

4. That all persons employed by the Parmesan government, who wish to remain, shall make a declaration of attachment to republican principles, and remain no longer in office.

5. That all marks of slavery and feudal veneration, be removed in 24 hours.

6. That every man, under his personal responsibility, shall diffuse the Parmesan, and mount the tricoloured cockade.

7. That, on the arrival of the Cisalpine troops, the tree of liberty shall be planted in every district.

UPPER - RHINE, December 16.

In the Swiss countries bordering on Italy the revolutionary spirit is still spreading. In the canton of Appenzel, a great fermentation exists. The reformed protestants, who make two thirds of the inhabitants, have nominated a committee of 50 members to revise and adopt the necessary changes in the existing laws. The great council of the canton is to give an account of their administration once a year. The sitting of this committee has hitherto been stormy in the extreme, and there has been some disturbance in the country places.

Count Provence, according to report, will very shortly leave Blankenburg.

RASSTADT, December 7.

The following is the note presented by count Lehrbach to the deputies of the empire, respecting the evacuation of Mentz, &c. by the Imperial troops:

Count Cobenzel, minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial royal majesty, for the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace, has informed the undersigned Austrian minister plenipotentiary at the congress, that the definitive treaty of peace, concluded on the 17th October, this year, at Campo Formio, between his Imperial majesty as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, obliges his majesty to withdraw his troops from the theatre of war into his hereditary dominions; and that the time draws nigh, when this measure is to be carried into effect. His Imperial royal majesty has, however, in order to perform his duty, as co-estate of the empire, referred to himself the right of leaving his contingent of troops in the field, if circumstances should require it, until the desirable period when a peace between the holy Roman empire and the French republic shall likewise have been concluded.

The undersigned, on having the honour of communicating this to the illustrious deputies of the empire, hopes that they will rest convinced, that, as on the one side this measure tends to satisfy the earnest wish of several states of the empire, that his majesty's troops might be withdrawn, in order to alleviate the burthen of the war, his Imperial majesty, though disabled from employing any longer his whole force in defence of the empire (as he has done these six years with matchless perseverance and exertion) yet firmly continues to fulfil the obligations incumbent on him as co-estate of the empire, with respect to his contingent, provided always the privileges of his house remained unimpaired.

(Signed) COUNT LEHRBACH.

PARIS, December 14.

The three commissioners sent by the congress of the United States are here, without having advanced one step in their mission. They are the victims of the just indignation with which the conduct of the present rulers of their country has inspired our government. It looks as if all communication would be interrupted between the two countries. They have not had a place among the members of the diplomatic body at the fete of the tenth of this month; not even the consul-general of the United States, Mr. Skipwith, was invited to it, although that honour has been hitherto paid him on all such occasions. It has been remarked, that M. Signeuil, the consul-general of Sweden, has been also forgotten.

BOSTON, February 17. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM SPAIN.

We are informed, by a gentleman from Marblehead, of the arrival there yesterday morning, of captain Hooper, in 45 days from Bilbao, who says it was reported at Bilbao, before he sailed, that general Buonaparte had arrived at Paris, from Italy; that he had been complimented with a civic feast, at which all the foreign ministers had been invited, except the envoys of the United States! That an embargo had been laid throughout France; and that an American vessel, commanded by captain Dixey, of Marblehead, had been taken and sent into Bayonne, notwithstanding she had the so much boasted of amulet, a role d'equipage.

Captain Hopkins, from Malaga, informs, that intelligence had been received from Paris, by the way of Madrid, to the 27th of December, which stated, that the American envoys had not, to that period, had an audience of the Directory. The Abigail of Boston, a prize, had been sold, and fitted out as a privateer. A new consul had arrived at Carthagen from France, and the further sale of prizes had been stopped. The Pomona and Telemachus of Boston had not been sold, but were ruined by the ignorance of those who had the care of them. The French, finding the judges of Aix just and favourably disposed towards American property, had removed them, and appointed a new set—their own creatures.

Spanish Arrival.

[Received by captain Hopkins.]

Having read to the king the reflections of the board of commerce, and having informed him of other precedents, and of what occurred in the former war against Great Britain, his majesty has been pleased to

grant permission, that during the actual war, the commerce of Spain, with her possessions in America, should be carried on with neutral flags, and leaving full liberty to the merchants to expedite the vessels of this description, either from the licensed ports in Spain, or from those of foreign nations. But the vessels of this last class, must submit to three conditions:

1st. That they must pay in the ports of America, besides the duties established there, those that they would have paid, had they sailed from Spain.

2d. That they must not carry any of the articles prohibited by the regulation of free commerce.

3d. That the returns must be made to the ports of the Peninsula, without being subjected to any in particular. On these conditions we grant all the solicitations made on the subject.

SAABEDRA.

Further: The king has been pleased to free commerce in general, from the necessity of loading determined quantities of foreign goods, that are sent to America; and the department of the treasury in Spain, notifies it to that of America, for their information and government, in what concerns them.

GAREL.

St. Florenzo, November 17, 1797.

Captain Cook, from Princetown, (Cape-Cod) informs, that a person who calls himself O'Ridley, was apprehended, (from a variety of circumstances appearing against him) as being concerned in an atrocious business, of which the following are the particulars, as related: A Mr. Baker with his son, were proceeding into the country for the purpose of purchasing a farm. They had mulcted together about 1500 dollars—had got nearly as far as Rochester, when, on stopping at a tavern at the close of day, with intent to pass the night, they remarked three men who behaved in an extraordinary manner. They were alarmed, and urged the landlord to compel them to depart; but he replied, that from the nature of his business he was necessitated to entertain such as made application. The farmer and his son then concluded to go to the next public house, which was about 12 miles distant.

They had arrived but a few minutes at this second place of accommodation, when the three suspicious persons entered. This increased the fears of the honest yeoman; he made the same request to this innholder, as to the former one, and had much the same reply, adding, however, that he also suspected the men had bad intentions, offered the travellers a room to themselves, and the use of two pistols and a cutlass, which were accepted; and the family soon after retired to rest. The farmer did not sleep. About midnight knocking was heard at the chamber-room. The farmer demanded what was wanted. It was said that a saddle was left in the room, which it was necessary to have immediately. There was no saddle in the room, and the persons at the door were denied entrance.

Immediately the door was burst open, and the three villains appeared at the threshold—The farmer instantly fired and shot one. The remaining two continued to advance, when the second pistol was discharged, and another of the rascals fell; the son at the same time struck the third a severe blow upon the forehead, and he retreated with precipitation, and for that time escaped.—On looking into the other rooms of the house, it was discovered that the villains had murdered the landlord previous to attacking the chamber which held the spirited countryman and his son. To this effect is the account we have heard.

LITCHFIELD, (Con.) January 3.

Under the New-York head of the 10th inst. is published, "A true and surprising account of the apparition or ghost of a woman, that has appeared several nights past in the New Goal (in the fields) to the great terror and affright of the prisoners—many of whom are ready to confirm the truth of it on oath."—The story is well told; and to give it the appearance of truth, the names of several reputable prisoners (debtors) are introduced, who describe the ghost as dressed in a white flowing robe, tinged with blood on the left side, and a turban on her head, of a pleasing, placid countenance, but much dejected—followed and encircled by a radiant light, and sometimes preceded by a globe of fire. The recital is frightful in the extreme—calculated to make

"Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful Porcupine."
I wonder what it means, has been vociferated by a thousand tongues: The fact is, a young married woman, whose husband was confined for debt, despairing of other means (the creditor being uncharitable and stubborn) conjured up the ghost; and trusting the secret with a confidential printer, the account was printed before it was lifted abroad, and immediately put into the hawkers' hands for sale; the project succeeded—business was suspended: The multitude flocked about the goal. And here again the hawkers were at their posts, vending their bills of the appearance and performances of the ghost. The debtor's wife having in a short time, raised a sufficient sum, to satisfy his creditors, and to gladden his heart with a nourishing repast—Miss Puff was let out of the bag, and the abashed multitude returned, one to his stall and the other to his merchandize.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

The unfortunate loss of the ship Anthony Mangin, and the consequent lamentable catastrophe, are detailed in the following letter and protest, received last night from Norfolk.

Northampton county, 24th February.
I am sorry to inform you of the loss of your ship Anthony Mangin, captain Sanford, from Hamburg

bound to Baltimore, unfortunately for the captain and mates, and Mr. Wilmans, and several of the seamen, who all perished in attempting to get to the shore in a raft. Out of seventeen souls, only six remain alive, and they are much frosted; the ship is entirely lost, being broken to pieces by the sea; she was principally loaded with dry goods, part of which will be saved; they are all washed out of the ship, and the bales broken.—Mr. Nathaniel Wilkins, collector of the customs, and Mr. Savage, a commissioner of wrecks, for this county, are attending to the saving of the goods, and I make no doubt but those gentlemen will do every thing in their power to the interest of the concerned.

COPY.

VIRGINIA, Northampton County, ff.

BY this public instrument and protest, be it known and made manifest, to all persons whom these presents do and may concern, that on the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, personally appeared before me, Thomas Littleton Savage, notary public for the Eastern Shore district, duly appointed and sworn, dwelling in the said county of Northampton, David Clark, David Reed, John Bary and David Higginbotham, mariners, late on board the ship Anthony Mangin, who being severally sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do depose, and say, That these deponents sailed in the said ship, from Hamburg, on the 26th day of November, row last past, with a cargo on board, consisting of dry goods; and that during their voyage they had a continual series of bad weather, and gales of wind: That on the 10th of February, they got an observation, and the captain found himself in the latitude of the Capes of Virginia; but at 6 o'clock in the evening, the weather coming on dark and rainy, so that they could not see the light-house, or any land, and having leached, and got nine fathom water, the captain, supposing himself to be rather to the southward of the Capes, laid the ship to the northward, under close-reefed foretop-sail and mizen, intending to go about at twelve o'clock, in order to get in, the wind about 11 blowing a fresh gale: when, at about ten o'clock, the ship struck upon the shoals, a little to the northward of Cape Charles, and in about ten minutes filled with water; that these deponents immediately cut loose their long-boat, in order to try to save their lives; but the sea broke over them so heavy, that the boat was beat to pieces on the deck, when they were obliged to hold by the rigging, and get into the tops, in order to prevent their being washed over: That they remained in this situation till twelve o'clock the next day, when the weather clearing away, they saw the land, and the captain, by name Edward Sanford, the two mates, one passenger, by name Mr. Wilmans, and three hands, having made a raft, attempted to go on shore, but were all of them drowned; that those deponents, with the rest of the crew, remained on board until Wednesday, the 21st of February, when they were taken off by a boat from the shore.

And these deponents do further depose and say, that the loss of the said ship must be owing to the flood tide, which they suppose swept them on the shoals, and to the heavy wind and dark rainy weather which prevented them from seeing the light-house or the land.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, for READY MONEY, on Friday the 23d of March, instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling-house of captain JORJ MERRIKEN, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of MARY EVITT, lately deceased, consisting of tables and chairs, a looking glass, feather bed and furniture, silver tea-spoons, a gold ring, and a number of other small articles.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to produce them to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale, properly authenticated.

JOSEPH EVANS, Administrator.

March 8, 1798.

In CHANCERY, February 28, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of VALENTINE BROWN, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Valentine Brown, is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state; and the said Valentine Brown, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act, it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Valentine Brown, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-seventh day of March give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery office, at one o'clock, on the twenty-seventh day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Valentine Brown's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.