

the American public; they are to January 7, and on the subject of our commissioners, or the projected descent on England, are almost totally silent.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED BY VINEGAR.
Extract of a letter from Venice, (Italy).

"If you were here you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this: A poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called count Lazzarini, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope that you will make it known in England by means of your public papers."

NEW-YORK, March 6.
Planning and Transport.

We are authorized to assert, that several Americans have been arrested and confined in Paris, without any cause being assigned therefor—among them Mr. Jesse Putnam, of Bolton, and Mr. J. B. Murray of this city. The brother of the minister of police informed one of the gentlemen confined, that Americans were not under the protection of the laws.

(Com. Ad.)

[Since noting this article from the above paper, we are informed that the transaction spoken of, took place in November last; and that one of the gentlemen (Mr. M.) had since arrived at, or was on his way to London. The pretext for their confinement was not stated; and we understand existed only for a few days.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

This morning arrived the brig Benjamin Franklin, captain Jones, from Bourdeaux.—She brings news to the 11th January only.

Captain Jones informs, that the most active preparations were making in France for the projected invasion of England; that all the towns throughout the republic, and the merchants, had come forward with contributions for this purpose; and that all the fishing boats, &c. were held in requisition.

It was reported that an army of not less than 150,000 were in readiness. Twenty-two vessels had been launched at Nantes within a short time, intended for privateers, mounting from 18 to 25 guns, five of which were specially designed for the coast of America in the spring. The Americans at Paris were treated with manifest disrespect. The Portuguese ambassador at Paris had been imprisoned, upon what pretext captain J. could not learn. Reports were also in circulation, that an attempt had been made to poison general Buonaparte and two of the directors.

It was expected that as soon as the commissioners should leave Paris, orders would be issued for the indiscriminate seizure of all American vessels. Captain Jones was chased three days and three nights by a French cruiser, in the Bay of Biscay, which was afterwards taken by a British man of war.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

From our kind correspondent at Philadelphia, we last night received a letter enclosing the Philadelphia Gazette, Extra, of Monday evening, containing the following

OFFICIAL

Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

[Read in the house of representatives on Monday.]

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE first dispatches from our envoys extraordinary, since their arrival at Paris, were received at the secretary of state's office, at a late hour the last evening. They are all in a character, which will require some days to be deciphered, except the last, which is dated the 8th of January, 1798. The contents of this letter are of so much importance to be immediately made known to congress, and to the public, especially to the mercantile part of our fellow-citizens, that I have thought it my duty to communicate them, so both hours without loss of time.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, March 5th 1798. C. B.

NO. 5.

PARIS, January 8th, 1798.

DEAR SIR, I have an unexpected opportunity to send you the enclosed, of the first dispatch, containing the message of the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, urging the necessity of a law to declare all goods prize British ships having on board merchandise and commodities the produce of England, or of the English possessions; that the flag, as they term it, may no longer cover the property. And declaring further that the ports of France, except in case of distress, shall be shut against all neutral ships, which in the course of their voyage, shall have touched at an English port; a commission has been appointed to report on the message, and it is expected that a decree will be passed in conformity to it.

Nothing new has occurred since our last, in date of the twenty-fourth ultimo. We can only repeat that there still is no hope of our being officially received by this government, or that the objects of our mission will be in any way accomplished.

this government, or that the objects of our mission will be in any way accomplished.

We have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servants,

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, B(9)

TRANSLATION.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, of the 15th Nivose, 6th year (4th January, 1798.)

Citizen Representatives,

To-day, the 15th Nivose, and at the very hour at which the Executive Directory addresses this message to you, the municipal administrators, the justices of the peace, the commissaries of the Directory, and the supervisors of the customs, are proceeding, in all the chief places of the departments, and in all the principal communes of the republic, to seize the English merchandise now in France, or introduced upon its territory in contravention of the law of the 10th Brumaire, 5th year, (Oct. 31, 1796.)

Such is the first act by which, when peace is given to the continent, the war declared a long time since against England is about to assume its genuine character. The French will not suffer a power, which strives to found its prosperity upon the misfortune of other nations, to raise its commerce upon the ruin of that of other people, and which, aspiring to the domination of the seas, wishes to introduce, every where, articles of its own manufacture, and to receive nothing from foreign industry—any longer to enjoy the fruit of its culpable speculations.

The English government has kept in pay, during the war, the coasted forces; with the produce of her manufactories. It has violated all the principles of the law of nations, in order to shackle the relations of neutral powers; it has caused to be seized the provisions, grain and commodities, which it supposed to be destined for France—it has declared contraband every thing which it thought useful to the republic; it desired to starve it. All the citizens demand vengeance upon it.

When it has to fear the capture of vessels sailing under its flag, it corrupted foreign captains to induce them to take on board their vessels English merchandise, and thus to introduce it by cunning, by fraud or otherwise, into foreign States, and especially into the French republic.

The neutral powers should have perceived, that, by this conduct, their merchants took a part in the war, and that they lent assistance to one half of the belligerent powers.

We serve a party, as well when we procure for him the means of augmenting his forces, as when we unite ourselves to those which he has. The neutral powers should have perceived, that England, by stopping the vessels of other powers, laden in their respective ports, and destined for France, by permitting articles coming from her own manufactories alone to circulate, aimed at an extensive commerce, and that it would be necessary to seek reparation for such an attempt.

The ordinance of the marine and the regulation of 1794, have declared to be good prize, the vessels and their cargoes in which is found English merchandise belonging to enemies. These provisions should be extended. The interest of Europe demands it.

The Directory thinks it urgent and necessary to pass a law declaring that the condition of vessels in what concerns their quality of neutral or enemy, shall be determined by their cargo, and that the cargo shall be no longer covered by the flag; in consequence, that every vessel found at sea, having on board English merchandise and commodities, as her cargo, in whole or in part, shall be declared to be good prize, whose ever may be the proprietor of these commodities or merchandise; which shall be repured contraband, for this cause alone, that they come from England or her possessions.

It would be useful to declare at the same time, that except in case of distress, the ports of the republic shall be shut to all foreign vessels, which, in the course of the voyage shall have entered those of England.

The Executive Directory requests you, citizens representatives, to adopt these measures. No neutral or allied power can mistake their object, nor complain of them, unless it be already delivered up to England. The infallible effect of the measure is to enhance the value of the product of their soil and of their industry; to increase the prosperity of their commerce, to repel every thing that comes from England, and essentially to influence the conclusion of the war.

Such are the motives which induce the Executive Directory to invite you citizens representatives, to take the object of this message into the most prompt consideration.

Signed, P. BARRAS, President,
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

ANNALS OF THE PORT OF HAMBURG, &c.
Extract from the Port Current at Hamburg, &c.
The following are the prices of various commodities at the Port of Hamburg, &c. on the 15th Nivose, 6th year (4th January, 1798.)
Brown... 100 lb... 10
Yellow... 100 lb... 10
Fine yellow... 100 lb... 10
Virgin... 100 lb... 10
Middling... 100 lb... 10
Heavy... 100 lb... 10
Candied... 100 lb... 10
Strewing... 100 lb... 10
Blind... 100 lb... 10

For SALE,

SIX LOTS of GROUND, lying in the city of Annapolis, formerly the property of the late hon. Thomas Stone. Upon four of the above lots, which are on the west side of the street, stand the large and valuable dwelling-house, and other buildings, now occupied by gen. J. H. Stone. The property will be sold separately or altogether. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Haberdrynture, in Charles county, near Port Tobacco.

JOHN MONCEUR DANIEL.

March 6, 1798.

For SALE,

THE TENEMENT now occupied by the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a small dwelling-house, garden, kitchen, stable, and carriage house, and all other necessary and convenient improvements, all in good repair, and commodious.

A small family cannot be more commodiously accommodated, nor on better terms. Apply to FRANCIS F. PERIER.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the estate of col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, formerly of Calvert but late of Washington county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to RICHARD B. KEYS, of Annapolis, JOHN T. MASON, of Georgetown, or the subscriber, near Hagar's town, in Washington county, on or before the 10th of August next.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Executor of WILLIAM FITZHUGH, deceased.

WHEREAS my wife MARGARET TIMMINS has absconded from my bed and board many times without any occasion, I therefore warn all persons from trusting her, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the day of the date hereof.

EDWARD TIMMINS, Senr.

March 10, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from my landing place, on Severn river, commonly called Darrell's Creek, about the quantity of twenty-five cords of WOOD, for a discovery of the person or persons who committed this daring depredation I will give a reward of ten dollars.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 7, 1798.

The celebrated running horse

WHISTLE JACKET,

WILL stand the ensuing season to cover mares, at Mount Air, (near Piscataway, in Maryland) at sixteen dollars, and a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or before they are taken away. The season to commence the fifteenth of March and will end the fifteenth of July. Good pasturage for mares at half a dollar per week, and those that want their mares fed with grain will give orders, which will be complied with, at a moderate price, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

EDWARD EDELEN.

March 5, 1798.

WHISTLE JACKET is elegantly formed, full sixteen hands high, strong, bony and active, distinguished as a remarkable fine foal-getter; his sire, Diomed, supposed to be one of the best running horses in America, was a thorough bred son of col. Fenwick's imported Old Flimnap, which horse covered at twenty guineas a mare; Lucy Locket, the dam of Whistle Jacket, was got by Belle-Air, (bred by the hon. col. Taylor) a son of Moreton's Tavelier, and Selima, her dam, Matchless, by Othello, her grand-dam, Young Cate, by Childers, her great-grand-dam, Old Creeping Cate, by the Dancing Master, a noted son of the Devonshire Childers, her great-great-grand-dam was the Spanish mare imported by col. Churchill.

Tros copy, JOHN THORNTON.

Berry Plain, February 8, 1798.

CAME to my plantation, on the Head of Spock river, in September, 1796, a small breed STEER, about two years old, with an upper horn in the right ear, and an under nick in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD WELSH.

March 9, 1798.

UNDER the patronage of three gentlemen of the first eminence in the law having lately engaged in that laborious and necessary work, a revision of the laws of Maryland, I would be thankful to any gentleman for any extracts or notes he may have made, which may tend to facilitate this undertaking.

D. T. BLAKE.

WAS committed to Kent county gaol, on the 10th instant, a negro man named SQUIRE, says he belongs to THOMAS LAW, Esq. of the Federal City, about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, black complexion, his clothes are a blue round cloth over jacket, white cloth trousers. Unless his owner releases him he will be sold for his gaol fees agreeable to law.

BEN. HATCHESON Sheriff.

Kent county, February 14, 1798.