

FRANCFORT, August 8.

LETTERS from the head quarters established at Schweizingen, bring the agreeable intelligence, that the definitive treaty of peace between his Imperial majesty and France was signed on the 31st of July at Udina, by the marquis di Gallo and count Meerteldt on the one part; and by general Clarke on the other.

We are yet ignorant what are the articles of this treaty; we are only assured that the house of Austria receives all the Terra Firma, as far as Oglio; to that Mantua returns under the government of the emperor.

VIENNA, August 2.

It had been determined that the marquis di Gallo should yesterday set off for Italy, and, by a positive proposition, endeavour to conclude the negotiations; but last Sunday the secretary of the French general Clarke unexpectedly arrived with dispatches, the contents of which appear to be very satisfactory to our court. As far as is hitherto known, the French have consented to restore Mantua, and to put us in possession of the whole of the Venetian Terra Firma: In fine, to fulfil every stipulation made at Gratz and Leoben; in consequence of which the marquis di Gallo will immediately set out for Udina.

Every exertion is, however, made to augment and strengthen the army, by way of precaution; and on account of the strong garrisons the new possessions in Italy will require, several corps have received orders to march, but the corps of engineers which was to have gone to Italy have been countermanded since the arrival of the French courier.

Another letter, same date.

On the 30th of July, at six in the morning, citizen Ferret, secretary of the French general Clarke, arrived here from Udina, accompanied by the Imperial officer, count Coronin. He alighted at the hotel of the Neapolitan ambassador, the marquis di Gallo. The minister of state, baron Thugut, repaired about noon, with the dispatches he had received, to the emperor at Enzendorf, who was much gratified by their contents, the Directory has consented to restore Mantua to Austria, but the arms and ammunition are to be carried away by the French.

P. S. Citizen Ferret, secretary to general Clarke, set out yesterday at three in the morning, accompanied by count Coronin, with dispatches from our minister, baron Thugut.—The secretary of the marquis di Gallo left this city eight hours before him.

August 6.

General Clarke's secretary is again gone to Italy. Some time after his departure the Neapolitan secretary set off to Paris with dispatches relative to peace.

We are assured that all obstacles which were in the way of peace are removed to the satisfaction of our court, and that the French Directory has declared in the most friendly manner, that a misunderstanding alone delayed the negotiation.

It is said Buonaparte will shortly go to Gorice, and that superb fetes are to be given in that city, the two fine regiments of the emperor's light horse, as also eight battalions of infantry, will parade on that occasion.

A sword of great value is much talked of, which is declined as a present from his Imperial majesty to the French general.

MILAN, July 25.

The reports of peace, say our Gazettes, are now changed into rumours of war; but we know nothing with certainty, except that French and Cisalpine troops are continually marching to the frontiers of the Venetian territory. The necessary preparations are making here for 30,000 fresh troops, which are expected from France. These are considered as measures of precaution; and we are now assured that the disputes which have so long subsisted between the negotiating parties will speedily be accommodated.

Citizen Visconti is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the Cisalpine to the French republic, and will set out immediately for Paris.

The Mare of Ancona and Romagna, will, it is said, be likewise added to the Cisalpine republic.

A revolution has broken out in many of the towns of Piedmont. At Foreo the insurgents were supported by a battalion of the garrison: they killed the governor and made themselves masters of the artillery and castle. At Rossano they, in like manner, took possession of the town, and carried off the artillery. The cavalry which lay at Sevigliano hastened to the place to suppress the tumult, but found the gates shut and well defended, on which they deserted their officers and joined the insurgents, who then admitted them into the town. At Corrigio, a large village in the valley of Po, the banners of insurrection have likewise been displayed with loud shouts.

Turin has been, in the last ten days, in a fermentation, which continually grows more serious. The dearth of provisions and scarcity of bread are the principal causes of this. A dealer in bread has been murdered. The gates of the city are shut, and the court darts not go out, being very narrowly watched.

BRUSSELS, August 17.

Letters from the head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse state, that a great number of threatening addresses are preparing there; in imitation of those agreed to by the troops in Italy, to be distributed throughout the stations—the same letters announce, that general Moreau, for the purpose of prevailing on him to participate in the proceedings of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and to engage him

to unite against the counter-revolutionists:—the following answer is said to have been made by general Moreau:—"the constitution prohibits the armies from deliberating, or interfering in the affairs of the interior, and I consider it my duty to obey it."

It is, however, very certain, that although general Grenier's division had discontinued its march towards the interior, it has notwithstanding received a fresh order to hold itself in readiness to march on the first signal:—this circumstance proves, that the project of sending a new body of the troops of the army of the Sambre and Meuse into the interior is not relinquished.

PARIS, August 24.

We are assured that the peace has been signed by the emperor. It is added, in support of this important intelligence, that the courier who brought the account, arrived two days ago, and that the Directory immediately assembled; that three of the Directors refused to ratify the treaty; that the courier was on the point of setting off with the order for re-commencing hostilities, when the two other Directors required their protest to be inserted in the register of the deliberations:—this demand terrified the three others, who caused the departure of the courier to be suspended. It is not known what resolutions have been since adopted.

LONDON, August 28.

It is reported that the outward bound Lisbon and Oporto fleets are detained by orders from government, waiting the return of the messenger sent with expostulations from our cabinet to the court of Lisbon, against that part of their recent treaty with France, which restricts our ships from taking the accustomed advantage of the Portuguese ports. It is said, that unless her majesty majesty engages to rescind the whole of that, or any other clause obnoxious to the interest of Britain, our minister, the hon. Mr. Walpole has received orders immediately to leave Lisbon.—At a recent meeting of the cabinet council, and at which the Portuguese minister attended, we understand this gentleman expressed, in strong terms, his conviction that the stipulations in question would not be ratified by his court.

It is supposed lord St. Vincent has instructions to throw in a few arguments, on failure of the messenger's mission.

Intelligence was on Saturday received in town from the fleet under the command of admiral Duncan, which retained its accustomed station off the Texel; and the enemy had not, on Tuesday last, the date of the latest accounts, shewn the least disposition to leave their moorings.

General Gentili, who now commands in Corsica, is the same who surrendered Bastia, and the remainder of that island to lord Hood, in 1794.

By letters received last week from Holland, we learn, that the Dutch sailors and soldiers on board their fleet are kept from desertion by a continual succession of amusements. Vessels, with bands of music on board, every day go down to the fleet, and liquor is distributed in considerable quantities. The murmurs of the people, however, at the inactivity of their fleet, are general and loud; but the Dutch admiral still thinks that it would not be prudent to fail.

August 29.

Tuesday—one o'clock.

This morning arrived Brussels papers to the 22d. They still insist that the definitive treaty between the emperor and the French is signed; that Mantua, and all its dependencies, are evacuated by the French troops.

As a sign that hostilities may again take place in the Adriatic, the celebrated colonel Williams has been sent for to Trieste to take the command of the emperor's vessels.

Dispatches were received on Saturday at the office of his royal highness the commander in chief, from Scotland, stating that some dissatisfaction had been expressed at Mr. Dundas's plan for extending the militia to that kingdom, and that in consequence, alarming riots had taken place. These, however, there is reason to believe, had been greatly exaggerated, as letters from Edinburgh state, the accounts which they had first received there, had happily been contradicted, and that they hoped to appease the spirit of discontent by prudence and reconciliation. No doubt this spirit has been fomented by malicious misrepresentations, similar to those repeatedly made use of by a certain faction, to impede every measure adopted by government, for the defence of the country against her destroying enemies.

On Friday a cartel arrived with English prisoners from France; but in consequence of the resolution of our government not to exchange any more prisoners till Sir Sidney Smith is released; the cartel was ordered to return empty.

Yesterday evening arrived the Paris papers of the 24th instant.

No notice is taken in these papers of the ratification of the conditions of peace between his Imperial majesty and the French Directory:—but if any reliance can be placed on the last accounts from Vienna, inserted in the Paris Journals, and on the tendency of public opinion in France, in favour of that important event, it would seem that the signing of the definitive treaty cannot be very remote.

With respect to the negotiations at Lisle the most cautious secrecy continues to be observed, and though political speculation can alone supply the want of authentic intelligence on this interesting occasion, some of the Paris Journals venture to assert, on the authority of a vague report, that the negotiations are now at a stand.

NEW-HAVEN, October 11.

On Sunday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, we experienced a violent gale of wind from the westward, attended with heavy rain and thunder.—The damage done in this town was not great, compared with that done at East-Haven and Branford—the roofs of some buildings were injured, the tops of chimneys blown off and windows blown in, some trees and fences blown down, and a barn in the New-township removed from its foundation. At East-Haven, the steeple of the meeting-house was blown down, which, falling on the roof, broke through the side where it fell, leaving only one rafter standing, and penetrating to the floor, greatly damaged the seats. A large new house was removed from its foundation, several dwelling houses were partly and others entirely unroofed; a number of barns met the same fate.—One large barn was entirely demolished the materials of which it was built scattered in every direction. The town of Branford experienced nearly the same fate—part of the roof of the meeting-house blown off, and all the windows on the western side destroyed—six or seven houses, a new store, and several barns, unroofed, other barns blown down, and the trees in several fine orchards laid prostrate. The height of the tornado continued but a few minutes.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

The attention and willingness of the English in affording protection to our floating property, cannot be spoken of in too strong terms of praise. "American vessels, may, at all times have convey, on application to admiral St. Vincent, off Cadiz." Of this we are assured, by captain Rich, arrived at Boston, in 40 days from Lisbon. This attention seems to be general: for, by the request of captain Sinclair, of the ship Figaro, of this port, in conjunction with captain Davidson, of the ship Eagle, of Glasgow, bound to Jamaica, admiral King'smill, commander of the Squadron on the Irish station, granted them two frigates, the Diana, captain Faulkner and the Cerberus, captain Drew, which conveyed them as far as the lat. of 49, 54, long. 21, where they parted in a tremendous gale, which prevented a farther convey from these ships. The gentlemanly conduct of the officers of the above vessels, have done themselves great honour, and left the most favourable impression on the mind of captain Sinclair, as well as a sense of extreme gratitude for the probable salvation of a valuable ship and cargo.

By the schooner William and Henry, captain Butler, from Antigua, we are informed that the Lapwing and Thames frigates, had taken and carried into the island in the month September last, twenty five tons of French privateers, from six to twenty guns, and that one of the frigates brought in, on one day, three of them, a ship of 20 guns, a schooner of 16, and a sloop of 12—at first she took the schooner, wanted her, sent her in pursuit of the sloop, and went in chase of the ship.

No colours had been hoisted at Mount's Hill, as a signal of a French privateer, for three weeks.

Captain Livingston, of the sloop Rachel, in 14 days from Port-de-Paix, informs, that commodore Barney had arrived there, having been chased in by a British 64, and a frigate.

The Belvidere, captain Ingraham, from London, arrived here on Saturday, a London paper of the 19th of August, two days later than before received, contains nothing important. Lord Malmesbury was still at Lisse.

The Draper, captain Collins, is said to have been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by a British frigate six days after her capture by the former. This, one of the hands on board the Belvidere declares he heard from the brig Pallas from Dublin to New-York, which vessel they spoke on the 12th inst. in the lat. of 42. The Pallas is hourly expected, until which arrival, we must remain in the dark respecting the Draper.

Captain Ingraham understood in England that our commissioners had arrived in Holland.

From the London Morning Post:

"The emperor of Russia, has dismissed general Suwarrow, because he massacred the Poles at Prague. We wish other European monarchs would dismiss those who occasion torrents of blood to be shed!"

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

P. E. C. K.

The following very agreeable intelligence is received by the ship Cleopatra, from London.

September 27 was boarded by a boat with four men, from the shore, off the Lizard, who informed that peace was concluded, and that they had read it in the papers the day before.

Same day captain Newell saw a government lugger board a ship of war, then standing to the westward; the ship immediately after put about and stood in for the land. Captain Newell supposes the lugger to have been dispatched for the purpose of communicating the above intelligence to the British consuls.

Annapolis, November 2.

William Thomas, John Leigh, Edmund Plowden and Robert Greenwell, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent St. Mary's county in the next general assembly.

Mr. Zachariah Forrest, Sheriff, Benjamin Tomlinson and John Rice, Esquires, are elected for Allegany county.

Mr. Robert Sinclair, Sheriff.