

zen Charles Delacroix, minister plenipotentiary, invested with powers to his effect by a decree dated 30th Messidor last, and in the name of her faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, by M. d'Aranjo, invested with full powers, signed at the Palace Quelun, June 10, 1797. The Directory has transmitted to you this treaty, in execution of the 23d article of the constitution, and invites you to take it into your consideration.

Annexed are copies of the respective powers of the plenipotentiary.

(Signed)

CARNOT, President,  
LEGARDE, Secretary.

A message from the Directory, dated the 9th of August, in answer to one which they had received from the Council of Five Hundred, requesting information relative to the march of the troops in the interior, was sent, it appears, to that council on the following day. This message, written in a tone of confidence, and conscious rectitude—states, that the collected powers had lately manifested (apparently in consequence of the manner in which the Council of Five Hundred had conducted itself towards the Directory,) as much tardiness in their proceedings relative to the negotiations, as they at first discovered readiness to enter into them.

Nothing official has been published respecting the negotiations at Lisse; we are told in Perlet's Journal, that they continue with increased activity.

General Hoche, in a letter addressed to the Directory, affects to justify to that body the orders given him for the march of the troops towards Paris. This he does by pretending that they were destined for an expedition against Ireland.

La Fayette and his companions are not yet at liberty. It is said in the French papers that the Directory have insisted on the performance of the emperor's promise to set them at liberty, and have declared that they shall consider this act of justice as a pledge of the sincerity of his pacific intentions.

The Genoese republic has changed its name. It is now called the republic of Liguria, and this latter title the archbishop has adopted in his liturgy.

August 16.

Government received yesterday a dispatch from Paris, announcing the fact we laid before our readers, of a treaty of peace having been concluded between the French republic and the court of Lisbon; and early this morning, Mr. Brooks, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from lord Malmesbury respecting the same event, and the effect it has had on the state of the negotiations at Lisse. No communication is allowed between the vessel that brought over Mr. Brooks, and the people on shore.

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the effect produced upon the public mind by the intelligence of this treaty having been concluded without the interference of our cabinet, and in opposition to its views—it indicated a feeling of national degradation truly humiliating. The funds of course, experienced a considerable fall; the 3 per cents fell off yesterday at 50 3/4 and opened this morning at 50 1/2 & 5 8.

It is in vain to speak of the ingratitude of this last of our allies, as we have spoken of the ingratitude of all who have previously deserted us—Self preservation is the first law of nations as well as of individuals, and this act of the court of Portugal is a proof that England is no longer capable of giving protection to her friends. It is a bitter cup; but we must drink it. We have courted the rod, and we must submit to the chastisement.

The stocks yesterday felt a depression of 1 1/2 per cent. The quantity of exchequer bills thrown into the market by the goldsmiths, Autobus, &c. together with the very unfavourable appearance of the negotiation, are said to have been the causes of this fall.

Should lord Malmesbury return unsuccessful from his present mission, parliament will be convened almost immediately, for the purpose of voting twenty-five millions sterling more, for the continuance of the war. This accounts for the new power of convening parliament at so short a notice. Formerly the public money was modestly drawn for by ministers at a few days grace; now it is done more sweepingly by bills at sight.

As her most faithful majesty has made peace with France, she ought to be struck off the list of doctor Willis's patients. How fortunate would it be for mankind, were some other sovereigns to give a proof of returning reason!

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, arrived this morning. By the extracts we have given from the foreign journals brought by this conveyance, it will be seen that the subjects of his Sicilian majesty begin to manifest some revolutionary systems. The king has given orders for establishing a very considerable military force on the frontiers of the pope's territory.

The French government, it appears, is determined not to give up Mantua to the emperor. To this determination his Imperial majesty is determined not to yield. Thus a decisive treaty of peace between these two powers is not likely soon to take place.

Bonaparte's brother goes to Rome, as envoy from the French republic.

The bank of Venice has got the start of that of England, and now pays its notes in cash.

August 17.

Many think the peace between Portugal and France, will accelerate peace between us and the republic. Having no allies to attend to, we may certainly hope for overtures, more according with the disposition and interest of our government.

This peace appears extraordinary, as the court of Portugal, gave fervent assurances of remaining with us. It had not, however, got the last subsidy of 200,000. about 70,000 only had been paid.

After the cabinet meeting on the late dispatches from Lisse, reports were current that favourable news had been received from thence.

BOSTON, September 26.

On Friday last, another effort was made to launch the frigate Constitution. At the instant the shores were removed she started, and glided to the water with a regular rapidity, which promised a handsome completion, of the wishes of a very numerous collection of the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity; but after moving about 30 feet, she suddenly stopped. As she was just then entering on the temporary wharf, erected to support the ways, it was conceived unsafe to make further attempts to get her off, till there was the most perfect assurance of her finishing her launch; as it was dreaded her weight, resting on the wharf, might occasion it to settle, and the consequences be very serious. What was the real impediment to her launching on this latter day, we are unable to determine. It is ascribed to several causes—the settling of the ground, the tightness of the bilge ways, &c. But too much praise cannot be bestowed on the ingenious constructor, whose prudence and fidelity so evidently triumphed over his ambition and resolution. We hear, the workmen will, as usual, be employed upon the frigate, and that the launching is deferred till about the 19th of October.

Captain Pillsbury, who arrived yesterday from Guadeloupe, informs us, that Hughes treats Americans who came there to trade in a very polite manner, and is punctual to his contracts with them.

ALBANY, September 29.

The commissioners appointed to hold a treaty with the Indian tribes of the Six Nations, as mentioned in a late paper, to wit, general Shepard, of Massachusetts, colonel Wadsworth, of Connecticut, and Mr. Bayard of New-York, having met the Indians in council, at the Big Tree, on the Genesee river, and effected the object of their commission, which we learn was the extinguishment of the Indian title to a large tract of country within the Massachusetts pre-emption—returned through this city, the present week, on the way to their respective homes.

Particulars we have not obtained. It is said, the consideration for which the Indians have relinquished their title to the above tract is 100,000 dollars; and that it is stipulated this money shall be placed under the direction of the president of the United States, and the interest annually paid to the said tribes.

NEW-YORK, September 30.

An English gentleman, lately driven from Philadelphia by the prevailing fever, by chance took up his residence at Middletown Point, New-Jersey—within one mile of which place he is now employed in boring for coal, and has already come to that species of stone which always covers the New-Castle pit coal—He has had 30 years experience in coal mining, and is very sanguine as to his success:—this must be a pleasing piece of news to the citizens of New-York; for, should the coal prove good, it must, from an easy transportation, considerably lessen the expence of keeping themselves warm.

October 3.

THE ARMED FORCE OF FRANCE.

[Translated for the New-York Gazette.]

“The armed force of the republic is instituted to defend the state against enemies from without, and to insure within the maintenance of order, and the execution of the laws; it is entirely submissive and obedient, has no will of its own, and cannot deliberate.

The armed force is distinguished into a national sedentary guard (or a guard confined to certain limits) and into a national guard in activity.

The National Sedentary Guard—is composed of all the citizens and sons of citizens in a condition to bear arms—its organization and discipline is the same throughout the republic, and are determined by law. The distinction of grades and subordination, take place only relatively to the service, and during its existence.

The National Guard in Activity—is composed of the naval and land forces, maintained at the expence of the republic, even in time of peace, and is formed by voluntary emoluments, or in any other manner the law shall determine: they have a particular organization and discipline.

No part of the national sedentary guard, nor of the national guard in activity, can act in the service of the interior of the republic, but on the requisition in writing of the civil authority according to the forms prescribed by law.

The Executive Directory cannot order or suffer to pass or remain any body of troops within the distance of 12 measured leagues from the commune, where the legislature holds its sessions, unless by the formal requisition or permission of the legislative body.

October 5.

IMPORTANT.

A report was current in town yesterday, but by what authority we are not authorized to say, that a vessel arrived at Boston on Sunday, from Guernsey, in a short passage, who spoke a vessel at sea, the captain of which informed him, that he was eye-witness to an engagement between the Spanish and English fleets, having laid to several hours to observe their manoeuvres, and when he parted with them the action was undecided. This day's eastern mail will decide as to the validity of this account.

LANCASTER, September 30.

Several counterfeit five dollar bills of the bank of the United States have been lately received in the town. The paper is very coarse and flimsy, and the are indifferently executed. The word five, in the body of the bill, is very irregular and clumsy.

Annapolis, October 12.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly viz.

For Kent county, Thomas Angier, Henry Page, Cornelius Comegys and James Parker, Esquires.

Mr. Benjamin Hatchcock, sheriff.

For Anne-Arundel county, John Chew Thomas, William Brogden, Edward Hall and Samuel Godman, Esquires.

Mr. John Welsh, sheriff.

For Calvert county, Peter Emerson, Michael Toney, Thomas Bourne and William D. Brome, Esquires.

Mr. Richard Ireland, sheriff.

For Charles county, Henry H. Chapman, John Parnham, John Thomas and Thomas Buchanan, Esquires.

Mr. Thomas A. Dyson, sheriff.

For Prince-George's county, Thomas G. Addison, Walter Bowie, Allen B. Duckett and George Calvert, Esquires.

Mr. Notley Maddox, sheriff.

For Worcester county, William Corbin, Ephraim Wilson, James B. Robins and John Rachiff, Esquires.

Mr. Zadock Sturgis, sheriff.

For Frederick county, Henry Ridgely Warfield, John Thomas, Upton Bruce and Joshua Gill, Esquires.

Mr. Abner Ritchie, sheriff.

For Baltimore-town, Robert Smith and Adam Fornerden, Esquires.

For Washington county, Martin Kerfner, Cephas Beall, Ambrose Geohogan and John Buchanan, Esquires.

Mr. John Waggoner, sheriff.

For Montg mery county, George Riley, Robert Swailes, Patrick Magruder and Robert P. Magruder, Esquires.

Mr. Benjamin W. Jones, sheriff.

“On Friday the 6th instant, at his house in the city of Annapolis, after a short illness, departed this life JOHN RIDOUT, Esquire, in the 66th year of his age. In the amiable character of this useful and worthy member of society were uniformly and eminently displayed soundness of judgment, evenness of temper, benevolence of heart, integrity and prudence in conduct. A kind and affectionate husband, a tender and discreet father, his death is sincerely deplored by his disconsolate widow and afflicted children. Sensible, polite and social in his manners, obliging, beneficent and unassuming in his deportment, his loss is deeply regretted by his friends and neighbours. On Sunday his remains were interred in the family burying place at White Hall, where the tears of his domestics and dependants testified their unfeigned sorrow in being bereft of an indulgent, humane and good master.”

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of October, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM PUMPHREY, deceased, if fair, if not the first fair day.

A QUANTITY of personal property, consisting of young negroes, also horses, and a large stock of valuable cattle, hogs and sheep, corn, rye, wheat, &c. with household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils of almost every kind, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale are, for all sums under five pounds to be paid down, and for all sums above, bonds, with approved security, with interest from the date, to be paid in nine months. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all are sold, by authority.

ONEAL ROBOSON,  
MORDECAI RIDGELY,  
CHARLES WATERS.

ALL persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to SUSANNA PUMPHREY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A REAUXVIX, OR RIGHT AND GOOD REASON, which Thomas Johnson, Esq. conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the same to the subscriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living two miles from Congochedgic creek, and four and a half miles from Hager's town, on the 16th of May last, a negro man named Charles, about 6 feet high, 20 or 21 years old, stout and well built, had on and took with him a brown worsted coat, lindsey round about, tow linen trousers, &c. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

GEORGE RESSLY.

October 9, 1797.