

and some persons of consequence are among these persons. The government has taken on itself the exclusive care of these pursuits, but the details remain unknown.

Orders have been given to resign Mentz to the troops of the republic. This cession leads us to presume with certainty that there exists in the treaty of Campo Formio a secret article, by virtue of which the left bank of the Rhine, with the exception of the Prussian possessions, for which we are to treat on friendly terms with the cabinet of Berlin, will be abandoned to the French republic.

They write from the frontiers of Holland, that the new king of Prussia is making great preparations, and that the Hessian troops have been put upon the footing of war.

December 9.

Buonaparte alighted not at the Luxemburg, as has been said, but at his own house. He was accompanied by Berthier and Championet. The first person whom he received was Barras, who on that very evening passed several hours with him.

On the 7th Buonaparte, after having had an interview with Talleyrand, at the office of the minister of foreign affairs, repaired with him to the house of Barras, whither he went to meet the president of the Directory and his friend. He had afterwards a conference of more than two hours with the members of the Directory, assembled at the place of their sitting.

Yesterday the 8th, he waited on all the ministers in the administration of the departments in the Place de Vendome, where he was complimented by the conventionalist Mathieu, the commissary of the Directory.

The tribunal de cassation delegated several of their members to wait on him, and these he received with marks of distinction.

The Rue Chantierne, which he inhabits, is almost as solitary as usual. He has determined to see very few people, and still more not to make himself cheap. In order to avoid the general enthusiasm, he shuns all frequented places.

General Joubert, who bears the colours of the army of Italy, arrived yesterday in this city.

Madame Buonaparte will arrive in two or three days.

Buonaparte has already declared that he will set off for Rastadt on the 16th instant.

December 10.

Letters from Hamburg speak of an offensive and defensive alliance as on the point of being concluded between Prussia and Russia.

The Spanish consul at Lyons has given notice to persons trading, as well by sea as by land, to Spain, that henceforward they will be obliged to make oath before him that the merchandises which they ship for exportation, are not of English manufacture, and that then he will deliver them a certificate to enter Spain.

We are assured that the number of prisoners in the Temple amounts to 98.

The Batavian convention has resolved not to exact of the public functionaries the oath of hatred to the stadtholdership, aristocracy and anarchy. This oath was rejected by a great majority.

December 11.

The Directory published, on the 9th instant, the following arret:

The Executive Directory, considering that the peace concluded with the emperor demands new distributions of the forces of the republic, resolves provisionally as follows:

Art. 1. General Berthier, chief of the staff of the army of Italy, is appointed general in chief of the said army. He is peculiarly charged with directing the operations resulting from the treaty of Campo Formio, and the movements of evacuation, which are the consequences thereof.

The military divisions of the army of the Interior, formerly subjected to the command of the general in chief of the army of Italy, form no longer a part of that army.

2. The army of Germany shall be divided into two armies; one shall be called the Army of the Rhine, and the other the Army of Mentz.

3. The Army of the Rhine shall be composed of that part of the actual army of Germany which is now placed in the departments of Mont Terrible, of the Upper and Lower Rhine, and in the opposite positions on the right banks of the Rhine.

General Angereau is appointed general in chief of this army.

4. The Army of Mentz shall consist of the remainder of the actual army of Germany, which occupies at present the conquered provinces on the right and left banks of the Rhine. General Hatry is appointed general in chief of that army. He is particularly charged with directing the military operations relative to the occupation of Mentz, and to the execution of the treaty of Campo Formio.

5. The corps which is in the territory of the Batavian republic shall remain under the orders of the general of division who commands it.

6. General Buonaparte is to take upon himself the command of the army of England, as soon as his diplomatic mission respecting the execution of the treaty of Campo Formio shall be terminated. In the meanwhile, citizen Desaix shall command that army as general in chief.

7. The present arret shall be printed in the bulletin of the laws. The minister at war is charged with its execution.

P. BARRAS, President.
LAGARDE, Sec. General.

BOSTON, February 14.

In the Sun, published at Dover, New-Hampshire, we read with pleasure, the following remark, succeed-

ing a paragraph expressive of doubts of the reception of our envoys at Paris, by the Directory; at the same time mentioning that they had been politely received by the minister of foreign affairs. This is just the thing. Half and half—I will and I wont.—The plan of the French is not to declare war in words, nor absolutely to say that they will not receive ambassadors from America; but to keep us in a state of uncertainty; and to throw out now and then a palavering expression towards the people of America, which will furnish their faction with arguments for procrastinating all measures of defence. This they will keep doing until they have made peace with England, and then good by to the union of the American states.

From the Boston Federal Gazette.

LATE AND IMPORTANT!

Arrived this forenoon, brig Joseph, captain Hopkins, 28 days from Malaga.—Captain H. informs, that he saw a letter from captain Trafal at Madrid, dated January 2, to the house of Grovignon & Co. at Malaga, which mentioned, that he (captain Trafal) saw a letter from Paris, dated 27th December, at which time the American commissioners had not been received; and that little or no notice was taken of them.

From the Boston Centinel.

FROM MALAGA.

Our marine journal will shew there was an arrival yesterday from Malaga, in 28 days. A number of letters were received.—They contain nothing material, except, that at the last dates of the Paris accounts (Dec. 27th) the extra envoys of the United States, had not been accredited by the French Directory.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

Our readers will recollect an extraordinary letter from a Boston paper, was lately published in the Argus, respecting the murder of O. Johnson; the following, no less extraordinary remark, is taken from a Boston paper also, but of a later date.

“On the receipt of the above-mentioned letter, the hand writing, by examination, was found to compare with that of one George H. Pike, of Norwich, in this state, who was Johnson's intimate acquaintance, and had formerly done some writing for him. Means were, therefore, immediately taken for having Pike arrested; and on Monday he was taken at Norwich. The original letter being shown him, he said, without hesitation, or apparent confusion, that he wrote it at New-York, by the request of Johnson, who being deeply involved in debt, had decamped with all the money he could collect; and that the letter was designed to deceive his creditors into a belief of his death. It is said that Johnson's wife received a previous letter, explaining the object of the above. Pike is conveyed to Hartford prison, to wait a further clearing up of this dark business.”

February 20.

A respectable French gentleman informs us, that advices are received at Philadelphia, by a young gentleman from his father, a resident at Guadaloupe, acquainting him with a second insurrection having broken out there, and that a severe contest had ensued between the whites and negroes, in which 900 of the latter and 200 of the former were killed. No particulars were mentioned. This article was received by letter from Philadelphia, and our informant thinks it merits full confidence.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk of the 8th inst.

“I have a letter from my correspondent at Guernsey, dated the 21st December, stating the intentions of the Directory as hostile to this country, and in consequence some vessels under American colours which had been taken up to load, had been stopped from proceeding under fear that a rupture was unavoidable.”

The following resolution passed the Senate of the United States on Wednesday last.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby directed to obtain from the collectors of the customs of the principal collecting districts of the United States, an account exhibiting the number and tonnage of the vessels and the estimated value of their cargoes that have been captured or detained since the first of January, 1796, from their respective districts, by or under the authority of foreign nations, distinguishing the vessels captured or detained by each nation—and that the said secretary lay the result of the information so obtained as soon as may be before the senate.

Nautical Improvements.

The subscriber, late captain of the brig Nancy, of this port, having in a voyage to the West-Indies, experienced the salutary effects of a patent machine, for ventilating the holds of ships at sea, invented by Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop, and constructed in said brig? doth certify, that the said machine, worked by the motion of the vessel at sea, forced a constant current of pure air into the hold, from whence the foul air was thereby expelled, that the seamen were remarkably healthy when the crews of most of the other vessels, at the port where the said brig discharged her cargo, were very sickly and many of them died; no disagreeable smell was perceived from the provisions or bilge water; the vessel's stores and particularly the liquors, were better preserved and cooler than common, and the paint in the cabin not discoloured as usual in West-India voyages. As a friend to trade and navigation, the subscriber thinks it is his duty, to recommend this machine to general use, and from the facts as stated above, he fully believes it may be the means of preserving the timber of ships, and their perishable cargoes, from the destructive effects of foul air, con-

finued in the holds of ships, and of contributing to the health and comfort of the passengers and seamen on board.

HENRY GEDDES.

SAVANNA, February 2.

We learn from Louisville, that a bill has passed both branches of the legislature, prohibiting the importation of negroes into this state; to be in operation in six months from its passing. Carried in the senate, 14 to 7, and in the house of representatives in nearly the same proportion.

NORFOLK, February 17.

The day the ship Active left Providence, a case of much importance to the merchants of America was decided on in the court of admiralty, in the case of the schooner Paragon, of and from New-York bound to New-Orleans, laden in part by the house of J. and Samuel Watson, merchants, of New-York; when the property of those gentlemen, amounting to 20,000 dollars, was condemned on the ground of their being British subjects trading to an enemy's port, although it was fully proved to the satisfaction of the court that the senior partner of the house had been a resident in America 16 years, and the younger seven years.—The condemnation specified that no person born a British subject, though a length of time resident in the United States, could enjoy the right of trading to an enemy's port.

The judgment was much reprobated, even in Providence; and the attorney-general has frequently libelled vessels without trial, brought in under the same circumstances. This decision has established a precedent, the event of which time alone can discover.

A St. Vincent's paper of the 13th ult. contains the following.

KINGSTON, January 13.

Information was received in town early on Tuesday afternoon from windward that an American vessel had been captured a little before, by a French privateer, close in with the more at Lambour Bay; in consequence of which captain Todd, having procured a number of volunteers from the shipping and the shore and other necessary assistance, sailed immediately in pursuit of her, in his schooner the Isabella.—He got sight of the American in a short time, standing to the southward, which on the night he came up with and re-captured, after firing two guns and a volley of musketry into her, and carried her into Bequith.—She is the Friendship, captain Smith, belonging to Kennebunk. The French prize master and three negroes found on board, were brought over on Wednesday and lodged in goal. Finding they could not escape, they had provisioned and watered the American's boat with the intention of abandoning their prize, in the hope of being able to fall in with their own vessel, or otherwise to reach Guadaloupe. The privateer having stood directly to windward, was not seen; by the accounts of the prize master she is a stout vessel, carrying 8 guns and 72 men, not long from Guadaloupe, and had captured a ship and a Jamaica brig; those, however, who saw her from the shore, have no idea of her being so formidable.

The legislature, which met on Thursday, having taken into consideration the conduct of captain Todd, unanimously voted him a piece of plate of the value of 20 guineas, as a mark of the sense entertained of his spirited exertions on the above occasion, in so cheerfully and promptly sailing in pursuit of the enemy, who, presuming upon our defenceless and abandoned state, had so daringly insulted our coast; and the treasurer was directed to send to Martinique to have the same made.

By virtue of a writ of *habere expensas* to me directed by the justices of Anne Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday of March next, on the premises, about two miles from Herring Creek church, a

TRACT of land called SMITH'S DELIGHT, containing one hundred acres, it being the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, and taken to satisfy a debt due to JAMES HEIGA and JOSEPH WILKINSON, executors of Elizabeth Heigh. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Late Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

February 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at the next term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, in said county, called PART of PORTLAND MANOR, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

MARY WEEMS.
February 23, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling house of Mr. JOSEPH MEEK, senior, PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOSEPH MEEK, junr. deceased, consisting of sundry personal property. The sale to commence between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon the terms for cash. And on the 15th of March, the residue of the personal property of said Joseph MEEK will be exposed for sale, at the farm of Mr. Willis Hammond, generally called Catlings, on the same terms as before mentioned, and on like terms, by me JOHN MEEK, Executor of Joseph MEEK, junr. deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those who have claims to exhibit their accounts for payment.

February 8, 1798.