositions with which the English administration flattered themselves, he adds, that in the present state of nations, none has a greater interest than England in abjuring the principle that a nation should keep after peace every thing occupied by its arms during the war, and that the new British administration can only shew its pacific dispositions by proposing an equitable system, which shall conciliate the greatest possible number of interests."

We also find in the official paper a proclamation, ordered by the chief consul to be read in every part of France on the 14th July. It alludes to the important consequences which that day has produced, and contrasts the auspices under which its anniversary was celebrated under former periods of the revolution—occasionally in the midst of triumphs, occasionally under the weight of fetters, and sometimes surrounded by the cries of discord and of factions—with the auspices under which it is now celebrated, when discord is silent, faction checked, and the interest of the country paramount to every interest. It touches upon the continental peace, but takes not the slightest notice of the negotiations with this country.

The government has also published a long address to the people, in which the abuses of the ancient government, and the more recent sufferings of France, are dwelt upon with minuteness, but in no respect whatever is the question of peace between this country and France alluded to, nor in any of the speeches or addresses prepared for this festival is a single expression used that all indicates the dispositions of the French government towards that of this country.

From this extraordinary reserve inferences are of course drawn by no means favourable to the result of this negotiation.

[Lon pap. July 18.]

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated June 26.

"It is singular, how dull the demand for sugar and coffee remains. I have seen to-day sugar of a good quality offered at 13 groats, without a buyer. If this continues, it will produce serious losses to some of your bold speculators, and lamentable consequences in America."

OFFICIAL.

The following circular to the agents and consuls of the United States residing in France, Spain, &c. &c. has been written by our consul at Tripoli.

"Gentlemen,

"In addition to my circular of the 11th instant, I am sorry to inform you that our flag staff was chopped down upon Thursday, the 14th instant, and war was declared in form by the bashaw of Tripoli against the United States of America.

"You will please to give every possible publicity to this circular, and transmit a copy thereof to the department of state. I shall depart from Tripoli to Tunis in a few days, where I mean to wait the president's orders.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES L. CATHCART.

Chancery of the U States of America at Tripoli, in Barbary, May 15, 1801.

The foreign wheat and flour which will be imported into Great-Britain, from September 1, 1800, to September 1, 1801, is estimated to cost that country ten millions sterling, exclusive of bounty.

Porto Ferrajo (off Leghorn) had not surrendered to the French in June. It is defended by 1500 men, of whom 300 are English. The bombardment is pursued with vigour, and the place promises to be a heap of ruins.

Letters from Petersburg of the 14th June state, that Alexander the 1st, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, is determined to interfere in the most active manner in the general political concerns of Europe. A treaty of the closest alliance and friendship is expected to be formed between him and the courts of Vienna and Berlin, with the avowed intention of compelling France to a general pacification upon equitable principles. Citizen Duroc has actually received a copy of the project of the Russian monarch, and has forwarded it to Paris by a special messenger.

[Hamburg paper.]

Printing-Office, Annapolis.

PAYMENTS are earnestly solicited from all persons indebted to this office, and in a particular manner from those debtors who reside in the city of Annapolis, and in Anne-Arundel county. Necessity alone induces this second application, and it is sincerely hoped it will be noticed, and attended to.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of BRICE HOWARD, ANNE HOWARD, and WILLIAM C. HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estates, or either of them, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, that they may be paid.

GEORGE HOWARD, Administrator de bonis non, of Brice Howard, executor of Anne Howard, and administrator of William C. Howard.

NOTICE.

WE intend to apply to the justices of Allegany county court, on the third Monday of October next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Allegany county, called THE TWO SPRINGS, as well as our particular parts thereof agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

EDWARD WILSON, Senior,
EDWARD WILSON, Junior,
ISAAC CHANEY,
JESSE CHANEY.

Allegany county, August 4, 1801.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1801.

Wilfred Neale,

against

Edward Digges, heir of

Edward Digges, deceased

Ordered, That a

dividend of the mo-

ney arising, or to arise,

from the sale of the real

estate of the aforesaid deceased, under the decree in

this cause passed, shall, on application, be made at

any time after the last day of December next, pro-

vided a copy of this order to be inserted in the Mary-

land Gazette, at least three times before the end of

September next.

True copy,

Test.

2

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

2

ROBERT SWAN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. ZACHARIAH TURNER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next.

2

SUSANNA TURNER, Administratrix.

ALL manner of persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

2

ANNE STEWARD, Administratrix.

THERE is at the plantation of CUMBERLAND DUGAN, in Anne-Arundel county, near Patapsco lower ferry, taken up as a stray, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, she has a blaze in her forehead, a white spot on her off side, and appears to have been worked this summer, as she has the marks of a collar, and has worn fetters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL H. M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of August, 1801.

2

ELIZABETH M'PHERSON, Administratrix,

WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON, Administrator.

WILLIAM BREWER,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his customers, and the public, that he has just received from PHILADELPHIA, a handsome assortment of BOOT LEGS, and a supply of superior leather for gentlemen's dress SHOES.

He intends always keeping an assortment of the above articles on hand from Philadelphia.

Annapolis, August 27, 1801.

3X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1801.

2

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

JOSEPH FINOUR,

Tin-plate worker,

Next-door to Mr. Lewis Neth's store, on the head of the Dock, Annapolis.

GRATEFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he commenced business in this city, and begs leave to state, that he has on hand a large assortment of articles in his line, ready made, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He has also on hand a full supply of all materials for carrying on his business, and will faithfully and with dispatch thankfully execute any orders which he may be favoured with.

Two apprentices wanted at the above business.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.

August 11, 1801.