

Citizen Grouvelle, the French envoy at Copenhagen, has prevailed on the court to command the suspension of the *Croix de St. Louis*, worn by emigrant officers. Grouvelle has also demanded a loan of 6,000,000 of Danish marks, and this also, it is believed, he will obtain.

August 1.

The continued advancement of the military spirit of our country, holds forth to the friends of liberty every where, an example which can hardly fail of the most splendid consequences. It is the honourable boast of our city and state, to have taken the lead in those warlike preparations, which have been the means of converting an unsettled state of apprehension, distrust and division, to that of mutual confidence and satisfaction. We are happy to inform our readers, that a rifle corps of sixty fine young men, has been raised in Frankfort, and its vicinity, who have offered their services to their country, under the command of captain Samuel Howell, and have already taken steps toward a junction, with the legion of general Macpherson. A light infantry company have also made application to unite with Macpherson's blues.

Last evening arrived from Lancaster, the detachments which conducted the French prisoners to the prison of that place. They consisted of 14 of capt. Wharton's troop of horse, under the command of cornet Nixon, and 24 of Macpherson's blues, under the command of lieutenant Lewis. They were received at the middle ferry by a number of their fellow soldiers, and a large concourse of citizens who accompanied them to town.

In justice to the prisoners be it said, that they behaved with the utmost decorum and order, and are very grateful for the kind treatment they have received.

Là Croyable has been purchased by government for 7000 dollars. She will be ready for sea in the course of next week.

BY AUTHORITY.

Explanatory article, to be added to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majesty.

WHEREAS by the twenty-eighth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States, signed at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, it was agreed, that the contracting parties would, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such further articles as might be proposed, that they would sincerely endeavour so to form such articles, as that they might conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that such articles, after having been duly ratified, should be added to and make a part of that treaty: And whereas difficulties have arisen with respect to the execution of so much of the fifth article of the said treaty, as requires that the commissioners, appointed under the same, should in their description particularize the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found between the one truly intended in the said treaty, and the other truly intended in the said treaty, under the name of the river St. Croix, by reason whereof it is expedient, that the said commissioners should be released from the obligation of conforming to the provisions of the said articles in this respect. The undersigned being respectively named by his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, their plenipotentiaries for the purpose of treating of and concluding such articles as may be proper to be added to the said treaty, in conformity to the above mentioned stipulation, and having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed and concluded, and do hereby declare in the name of his Britannic majesty and of the United States of America—that the commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the above-mentioned treaty, shall not be obliged to particularize in their description, the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the said treaty, under the name of the river St. Croix, but they shall be at liberty to describe the said river, in such other manner, as they may judge expedient, which description shall be considered as a complete execution of the duty required of the said commissioners in this respect by the article aforesaid. And to the end that no uncertainty may hereafter exist on this subject, it is further agreed, That as soon as may be after the decision of the said commissioners, measures shall be concerted between the government of the United States and his Britannic majesty's governors or lieutenant-governors in America, in order to erect and keep in repair a suitable monument at the place ascertained and described to be the source of the said river St. Croix, which measures shall immediately thereupon, and as often afterwards as may be requisite, be duly executed on both sides with punctuality and good faith.

This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty and by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his majesty and the United States, signed at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and shall be permanently binding upon his majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof, we, the said undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, have signed this present article, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London, this fifteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

(Signed) GRENVILLE, (L. S.); RUFUS KING, (L. S.)

S A V A N N A, July 17.

We learn, that one thousand stand of arms complete, with a quantity of ammunition, have just arrived here in the schooner John, captain Waterman, from Philadelphia, who mentions that he was the whole of one day in company with the frigate Constellation off North-Carolina, during which time she was beating to windward, and he says that she sailed remarkably well.

CHARLESTON, July 19.

In the schooner Neptune, capt. Philips, which arrived a few days ago from Surinam, a gentleman came passenger, who has been a missionary amongst the Indians dwelling in the interior country, to the westward of Surinam, for ten years past; he is a native of Wirttemberg, in Germany, is of the sect of Moravians, and is now on his way to visit Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

He informs, that a few days before he left Paramaribo, a number of Frenchmen who were banished to Cayenne, had arrived there; he did not see them, but he was told that Pichegru and Barthelemy were amongst them; they had by some means made their escape, and got by land to Paramaribo. Shortly after, an express boat arrived there from Cayenne, bringing accounts of their escape, and requiring the governor of the Dutch territory to apprehend them; however, it came too late, as they had got off, and it was supposed had gone to Berbice, which is under the English government. It was supposed that the government was privy to their going off, as it was observed that one of his yachts was missing.

Our informant spoke with several persons, who had conversed with Pichegru and Barthelemy; he is not certain whether the number of them was eight, or eighteen.

Yesterday governor Pinckney called a meeting at his house, of all the members of both branches of the legislature who were in town, to advise with them upon such measures, as the present alarming and critical situation of our affairs demanded, for placing this state in the most complete posture of defence.

Thirty-three members of the senate and house of representatives attended. A very excellent and well digested arrangement of measures was laid before them by the governor, for their consideration and approbation, which was unanimously agreed to.

It authorized the expenditure of a sum of money, equal to the providing tents and camp equipage for the quota of this state in the first requisition of 80,000 militia, the repairing of Fort Mifflin and building a magazine there; mounting all the cannon in the state; converting the present city guard house into an armoury, and the appointment of an officer to superintend and get in order the old guard house into the state and to restore the former to its original use.

The federalism of Charleston will never be in the back ground: This day a subscription will be opened for the purpose of building a sloop of war to be presented to our government on the terms of loan specified in the law lately passed by congress.

This city has the credit of having set the example to the United States, of voluntary contributions to aid the general government in their defence.

The account from Surinam, as published in the City Gazette of yesterday, is found, upon more accurate inquiry, to be in a great measure, incorrect, and cannot therefore be relied upon. We can only relate so much with certainty, that some time in June last a number of strangers appeared at Paramaribo, and went away again from thence, but it was not positively known from whence they had come or whether they had gone. It was, however, the opinion of many, that those strangers were Pichegru, Barthelemy and some other Frenchmen who had been banished to Cayenne, and of whom it was reported, that they had quitted the place of their captivity. The conjecture, which some persons might have entertained of the Dutch governor's having connived at or favoured their escape in the government cutter is so much less probable, because the vessel dispatched by him to Berbice, was designed to inquire after a flag of truce, which had been sent off, from Surinam two months before, and was not heard of until that time, or rather thought to have been lost. The circumstances of an express boat having been sent from Cayenne after the fugitives is likewise no more than founded upon bare conjectures, since an Indian canoe arrived at Surinam, which was commanded by a Frenchman and manned by Indians; canoes of that sort plying usually every month between Cayenne and Surinam.

BALTIMORE, August 4.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Barcelona, to their friend in this city, dated May 23, 1798.

It seems the European powers are seriously forming some new plan, to the end of putting a stop and crush at once, the progress of the revolution introduced in some parts, so that it may not infect those kingdoms where monarchical governments has not, thank God, experienced alteration; and as we expect every moment to receive the good tidings of a peace being adjusted betwixt England and Spain, of course this favourable chance will guaranty and secure the navigation and trade of both countries; and very probable the navigation of the United States of America will equally meet the protection of those powers, who, it is said, are forming a coalition, in order to defend the rights of nations, &c. If this grand project should be verified, then trade will be put under the greatest security, and will prevent the many depredations committed at sea upon neutral vessels.

The Constellation was off Charleston on the 17th July, all well; but it appears had not then taken any thing.

Boston, July 30.

Saturday evening last came to town from Portsmouth, where they landed the day before from the ship *Merlane*, captain Worsley, 60 days from Boardman, Messieurs James Prince, Edward Bromfield and John Dorr; they brought dispatches to the president from Mr. Gerry our retiring envoy at Paris, which were forwarded from Portsmouth.—The U. S. brig *Sophia*, had arrived at Havre about a week before their departure, and they saw an official letter from Mr. Humphreys to Mr. Fenwick, directing him to supply all our captured seamen in his consulate with thirty dollars, and obtain them a passage home. They also saw an official letter from Mr. Talleyrand to Mr. Fenwick, acquainting him that no American vessels would in future be allowed to enter the ports of Toulon, L'Orient, Rochfort, Breil or Dunkirk, on any pretence whatever. That the Abbe Sieyes has gone envoy extra to Prussia. That Mr. Gerry was about quitting France; and Mr. Humphreys had after a short tarry with Mr. Gerry set off for Montpellier to Mr. Pinckney. That the commission for the army of England has been dissolved, and that army marched towards the Rhine. That the appearances of a plentiful crop were never greater than at the present moment.

THEATRE.

BY DESIRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, August 10.

Will be presented, a TRAGEDY, called,

JANE SHORE.

or *The World's mistress* &c.

The Poor Soldier.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE house in S. Hoel Street, where the subscriber formerly lived, now in possession of Mr. RICHARD OWEN; a house in Church Street, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling house it would be very convenient either for a store or office; there are three other small tenements between this shop and Mr. Frazier's house which I will either sell or lease. The whole or any part of this property will be sold low. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

WHEREAS it is apprehended by the subscriber that the personal estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, of Prince George's county, will not be sufficient to pay all the debts due therefrom, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, that on the first Monday in October next they are requested to appear at Upper-Mariborough, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time and place it is the intention of the executor to make a proportionable division of the assets, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS J. WATERS, Executor of WILLIAM.

August 4, 1798.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to allow me an annual support, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the necessaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, August 8, 1798.

NOTICE.

FINDING generally that but little regard hath hitherto been paid to my frequent applications for the discharge of debts due me, and apprehending the like inattention would be shewn to future requests, I am resolved to spend no more time in personal solicitation; those, therefore, who are interested will please to take notice, that after the middle of next month all unsettled accounts shall be lodged with my lawyer, and suits thereon commenced without any discrimination whatever. Having declined business in Annapolis it is presumed no apology will be deemed necessary for a strict adherence to this measure. Mr. J. N. STOCKETT is fully authorized to settle accounts and pals receipts in my absence.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

July 30, 1798.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq. of London, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive and give acquittances for the same; those who do not comply with this notice within a reasonable time suits will be commenced against them. Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will be received in payment.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798.