

nourable and solid peace. No secrecy on this measure is to be observed towards the French.

All the Imperial regiments are not only to be completed, but increased in point of numbers. But as there is already a deficiency of population in the hereditary provinces, a convention takes place between the emperor and the elector of Bavaria, whereby 18,000 men from Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate, are to be distributed amongst regiments. The emperor has in Upper Austria, &c. about 90,000 men, and in the Tyrol, and former Venetian territories, 170,000 men.

Confiscation of rebel property.

Nothing can be more just than the confiscation of the property belonging to those rebels who have appeared openly in the field against their sovereign, and whose guilt has been clearly proved on a fair trial. But as the retro-active operation of any law has ever been held to militate against the fundamental principles of the constitution, great caution should be employed in extending punishment to those whose guilt, however morally evident, hath not been legally substantiated before any competent tribunal.

Under this head the case of lord Edward Fitzgerald, is to be classed; for although there is little doubt but that he took a very active part in organizing the rebellion, yet as no proof was adduced, nor any trial had, it is a very delicate question how far an act of parliament can constitutionally affect his property by retro-active operation. Should this principle be once admitted, it is impossible to say where it may stop. All who belonged to the body of United Irishmen, from the institution of that society, may be implicated, however much they may condemn their subsequent violent proceedings. This surely would be a gross departure from those mild and equitable principles which so peculiarly distinguish the law of England, and which we hope never to see violated.

August 10.

We yesterday received the Paris papers up to the 5th inclusive. Still there are no authentic accounts of the fate of Buonaparte's expedition. There is a report indeed that he had landed safely at Alexandria.—The French journalists, however, seem to have little information upon the subject. Their rumours are contradictory. The accounts which have come to this country from Leghorn and Naples have reached France, and they are jumbled with a variety of vague reports, from which it is impossible to extract any thing like satisfactory information.

It appears by letters from Alexandria indeed, that preparations had been made there for the reception of a great number of men; and from Alexandria this force is to proceed to the Red Sea, where French engineers have been constructing rafts for the voyage. All this, however, is but the revival of the news two months old from this place, or the confirmation of the conjecture respecting the destination of the Toulon expedition. At Paris it seems very generally believed, however, that Egypt, and ultimately the East-Indies, is the object of this armament. From the Paris papers there appears no grounds on which to form any opinion of the relative situation of admiral Nelson and Buonaparte.

As had been foreseen by every one, the French are determined to leave scarcely the shadow of sovereignty to the king of Sardinia. General Brune, in a letter to the Sardinian ambassador at Milan, charges that government with every kind of breach of treaty. To read this letter is sufficient to shew who are the real aggressors. It is not very likely that with his capital in the hands of a French army, and surrounded on all sides by their troops and dependencies, the Sardinian government would be guilty of an open and flagrant breach of treaty. Degraded, insulted, held up to the contempt of his own subjects by the power that effects to support his weakness, the king of Sardinia has no alternative but to abandon with spirit, a nominal sovereignty which he can no longer maintain with honour.

At Naples Garat is preparing the same fate for the king of Naples.

From the congress at Rastadt, there is no particular news; but it is stated in some of the papers, that affairs there begin to wear a tranquil aspect; and that the negotiations are on the eve of terminating in peace. On the other hand the preparations for war continue with much activity; and the Prussian minister at Vienna has of late had frequent conferences with the Imperial minister for foreign affairs. These circumstances bode not favourably to peace; unless we can bring ourselves to subscribe to the opinion expressed in a letter from Rastadt, that the interference of Prussia is merely mediatory between France and Austria.

August 14.

The letters from Rastadt in the French journals are dated two days later than those brought by the Hamburg mail. It is thought that the deputation of the Empire will take a fortnight to deliberate on the last note of the French plenipotentiaries, which was considered to be their ultimatum. These deliberations are expected to terminate in a peace between the Empire and France.

The Austrian general Clairfait died lately at Vienna, of a pulmonary complaint.

August 15.

We yesterday stopped the press, to insert a rumour of the defeat of the French fleet under Buonaparte, by admiral Nelson, said to have been received by Mr. Gerry, the American envoy. The want of all foundation for the report, justifies the doubts we expressed, and the manner in which we mentioned it.

H A L I F A X, September 15.

An ingenious mechanic has nearly finished a military caravan, capable of accommodating with ease 40

men, with room also for provisions. Several parts of the machine are convertible to different purposes, and in case of stopping, portable stabling can be annexed, and removed with dispatch. The whole, when complete, will not be larger than a common waggon. The artist has chiefly constructed it for his own amusement, and to shew his mechanical skill.

B O S T O N, September 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship Eliza, captain Odell, in 29 days from England.

By her we have received London papers to August 14th inclusive.

We are happy in announcing, that on the 10th of August Mr. Gerry arrived at Portsmouth, in England, from France.

The rebellion in Ireland was terminating rapidly—Lord Cornwallis having adopted the most humane and conciliatory measures towards the insurgents.

Mr. Gerry arrived in England, in the Sophia armed ship, and may be expected in the United States hourly.

The spirited conduct of the United States towards France has been eulogized in every part of Europe; and, if we judge from Talleyrand's last note to Mr. Gerry, has worked a due degree of contrition in the French government, at their notorious measures. An open rupture is now expected.

October 2.

Arrival of Mr. Gerry.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this harbour, the United States armed brig Sophia, Henry Goodis, commander, from Havre de Grace, last from Portsmouth, Eng. in which came passenger hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq; one of the late envoys extraordinary to the French republic. On passing the Cattle a Federal salute was fired, which was returned by that vessel—and when she anchored off the long wharf, the citizens welcomed her with three huzzas, which were answered on board the brig.—Mr. Humphreys had been set on shore in the lower harbour to proceed to Quincy, and acquaint the president of the arrival of Mr. Gerry. Mr. Pickrey, we understand, was to sail from Bourdeaux about the time Mr. G. sailed from Havre. By this arrival we are favoured with London papers to August 16.

Mr. Gerry landed about 4 o'clock, and proceeded to his seat at Cambridge, accompanied by Samuel Cooper Esq;

We understand, that after Mr. Gerry's arrival at Havre, for the purpose of embarking for the U. States, he received letters from Talleyrand, urging his return to Paris.

The spirit of our government has certainly been unexpected by the French, and appears to have operated on their policy.

Mr. Gerry did not go up to London.

Three frigates, the Concorde, the Medea and the Francois, with 1500 troops, have sailed from Bourdeaux, some for Ireland, others for West-Indies.

The yeomanry, (militia of Ireland) are disbanding. A proof the rebellion is at an end.

A Spanish frigate of 44 guns has been taken by the English.

There is nothing new respecting Buonaparte.

N E W - Y O R K, October 2.

The emperor of Russia, it appears by the latest London papers, has intimated by a proclamation, "that in consequence of the French having seized even in neutral harbours all ships laden with Russian goods, he has given orders that all French goods in Russian ports should be put under sequestration, without regard to whatever power the ships in which they may be found belong, or whoever may be the owners."

The noted Tom Paine has again taken up the pen, upon what subject, it is unnecessary to mention. Speaking of the political characters of the present day, he assimilates the *five directors* of France to the *five senses*. Tom must surely have lost some of his own senses, or he never would have made such a senseless comparison. [Lond. Paper.]

October 3.

The French directory have issued a decree, dated July 30, in which they endeavour to lay the blame of the late arbitrary captures of American and other vessels in the West-Indies on strangers and pirates.—they affect to talk of their respect for the law of nations, and for the persons and property of allied and neutral powers. The decree ordains, that more caution shall be used in the issuing of letters of marque. This decree, it is observable, is signed by Merlin, who stands accused of sharing in the plunder made by the French privateers.

[Lon. Pap.]

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 4.

YELLOW FEVER.

Though little diminution has taken place in the number of our deaths, yet the accounts of the last week mark a great decrease of new cases. From this pleasing circumstance, as well as from the large portion of the diseased that has died, the most rational hopes are indulged that the *disease is rapidly disappearing*.

But while Philadelphia has reason to rejoice other towns have before them the prospect of increasing distress. In Boston the disease has greatly increased, one hundred new cases having occurred in a few days. Wilmington is even more severely scourged than Philadelphia, eight persons dying in a day. The mortality at New-York and New-London is stationary; in Providence it has abated.

Among the liberal donations received at the hospital we notice with pleasure the receipt of 2000 dollars,

from the citizens of Baltimore, in part of the sum subscribed.

B A L T I M O R E, October 5.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from a gentleman of respectability and information in Amsterdam, who has resided in Baltimore.

"I wrote you before, that the Directory had declared they meant to preserve peace with the United States, and as lately declared they intend to continue the plunder of our vessels—to keep up the force, they have lately named a consul-general and one other consul to the United States, who in my opinion go out to complete the wicked purpose of *sedition and intrigue*. In this moment, Americans must be peculiarly guarded against emissaries; by the turn which their late intrigues have produced in the United States, they are about to adopt a new system, from which they hope more success—these agents will carry *specious* propositions, which the Directory knows cannot be received by the government of the United States; and these agents will be directed to publish them to the people, in order that it may be seen that the executive is not disposed to make friendship, and from this they look for a division between government and people—but our days of dotage are passed. Americans I am sure will never suffer themselves to be duped by foreign machinations, while their own government merits to well their affections."

A n n a p o l i s, October 11.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, to wit:

For Saint-Mary's county, John Leigh, Luke White Barber, Robert Greenwell and Raphael Nease, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, William Brogden, John Worthington, Richard Hill Harwood and Edward Hall, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Richard Mackall, Michael Tanev, Thomas Bourne and William D. Brom, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Henry Ridgely Winfield, John Gwinn, John Thomas and Upton Peace, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Elijah Merryman, Elias Brown, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. and James Carroll, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Richard Parison, Matthew Keane, Isaac Steele and Solomon Frazier, Esquires.

For Prince George's county, Thomas G. Addison, James A. Magruder, George Calvert and Allen B. Duckett, Esquires.

For the city of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, James Brown, Joseph Hopper Nicholson, Charles Frazier and Thomas Wright, Esquires.

For Charles county, Henry H. Chapman, John Parham, Thomas Buchanan and William H. McPherson, Esquires.

For Washington county, Martin Kerfner, John Celler, Ambrose Geohogan and John Buchanan, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, John L. Summers, Robert P. Magruder, Elemeleck Swearingen and George Riley, Esquires.

For Allegany county, James Cresap, of Michael, James Cresap, of Daniel, Aza Beall and John Simkins, Esquires.

For the city of Baltimore, Archibald Buchanan and William Wilson, Esquires.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a truely market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expence of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good master in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody, on September the 19th, a negro man by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to Dr. JAMES BLAKE, of George-town, he is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; his clothing is a nankeen upper jacket, swandown under jacket, white linen shirt, osnabrig trousers, blue ribbed cotton stockings, and coarse shoes, and sundry other cloaths. His master is desired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 3, 1798.

NOTICE.

It is hereby given, that from a variety of misfortunes I shall be obliged to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next general assembly, to be held at the city of Annapolis, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay. THOMAS EARLE. Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.