

tersburg: he has brought the important news of the death of the empress of Russia.

The princess appearing in perfect health, after rising very early in the morning of the 17th November, had entered her cabinet; she was there surprised with an apoplectic attack; every remedy was applied but without effect; she expired towards evening. The grand duke her son, was not at the moment in Petersburg, at his arrival there, he was received with great demonstrations of attachment on the part of the people, and was proclaimed emperor immediately after the death of his mother. The letter goes on to state, after mentioning that Catharine II. was born May 2, 1729, and consequently that she was in the 67th year of her age, that her only son and successor Paul Petrovitch was born October 1, 1754, and has at present two sons and three daughters by a second marriage with Maria Federowna, princess of Wurtemberg Stuttgart, and that the new emperor had confirmed in his post, at the head of the department for foreign affairs, the vice-chancellor, count Orlermann.

A letter from Buonaparte, dated at Verona, November 24, states, that on the 23d a sortie was made by the garrison of Mantua, at 7 o'clock in the morning. General Kilmair obliged the Austrians to retire with the loss of 200 men, a howitz, and two pieces of cannon. General Wurmler commanded in person. This is the third sortie that has been made.

February 28.

From Verona, November 14.

A part of the Lombard legion, under citizen Vaudom, levied for the French service, has arrived here from Milan, they have caps on which are written the words "Regeneration, Liberty, Conquer or Die." They are mostly young men who have yet to accustom themselves to the fatigues of military life.

From the Leyden Gazette of December 9.

Extract from Paris news-papers of December 1.

"The Directory have by a decree, charged the minister of Police, to communicate to the citizen Rejban, ci devant minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Geneva, an order to quit Paris in 24 hours and in case of refusal to employ force. We are assured the decree offers no reasons—Some time since the minister of foreign relations, signified to the envoy from the duke of Modena, that the armistice with the duke was broken, and that his presence here was no longer necessary.

From the Leyden Gazette of December 6.

The labour of the Batavian National Assembly, upon the plan of the constitution which was adopted as a guide in their deliberations, was not entered upon till they had previously resolved upon absolute unity as the basis; which did not make a part of the plan. After many preliminary debates and incidental questions, it has been resolved, in the sitting of the 2d of this month by a majority of 73 against 33, as follows, "The proposition of citizen Hartog, made to this assembly yesterday being debated on, Resolved, that the plan for a constitution which shall be presented to the Batavian people, shall have for its basis, the unity and indivisibility of the whole Batavian people, in order that the said nation both with respect to its foreign relations and its interior, may be put under one and the same supreme government; and moreover there shall be appointed on Monday next, a committee of 7 members of this assembly to agree on a plan of making satisfactory arrangements concerning the old debts, which shall be founded on common and reciprocal interests."

From the (N. York) MINERVA, of February 24.

The following important arrest, received by captain Gibaut, from Guadaloupe, is just handed us in the original French, and we translate it for the MINERVA, without delay.

EQUALITY. ARRET. LIBERTY.

The special agents of the Executive Directory in the West-Indies:—

Considering that the ports of the islands, at the windward and leeward, as well as those of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants, are in a state of permanent siege, and ought not to enjoy the same advantages as the ports of the different English colonies, possessed by that power before the war, and by other title—

Considering it to be contrary to every principle to treat a horde of rebels, without country, without government or a flag, with the same regard which civilized nations observe among themselves during war—

Considering that by authentic acts in our possession, it is proved that divers places of the colonies delivered to the English by the French and Dutch rebels, belong not to the British government, more than La Vendee, in which the English ministry had also their mercenary troops, regiments in their pay, wearing the same uniform as the troops of the king of England—

Considering that by virtue of the second article of the treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, February 6th, 1778, between the United States and France, the former power engages to defend the possessions in America in case of war, and the government and commerce of the United States have strangely abused the forbearance of the French republic, in turning to her detriment the favours which had been accorded to them, of entering and trading in all the ports of the French colonies—

By permitting for a longer time neutral vessels to carry provisions of war and of subsistence, to men evidently in a state of rebellion, we should be the means of prolonging civil war, the calamities and the crimes which proceed therefrom—order as follow:—

Article 1. The ships of the republic and French privateers are authorized to take and conduct into the

ports of the republic neutral vessels destined for the windward and leeward islands of America, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants.

These ports are, Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo; and at the leeward, Port-au-Prince, St. Mark's, l'Archayes and Jeremie.

Art. 2. Every armed vessel, having a commission from either of those ports, shall be reputed a pirate, and the crews adjudged and punished as such.

Art. 3. The vessels and cargoes, described in the first and second articles, are declared good prize, and shall be sold for the benefit of the captors.

Art. 4. Every vessel taken which shall be cleared out to the West-Indies generally, is comprehended in the first and second article.

Art. 5. The order of last Nivose 4th, in pursuance of the decree of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor, 4th year, shall be executed till further orders, in every particular not contravening this ordinance.

This order shall be printed, transcribed into the register of the criminal tribunal and of commerce, sent to all the ports of the French colonies, read, published, and posted up whenever it may be necessary.

It shall be notified officially to the neutral governments of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew's

Enjoining on the criminal tribunal and of commerce in Guadaloupe, their delegates in the different French colonies and elsewhere, on the admiral commandant on the West-India station, and on the chief of the administration, strictly to execute this arrest, each in his respective department.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 13th Pluviose, 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGHES, and LEBAS.

March 3.

Yesterday arrived in this city from his residence in Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, vice-president elect of the United States. The company of artillery under the immediate orders of capt. Snow, welcomed that tried patriot with a discharge of 16 rounds from two 12 pounders; a flag was displayed from the park of artillery bearing the device, "Jefferson, the friend of the people."

The senate of the United States have received a notification from the president, convening them to meet on Saturday next.

Annapolis, March 9.

By a document, laid before congress on the 2d inst. it appears that returns from the officers required by law to state the number of seamen registered, and impressed by the belligerent powers, have been comparatively few, and imperfect; the following is an abstract of the numbers impressed so far as yet known officially:

16 who are called citizens of the United States:
8 citizens of Massachusetts.
6 ditto Rhode Island.
2 ditto New-York.
4 ditto Pennsylvania.
2 ditto Delaware.
3 ditto Maryland.
1 ditto Virginia.

Citizens 42

12 British subjects.
26 foreigners of other countries than Great-Britain.
27 whose country is unknown.

In all 107 exclusive of 34 Irish passengers.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

Morgan Brown, of Tennessee, collector and inspector, for that district.

John M'Nairy, of do. district judge.

Thomas Gray, of do. attorney of that district.

Robert Hays, of do. marshal of do.

Richard Rogers, of New-York, naval officer of that port.

Matthias F. Sawyer, of North-Carolina, inspector and surveyor, of Pasquotank river bridge.

Isaac Cox Barnet, of New-Jersey, consul for the United States at the port of Brek, in France.

Elias Bachman, consul for the United States at Gottenburg, in Sweden.

Francis Childs, of New-York, consul at Genoa.

Conrad Frederick Wagner, consul at Trieste.

William Vans Murray, to be minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Batavia.

A London Barber resigned his business when the hair powder tax first made its appearance. He examined his books, and formed an estimate of the labours of his life. The following is his calculation:—

"1. I have shaved in thirty years, about 1000 acres of chin.

"2. I have covered the naked craniums of 8000 people.

"3. I have, like a Sampsonian hero, slain my tens of thousands, with my comb, my nails and precipitate.

"That block, which stands, on yon neglected corner, I venerate, and adore, because of the intellectual similitude it bears to some of my intelligent customers. It is my household god—Like the gilded mace in the house of lords, my business was at a stand in its absence. When I die it belongs to parliament: It is a legacy to them in my will.—The mace is nearly worn out! This, I am persuaded, is an excellent substitute!

"My razors I give to William Pitt, to cut the throats of Frenchmen. He knows their worth!—Or have they moved over the minister's chin. Burke—aye Edmund Burke—and the confederacy of exterminators, may make considerable head-way, against the long bearded army of France, with their favourite tools. My, God! what a troop of cavalry!—how formidable!—How irresistible!—Brandishing 500 chosen razors, and moving on, conquering, and to conquer.

"My combs, my fine teeth combs, I bequeath to the people of England—In poverty, and in rags. Hard driven nation! wretched people! use what I give you, lest you be devoured alive."

Army of the Rhine and Moselle.

The general in chief to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Schillkin, 13

Frimaire, December 3.

Citizens Directors,

In the night of the 10th and 11th of this month (29th Nov. to 1st Dec.) the enemy attempted to carry by assault the tete du pont of Huninguen. About 11 o'clock at night, three columns advanced upon the front and the silent of the half moon precipitated themselves upon it, forced the gates, and escaladed the work which our troops were obliged to abandon; and retreated to a horn work which the enemy forthwith attempted. The general Abatucci, who defended the gates of this work rendered their efforts abortive; and perceiving that the fire which he made from the horn work upon the half moon was not sufficient to drive the enemy thence, who attempted on the contrary, to establish himself there, that brave general determined upon a sortie in order to expel them thence; which was executed with a courage above all eulogy—Our brave soldiers charged the enemy with an intrepidity of which there are few examples, and at length succeeded in dislodging them from all the works, which they left covered with the dead—The pursuit would have been still more murderous, had it not been for the wound received by general Abatucci: it is severe, but hopes are entertained that it will not be dangerous. The chief of brigade Vigne has likewise been wounded in this bloody affair. We have made 100 prisoners of the enemy; but their loss in killed and wounded amount to 1500 or 2000 men. His right column has violated the Swiss territory; our ambassador has made his remonstrances on this subject. The general Ferino, who gives the account of these events, passes the highest eulogiums on the bravery of the troops. The 3d of light infantry, the 89th and 56th demi brigade of the line, were charged with the defence of the tete-du pont, of Huninguen, and relieved one another alternately. These 3 corps have in a particular manner distinguished themselves during the whole course of the campaign. The chief of brigade Cassagne, the chief of brigade Morel, the captain Foi, of the light artillery, and his company, (who, not being able to fire their pieces, discharged their howitzers and rolled them into the ditches filled with enemies) the chief of battalion du Genie, Polrevin, the adjutant Sorbier and aid-de-camp Abatucci, are particularly distinguished. Many other officers have also given great proofs of bravery: I shall let you know of them, when the particulars are communicated to me.

Health and Respect,
(Signed) MOREAU.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. II.

To the INSPECTOR.

"I was much pleased, Mr. Inspector, at the appearance of the first number of your paper, and entertain a lively hope that it will contribute to the ends which you propose. As one of the public to whom you address yourself, I must confess, that the offer to receive communications through the medium of the printer, is the principal thing that gives your performance excellence in my eyes; as I hope, through that channel, to become an acquaintance and assistant. An anxious wish to be personally known to you must plead my excuse for addressing you at so early a period of your publication. I have no expectation, Sir, that this voluntary offer of services on my part, unattended with any other advantages, will be a sufficient inducement to receive me in the character in which alone I can consent to be recognized, but am confident that the substantial reasons, which I shall advance, will recommend me to your acquaintance and a confidential participation of your undertaking.

"Upon reading your first number I cast my eyes round the whole circle of my fashionable acquaintance, but in vain, to discover the inquisitive eye of the Inspector; for although nature has not distinguished you by any particular marks, nor you rendered yourself conspicuous by any whimsical singularity, I am sure a man of your speculative disposition could not long elude my penetration: did we often meet in the same company. I therefore conclude, Sir, that you are of that class of citizens which we mean of fashion term the second set. Now, Sir, if this conjecture be just, the scope of your observation must be very circumscribed, your situation precluding you from contemplating the sublime virtues and splendid talents of those, whom smiling fortune has elevated so much above you, nor can you with any degree of accuracy expose their vices, or ridicule their follies. My situation in life presents every thing of this kind fully in my power; of which you, no doubt, will form a proper estimate.

"The second reason I shall urge is, that I am a gentleman of easy fortune, not that I possess an ample independence, but have money enough at present to keep me above any of those laborious occupations and professions which cloud the understanding, check the flights of imagination, and benumb those finer feelings of the soul, which are so absolutely necessary to com-