

mission which they consider, at this time, very important, when England and Russia endeavour to circumvent the young king, that they may get possession of his mind, which is said to be bold and enterprising, and secure in their favour the influence of the cabinet, which will be very considerable in the Congress at Rastadt.

The Hamburg mail of the 29th ult. says, that the Russian court has entered into a new connexion with a German power; but neither the name nor terms are mentioned.

December 14.

Thomas Meir, president of the Scotch defenders, who was banished to Botany Bay, whence he effected his escape, has arrived at Bourdeaux, and is on his way to Paris.

NORFOLK, February 6.

At a late hour last night, captain Colley of the ship Flora, arrived in town from Hampton Roads, where his ship now lies, after a passage of 44 days from Guernsey. Captain Colley politely handed us London papers of 11th, 15th and 19th December; he gave a few to some of the officers of the British ships of war lying in the Roads. From these we received we hasten to give the following crude summary of

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

That generals Buonaparte and Joubert had arrived on the 6th of December at Paris; that a great part of the army of Italy had returned into France; that a new conspiracy had taken place in Paris, and that a number of the conspirators were committed to the temple; that the pope refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Cisalpine republic, in consequence of which 10,000 republicans are marching towards Rimini, to support the demand of the Cisalpine ambassador; that every exertion is making in France to organize the army which is to act against England. It is also said at Paris, that the pope has entered into a secret treaty with the emperor of Russia; that the king of Prussia is dead; and that in consequence of the ratification of the treaty between Portugal and France, the English troops at Lisbon are reduced to extreme want; and St. Vincent still continues off the harbour of Lisbon.

Stocks experience but little variation—on the 11th December, consols were at 40 1/2.

On the 14th December, Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, and other members of the opposition, attended in their places in the house of commons: their attendance was occasioned by the general alarm which Mr. Pitt's new financial bill has caused in all parts.

Of our Commissioners.

We have no other account, than what was received by a vessel from Havre, which had put into Guernsey in distress, prior to captain Colley's sailing, which informed that there were three commissioners appointed on the part of the French republic to treat with ours—and that the general opinion was that matters would be amicably adjusted.

BALTIMORE, February 14.
A MELANCHOLY FACT.

By a gentleman, just from the Susquehanna, we are informed, that on Saturday the 10th instant, some malicious persons wilfully set fire to and burnt a house near the canal, wherein were six persons, all of whom were consumed. The particulars, as far as we can understand, are, that some people belonging to the canal lodged with the people of this house, who disagreed, and the party of the house having proved too strong for the others, they went off; but returning some time after with several others, entered the house by violence, killed two children, and threw them behind the fire; then fastening the others in, set fire to the house and burnt it, with all its contents. The above gentleman further adds, that he saw the body of one person, not wholly consumed, and that five of the perpetrators of this villainous deed were taken, and are in confinement.

February 19.

We are happy in being able to confirm the intelligence we stated on Wednesday respecting the relinquishment of the posts on the Mississippi, within the American line, by the Spanish government; at least so far as relates to the intentions for this purpose; for we were rather premature in stating the business as already accomplished. Thomas Stoughton, Esq; his Catholic majesty's consul for this city, has received a letter from his excellency Don Gavoso de Leodos, the present governor of New-Orleans, dated the 18th January, stating particularly, that orders had been received from his majesty for the immediate delivery of the posts, &c. and that preparations had been, and were still making, for carrying these orders into effect with every possible expedition.

New-York D. Adv.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman in New-Orleans, dated January 18, addressed to a respectable merchant of this city.

"Since writing you on the 26th of December, the long contested limits have been ceded to the American general. The post of the Natchez, not far from our capital, now belongs to that nation, which will make them our near neighbours.—They have besides the free navigation of the Mississippi."

Translated extract from a paper, entitled, *Moniteur de la Louisiane*, printed at New-Orleans, dated January 15, 1800.

"The governor of this province having received by the last courier the orders of his majesty to evacuate the posts of Walnut Hills and Natchez, immediately

took proper measures for their execution, having sent off the necessary advices for Natchez."

The above leaves no doubt of the important fact of the evacuation of our posts by the Spanish. The Gazette containing the article we have seen.

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, January 16, to a person in this city.

Orders have been received from the court of Spain to deliver up the posts without any further delay, and the garrisons of Walnut Hills and Natchez will evacuate those places on the news reaching them. The orders have come by the September packet, via the Havana, and have relieved the governor from the greatest difficulty he ever experienced.

The demarcation of limits will take place it is supposed in March. This information has not yet been officially announced here, although an express was sent with the news two days ago to the Natchez.

From BROWN'S PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.
PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

In the house of representatives this morning, previous to order, an affair took place, within the bar, between Messrs. Griswold and Lyon. The particulars we have not been able to learn with any degree of precision or accuracy.

[Since writing the above, we have received the following from a gentleman of the first respectability, who was present.]

Mr Brown,

LEST the affair which took place this morning between Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon should be misunderstood, I send you the following account, which having been shown to several gentlemen who were eye-witnesses, may be relied on as accurate and authentic.

Before the house was called to order Mr. Griswold came into the hall, and took his seat with a cane in his hand. He was reading a letter, when Mr. Lyon, who had not before appeared since he finished his defence, came into the hall with a cane in his hand also, and took his seat; the house not being yet called to order. He placed his stick beside his chair or behind it, and began to write or look at papers. Mr. Griswold perceiving him, took up his stick, advanced towards him in front, from the opposite side of the house, and struck him with the stick. Mr. Lyon, either immediately on receiving the blow, or immediately before, rose, advanced towards Mr. Griswold, and endeavoured to close in with him, this Mr. Griswold avoided, and repeated the blow nine or ten times, striking sometimes on the head, and sometimes on the shoulders. At length they closed, Mr. Griswold threw Mr. Lyon, fell with him, and in that situation, gave him a blow in the face with his fist—when they were separated.

A BYSTANDER.

The house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

[The following account differing in some measure from the foregoing, is taken from Claypoole's Daily Advertiser.]

Feeling as we do for the honour and dignity of our national legislature, it is painful to us to recount any thing which may have a tendency to lessen that honour and dignity in the estimation of our fellow-citizens, and of the world at large. It excited unpleasant sensations in us to recount to the public, the gross indecency and insult committed upon the person of Mr. Griswold by Mr. Lyon, and the lengthy proceedings which have been had thereon. It is with deep concern, therefore, that we are again called upon to relate another fracas which this day took place on the floor of the house of representatives, in consequence of the former insult and indecency. Since, however, it has taken place, and must be known, we shall relate the circumstances as accurately as we are able, without comment or remark.

About a quarter after eleven o'clock, after prayers, whilst the speaker was in his chair, and many members in their places, but before the house had been called to order, and before the journals had been read, Mr. Griswold entered the house, and observing Mr. Lyon in his place (who sat writing) he went up to him with a pretty strong walking stick in his hand, with which he immediately began to beat him with great violence. Mr. Griswold's approach was observed by Mr. Lyon, but before he could get from behind his desk, he had received some blows. As soon as he got on the floor of the house, he endeavoured to lay hold of G. (having no stick or weapon in his hand) but he was prevented from doing so by Mr. G's falling back, and the continual blows with which he was assailed. At length getting behind the speaker's chair, Mr. L snatched up the tongs from the fire: the combatants then closed, and came down together upon the floor; Mr. Griswold being uppermost. The members in the house, who till now seemed to look on with amazement at the scene, without an attempt to put an end to it, got round the parties, and separated them, but not before Mr. Lyon had aimed a blow at Mr. Griswold's head with the tongs; but which he parried off. The speaker was now called upon to desire members to take their seats, and form the house. Whilst this was doing the two enraged members met again without the bar, and, but for the door-keeper and some gentlemen present, would have renewed the combat. Order having been obtained (at least as much as it was possible to obtain from the agitated state of the house) the clerk proceeded to read the journals; and the business of the day was entered upon. It continued till one o'clock, when from the perturbation which was naturally occasioned by such a scene, and it being evident that business was very little attended to by a great part of the house, a motion for adjournment was made and carried. It will appear that no notice was taken of this proceeding in course of the sitting.

Annapolis, February 22.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY—FEBRUARY 12.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges; when, after considerable discussion, Mr. R. Williams moved to amend the resolution reported, by striking out the words "be for this disorderly behaviour expelled," and insert in their place, "is highly censurable, and that he be reprimanded by the speaker, in the presence of this house."

This amendment called forth a number of observations; the question was, however, at length taken upon it, and it was negatived 52 to 44.

The question was then taken upon the resolution as reported for the expulsion of Mr. Lyon, which was agreed to 51 to 43.

The committee then rose, and reported the amendment to the resolution which had been agreed to (which was what related to the second offence of Mr. Lyon) together with the evidence which had been taken before it.

The house took up the report, and the question being put upon the amendment, it was agreed to 49 to 45.

The question was then about to be put upon the resolution as amended, and the yeas and nays taken (which had been called for and agreed to) when Mr. R. Williams renewed his amendment, for confining the punishment of Mr. Lyon to a reprimand by the speaker in the presence of the house.

The yeas upon this question were the yeas upon the final question; and were 49, without an individual variation.

The amendment of Mr. Williams being negatived, the question then returned upon the resolution for an expulsion.

Upon which question, the yeas and nays were as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Bier	Hofner
Bartlett	Inlay
Bayard	Kittera-
Booker	J. man
Bu lock	Mechir
Champ in	Matthews
Chapman	Morgan
Cochran	Morris
Coit	Otis
Craig	I Parker
Dana	J. Parker
Davis	Reed
Dennis	Rutledge
Dent	Schureman
Evans	Sewall
A. Foster	Shepard
D. Foster	Sinnickson
J. Freeman	Sitgreaves
Glenn	N. Smith
Goodrich	Sprague
Gordon	Thatcher
Grove	Thomas
Harper	Thompson
Hartley	Tillinghast
Hindman	Van Alen
Holmes	Wadsworth—52.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Mess. Freeman	Virg. Harrison
Skinner	Jones
Varnum	New
N. Y. Elmendorf	Nicholas
Havens	A. Trigg
Livingston	J. Trigg
Van Cortlandt	Venable
Penn. Bard	N. C. Blount
Findley	Bryan
Gallatin	Gillespie
Gregg	Locke
Hanna	Macon
McClenachan	M. Dowell
Mar. S. Smith	Stanford
Sprigg	R. Williams
Virg. Brent	S. C. Beaton
Cabell	W. Smith
T. Claiborne	Sumpter
Clay	Geor. Baldwin
Clopton	Milledge
Dawson	Kn. Fowler
Giles	Tenn. W. Claiborne.

The speaker then declared the yeas to be 52, and the nays 44; and as the constitution required two thirds of the members present to carry a resolution like the present, it was not agreed to.

"The amendment alluded to is in the following words: 'and for a gross indecency of language in his defence before this house.'"

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, or in his enclosures, in Anne-Arundel county, lying on Shorter's and Fishing creeks, and from Short Cut to Hackett's Point, or trespassing in any manner after the date hereof.

JAMES MOSS.

February 19, 1798.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.