From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.
MONDAY, 21st November, 1796.

AUTHENTIC.

Translation of a note from the Minister of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Legation of Philadelphia.

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, now fulfils to the Secretary of State of the United States, a painful but sacred duty. He claims, in the name of American honor, in the name of the faith of Treaties, the execution of that contract which assured to the United States their existence, and which France regarded as the pledge of the most sacred union between two people, the freest upon earth: In a word he announces to the Secretary of State the resolution of a Government, terrible to its enemies, but generous to its allies.

It would have been pleasing to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary to have only to express, on the present occasion, the attachment which his government bears to the American people, the vows which it forms for their prosperity, for their happiness. His heart therefore is grieved at the circumstances which impose upon him a different task. With regret he finds himself compelled to substitute the tone of reproach for the language of friendship. With regret also his government has ordered him to take that tone; but that very friendship has rendered it indispensible. Its obligations sacred to men, are as sacred to governments; and if a friend offended by a friend, can justly complain, the government of the United States, after the undersigned minister plenipotentiary shall have traced the catalogue of grievances of the French Republic, will not be surprised to see the Executive Directory, manifesting their too just discontents.

When Europe rose up against the Republic at its birth, menaced it with all the horrors of war and of famine; when on every side the French could not calculate upon any but enemies, their thoughts turned towards America: a sweet sentiment then mingled itself with those proud sentiments which the presence of danger and the desire of repelling it produced in their hearts. In America, they saw friends. Those who went to brave tempests and death upon the ocean, forgot all dangers in order to indulge the hope of visiting that American continent, where, for the first time, the French colours had been displayed in favour of liberty. Under the guarantee of the law of nations, under the protecting shade of solemn treaty, they expected to find in the ports of the United States an asylum as sure as at home; they thought, if I may use the expression, there to find a second country. The French government thought as they did. O! hope worthy of faithful people how hast thou been deceived! So far from offering to the French the succours which friendship might have given without compromitting it, the American government, in this respect violated the letter of treaties.

The 7th article of the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, states, that French vessels of war, and those of the United States, as well as those which shall have been armed for war by individuals of the two States, may freely conduct where they please the prizes they shall have made upon their enemies, without being subject to any admiralty or other duty; without the said vessels, on entering into the harbours or ports of France, or of the United States, being liable to be arrested or seized, or the officers of those places taking cognizance of the validity of the said prizes: which may depart and be conducted freely and in full liberty to the places expressed in their commissions, which the Captains of the said vessels shall be obliged to shew: and that on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given to those who shall have made prizes upon the French or Americans; and that if they should be forced by stress of weather or the danger of the sea to enter, they shall be made to depart as soon as possible.

In contempt of these stipulations, the French privateers have been arrested in the United States as well as their prizes; the tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity or invalidity of their prizes. It were vain to seek to justify these proceedings under the pretext of the right of vindicating the compromitted neutrality of the United States. The facts about to be stated will prove that this pretext has been the source of shocking persecutions against the French privateers, and that the conduct of the Federal Government, has been but a series of violations of the 7th Article of the treaty of 1778.

On the 4th of August, 1793, a circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent to all the Collectors of the Customs. It accompanied regulations adopted by the President, prohibiting all armaments in favour of the belligerent powers. These regulations immediately acquired the force of law, and the agents of the Government, and the tribunals concurred in their execution. They gave them a retrospective effect, and caused to be seized in the ports of the United States, the armed vessels and prizes which had come in prior to that time. But even before these regulations, adopted by the President, had established any rule whatever upon the prohibition of armaments, the tribunals had already, by order of the Government, assumed the cognizance of prizes made by French vessels. (No. 1.) One of the predecessors of the undersigned protested against this, but in vain. The tribunals still continued their prosecutions.

On the 3d of December 1793, the President asked of Congress a law confirming the measures contained in the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, above mentioned (No. 2.) This law was passed the 5th June 1794. What was its result? In consequence of this law, the greater part of the French privateers have been arrested, as well as their prizes, not upon formal depositions, not upon established testimony, not upon a necessary body of proofs, but upon the simple information of the consul of one of the powers at war with the French republic, frequently upon that of sailors of the enemy powers, sometimes according to the orders of the Governors, but often upon the demand of the district attornies, who assert, upon principles avowed by the movement, (No. 3.) that their conviction was sufficient to authorise them, without complaint of regular information, to cause the privateers to be prosecuted in virtue of the law abovementioned, (No. 4)

When the Ministers of the Republic have asked justice of the Government for the vexations experienced by the privateers, in contempt of the 17th article of the Treaty, they have never been able to obtain satisfaction.

Thus, when on the 9th Fructidor, 3d year (26 August, 1794,) the predecessor of the undersigned, addressed a complaint to the Government on this subject, the Secretary of State answered, on the 3d September, 1794, by a phrase indicative of delay.

Thus, when the same Minister on the 27th Vendemaire, 3d year, (17th October, 1794,) reminded the Secretary of State of the means he had proposed to him for putting an end to the measures adopted against the French privateers; when he caused him to see that this means, which consist in requiring security from those who claimed the prizes as illegal, would prevent the enemies of the Republic from instituting so many suits, of which they themselves perceived the injustice. He obtained no other answer than that his proposition relative to securities was inadmissible.

When on the 13th Floreal, 3d year, the same minister expressed himself in these terms, in a letter to the Secretary of State; "You have alledged, sir, that the Executive of the United "State cannot interfere in the affairs of which "the tribunals have taken cognizance. In admitting this objection for all the business now "in suit, I do not the less think that your Government could, by general measures, bring "back the jurisdiction of the American tribunals, concerning prizes made by our vessels, "within the limits prescribed by our treaties, "which make part of the supreme law of the "land: It might make known that the facility "with which your Courts of Admiralty admit, "without distinction, all the chicanery which "our enemies create against us, in the present "war, is evidently contrary to the spirit of the "treaty." The Government paid no attention to these reflections and the answer of the Secretary of State merely notices the particular fact which had occasioned the note of Citizen Fauchet.

What, was the undersigned minister plenipotentiary able to obtain in the affair of the Cassius and of the Vengeance? Nothing.

The Government of the United States must have seen however by the claims which the ministers of the Republic addressed to it, and by the great number of facts, of which it has had a knowledge, how much the execution of the measures of the President and of the law of the 5th June 1794 was contrary to the 17th article of the treaty; how much the agency of the tribunals who ought not to have any cognizance of the validity or invalidity of prizes, tended to annul that article, and to deprive the Republic of the advantage which it assures to her. In fact, was it not evident, that when the powers at war with the Republic had the privilege, in virtue of the law of the 5th of June 1794, of causing to be arrested the privateers and their prizes, of detaining them in the ports of the United States, of ruining them by considerable costs, by the excessive expences which they occasioned them, they drew from that privilege an immense advantage, to the detriment of France. Doubtless it was of little import to them that sometimes the privateers obtained justice, in the last resort, if they detained the privateer for a length of time, and if they by that means sheltered from their pursuit the commerce of the enemy of France. The neutrality of the United States in this case was altogether to their advantage; and the Federal government, on seeing this state of things, should out of respect to its neutrality and to treaties, solicit from the Congress the means of conciliating the duties of the former with the obligations of the latter.

The Government very well knew how to solicit the law of the 5th of June 1794. when that law was to bear on France alone, when it gave to the tribunals, a right which has been abused, and which enables them to decide upon prizes: why, on seeing the inconveniences of this law, has it not endeavored to remedy them? Should it wait to be solicited on this head? Should it not anticipate all claims, and when those were presented by the ministers of the Republic, should it not do justice?

Besides, if the government had been impartial, as it has pretended to be, it would not have adopted that slow and circuitous mode, so favourable to the enemies of France, for deciding the cases relative to its neutrality; it would have preserved the measures proposed by Mr. Jefferson, on the 25th of June, 1793, to the minister of the Republic: these measures were simple, they were in conformity with the duties of neutrality and the interests of the Republic.

The Federal government had decided questions which interested its neutrality, upon informations furnished by the State Governors and the agents of the Republic; the prizes remained in the hands of the French Consul, until this decision took place; the stipulations of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, were not violated; and the government at the same time satisfied the obligations of duty and justice. In vain would it say, that it had not this power. Notwithstanding the law of 5th June 1794, giving to the tribunal the right of taking cognizance of cases in which neutrality had been violated, did not the President on the 31st of June, 1794, decide that the ship William, taken out of the limits of the waters of the United States, should be delivered to the captor; and on the 3d July, 1794, did he not decide that the Pilgrim had been taken in the waters of the United States, and that of course she should be given up to the owners? In these cases the President not only decided on matters, the cognizance of which had been consigned to the tribunals, but likewise gave a retrospective effect to his own decision upon the protecting line of the United States, which was not notified to the Minister of the Republic, till the 8th of November, 1793.

Not satisfied with permitting the 17th article of the treaty to be violated by its agents and tribunals, the Federal Government also suffered the English to avail themselves of advantages interdicted to them by that article. They armed in the ports of the United States, brought in and repaired their prizes, and in a word found in them a certain asylum.

Thus the English privateer Trosty, Captain Hall, was armed at Baltimore to croize against the French, and sailed notwithstanding the complaints of the Consul of the Republic. At Charleston, one Bermudian vessel, several English vessels and one Dutch vessel, from the 24th of May to the 6th June 1793, took in cannon for their defence, and sailed without opposition.

What answer did the Government give to the representations of the Minister of the French Republic in this respect? It said that the vessels sailed so suddenly, it was not able to have them arrested. But the treaty was not the less violated. Some inhabitants of the United States had aided in these illegal armaments: What measures were taken against them? Was any search made to discover them, to prosecute them? Never—and yet the Government of the United States, no sooner learned that, in consequence of an implied stipulation which the treaty of Versailles seemed to contain, the French were arming in the ports of the United States, than the most energetic orders were sent for stopping these armaments. Even citizens of the United States, were imprisoned upon suspicion that they had participated in them. The minister cannot omit citing here the following passage of a letter from the Secretary of State, Edmund Randolph, to Mr. Hammond, dated June 2d, 1794. "On a suggestion that the citizens of "the United States had taken part in the act, (he "speaks of the armaments in the United States) "one who has designated, was instantly committed to prison for prosecution: one or two others have been since named and committed in "like manner, and should it appear, that there "were still others, no measures would be spared "to bring them to justice." What more could the American Government do in favour of the English, if they had a similar treaty to that with France, and had been sole possessors of the advantages assured to her by positive stipulations?

However in contempt of these very stipulations, the Argonaut, an English ship of war, in Jan. 1795, conducted into Lynnhaven bay, the French corvette L'Esperance, which she had taken upon the coast; she there had her repaired, in order to send her on a cruise. Letters were in consequence, written by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Virginia and to Mr. Hammond. What was the result? Nothing. On the 29th of May 1795, the Federal Government had not yet done any thing positive as to the acts which produced the complaint of the minister of the Republic. The Secretary of State announced "that these "facts shall be examined, and that if they are verified the Federal Government will not be in the rear "of its obligations." To that has the reparation demanded by the Republic been limited.

What are we to think of these delays, when we see the officers of the government acting with so much activity against the French, on the slightest suspicion that they have violated the neutrality,—when in his letter of 29th April 1794, the Secretary of State answers the complaints of the English minister—"We have received no intelligence "of the particular facts to which you refer; but "to prevent all unnecessary circuity in first enquiring into them and next transmitting to this "city the result, the proper instructions will be "given to act, without further directions." How did the Federal Government conduct towards the autumn of 1794? The English frigate Terpsichore took the privateer La Montagne into the port of Norfolk. The French Vice Consul claimed the execution of the treaty, of the Governor of Virginia. The Governor answered him, that he would have the necessary investigation made, & would afterwards take the proper measures.—The predecessor of the undersigned then interposed with the Federal Government; and the Secretary of State assured him, that he wrote to the Governor of Virginia to have justice tendered. But this justice was limited to investigations made with such slowness, that 5 months after, this affair was not finished; and on the 24th Feb. 1795, the Secretary of State contented himself with sending to the predecessor of the undersigned, the dispatches of the Lt. Gov. dated 10th Oct. 1794, by which he announces, that he ordered the commandant of the militia of Norfolk to make the necessary inquiries for enabling the Executive of Virginia to render to the Republic the justice it had a right to expect. The result of these enquiries is not known. However, the fact about which the minister Fauchet complained to the Secretary of State was notorious, and painful researches were not necessary to convince himself of it. Do we not find in this proceeding a formal desire to elude the treaties, and to favour the English?

If the government of the United States had wished to maintain itself in that impartiality which its duties prescribed, if it had wished freely to execute the treaties, it would not have waited every time that the English infringed them, for the ministry to solicit its justice: Should it not have given instructions so precise, that the Governors of the States and Subaltern officers of the Federal Government might know what duties they had to fulfil, in order to maintain the execution of treaties? Why have the most energetic orders (such as the Secretary of State, Randolph mentions) been given, when the support of the neutrality inviolate in favour of the English, came in question? Why have the measures taken by the Federal Government operated with so much slowness when France was interested? Why in fine have the multiplied claims of her ministers never produced the redress of the grievances of which they complained?

When the predecessor of the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary claimed the Execution of the 17th Art. of the Treaty interdicting the entry into the American ports of English vessels which should have made prizes upon the French when he cited this simple and formal stipulation; "On "the contrary neither asylum or refuge shall be "given in the ports or harbors of France or of the "United States to vessels which shall have made "prizes of the French or Americans; and should "they be obliged to enter by tempest or danger "of the sea, all proper means shall be used to "make them depart as soon as possible?" the Secretary of State in order to avoid shutting the American ports against the English, interpreted this article in their favor. "But it would be "uncandid to conceal from you the construction "which we have hitherto deemed the true one. "The first part of the 17th article relates to "French ships of war and privateers entering our "ports with their prizes; the second contrasts "the situation of the enemies of France, by forbidding such as shall have made prizes of the "French; intimating from this connection of "the two clauses, that the vessels forbidden are "those which bring their prizes with them. It "has been considered that this section of the "treaty was impartially destined to the with-"holding of protection, or succour, to the prizes "themselves; had it been otherwise, it would "have been superfluous, to have prohibited from "sailing what they have taken in the ports of the "United States."

He said, moreover, in his letter of the 29th of May 1795—"But on the 3d of August, the President declared his construction of that treaty to "be, that no public armed vessels were thereby "forbidden from our waters, except those which "should have made prize of the people or property of France coming with their prizes." But how is it possible to find, in the stipulations of the treaty, the sense given to them by the government of the United States? This expression of the treaty, "which shall have made prizes," is general, and applies to all capturing vessels, whether they enter the ports of the United States with prizes, or enter them alone, after having made prizes. It is evident, that the government adds to the letter of the treaty in this circumstance; and is it not astonishing, that it admits a construction of the treaty, when it expects to find a meaning disadvantageous to France, and in other instances opposes all construction, when this would be favourable to the Republic. But has it the right of constructing the treaty, of changing, of its own accord, the sense of a clear and precise stipulation, without the consent and concurrence of the other contracting party? Doubtless not, especially, when, by so doing, it wounds their interests.

The Secretary of State, by the 22d article, pretends to support his construction of the 17th article. What does this 22d article contain? A prohibition of the enemies of France and of the United States from arming in the respective ports of the two powers, of selling their prizes, or of discharging all or part of their cargo there. This article, therefore, applies to the prizes; whilst the 17th applies to the capturing vessels. Did it not exist, the enemies of France, or of the United States, might send their prizes into the respective ports of the two powers, without conducting them there themselves: The 17th article, containing only a prohibitory arrangement for the capturing vessels, could not prohibit them from doing this. It was necessary then to have recourse to a formal prohibition: besides as the vessels which have made prizes on the French or Americans, are admitted into the ports of France or of the United States, in cases of tempest or dangers of the sea, they might in this case, have conceived themselves authorised to dispose of their prizes, to sell them, or to discharge their cargoes; it was necessary therefore to take this right from them in a positive manner, it was necessary to prevent them from benefiting by a stipulation made in favour of humanity: this is the end answered by the 22d article, which is not superfluous, as the Secretary of State maintains, but, on the contrary, contains a distinct stipulation from that of the 17th. It is then evident from this, that in the cases above cited by the undersigned, the stipulations of the 17th article have been violated. They have been equally so by the admission, in sundry ports, of the Thetis and Hasar frigates, which captured La Preuyante and La Raison, French storeships, and by admitting in the last instance this same ship La Raison prize to the Thetis, into the ports of the United States.

But admitting for a moment the construction gratuitously given by the Secretary of State to the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, this article has not the less been violated, when the Argonaut, which had quitted Hampton Roads in order to capture L'Esperance, was permitted to enter with that prize when the Terpsichore was suffered to bring in the privateer la Montagne. In vain were sought in the resources of a captious and false logic, the means of excusing such conduct. The facts speak; and every upright mind, not blinded by passion, will necessarily yield to their evidence. Yet the prohibitory stipulation of the admission of prizes made by her enemies, is the only advantage which France expected to enjoy, after having wrought and guaranteed the independence of the United States, at a time when she might, at the price of that very independence, have granted them less liberal conditions.

These wrongs of the American government towards the Republic, just stated by the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary will soon be aggravated by new ones. It was a little matter only to allow the English to avail themselves of the advantages of our treaty; it was necessary to assure them to them by the aid of a contract which might serve at once as a reply to the claims of France, and as peremptory motives for refusals, the true cause of which it was requisite incessantly to disguise to her under specious pretexts.

Such was the object of Mr. Jay's mission to London, such was the object of a negociation enveloped from its origin in the shadow of mistery, and covered with the veil of dissimulation. Could the executive Directory have any other idea of it, on examining its issue, on seeing all the efforts made by the American government to conceal the secret from every eye.

In his message to the Senate of the 16th April 1796, the President declared that Mr. Jay was sent to London only to obtain a redress of the wrongs done to the United States; at the same time the Secretary of State communicated to the predecessor of the undersigned, a part of the instructions to Mr. Jay, reminding him of the *intention of the American government not to deviate from its engagements with the Republic of France.* The French minister, deceived by this communication, contributed ingenuously to deceive his government. The American minister in France removed the fears of the French government as to the mission of this Envoy Extraordinary, and represented it as the only means of obtaining indemnification for the losses which the American commerce had sustained. What has this negociation produced? a Treaty of amity, and commerce which deprives France of all the advantages stipulated in a previous treaty.

In fact all that could render the neutrality profitable to England and injuries to France is contained in this treaty. Her commercial relations with the United States are entirely broken, by the abandonment of the modern public law on contraband, a law which England had consecrated in eleven treaties, and which the Americans had also consecrated in their treaties with France, Holland, Sweden and Prussia. From the new arrangements adopted by the United States with regard to England, the free carriage of the articles for the equipment and armament of vessels, is granted exclusively to that power.

(*Continued in our next.*)

WAR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

ANOTHER Mail from *Hamburgh* arrived yesterday, being the last but one of the three which were due. The most important intelligence which it contains is the narrative of the skirmishes which General MOREAU has had to sustain in his retreat. We have no accurate account however, of his losses, nor even of his true position. In one paper it is said that he has lost 16,000 men; in others that his loss has been very insignificant; and every other article respecting the march of the Armies is equally doubtful. Ulm, in one letter, is said to have been surrendered by capitulation; in another that it was abandoned by the French in the night. From all these contradictory rumours it appears that nothing precise or authentic was known to the Journalists, on the subject of this retreat, and we see only that MOREAU is in full march, with such a start of his pursuers, as to ascertain his retreat with the major part of his army; a circumstance which the great zealots in the prosecution of the war thought it impossible that he should effect.

The Vienna Gazette contains a number of details from Italy, in which we are given to understand that WURMSER's situation was much less disastrous than the French papers announced it to be. Private letters from *Bremen*, state various reports of a defeat suffered by BUONAPARTE, in one he is said to be killed, in another to be a prisoner; but the whole of the story, in all its versions, has so little character of probability, as to be entitled to no credit.

The position of general Bournonville is so strong, and his army is so much reinforced, that the Journals say he is beginning hostile operations; but no movement has as yet taken place. The Archduke was on the 1st instant at Graben.

[*Morning Chronicle.*]

Yesterday morning arrived a Courier from Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, at Naples and also the second of the three Mails that were due from *Hamburgh*, with letters from thence of the 7th inst.

It will be recollected, that the last letters from General Buonaparte were dated the 6th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of his army to the 25th ult. They merely respected the events which had taken place near *Mantua*, but did not allude to any thing that had passed in the Tyrolese, or in the vicinity of *Trent*. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette only regards General Wormser's operations to the 13th; there is of course no mention made of the battle of *St. George*, which happened on the 14th, near the gates of Mantua, and the result of which, according to the French General's account, forced General Wormser to take refuge in that fortress which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has not, however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advises from Naples, it appears that Field Marshal Wurmser made sorties from *Mantua* on the 21st, 22d, and 23d ult. and attacked and defeated the French on each of those days near *Due Castelli* and *Roverbella*, between *Mantua* and *Vicenza*, which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. These events evidently shew that the Austrian army in and near *Mantua* is by no means in that distressed situation in which Buonaparte's official report asserted it to be; and that we may still hope to receive ere long, some satisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.

The States of Hungary, in their Assembly have undertaken to furnish the Sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horses, money, and provisions, as they are capable of procuring. In the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal Diet.

The news of the arrival of a Russian army on our frontiers is confirmed, but no use will as yet be made of it; it may, for some time to come be considered as an Imperial corps of reserve.

Another loan on notes, bearing 5 per cent interest, is ordered to be levied on the Hereditary States, for the military services of the year 1797. The Imperial Letters Patent, issued for that purpose, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas notwithstanding all our cares and all our efforts, we still find ourselves under the most disagreeable necessity of opposing very numerous armies to the avowed designs of the enemy, whose maintenance and other incidental and vast expences, cannot be solely defrayed out of the ordinary revenues of the State, &c."

The Court of London has sent three millions sterling, which have already been drawn from several banking houses.

It is in agitation, at present, to send General Mack to the army in Italy. Eighteen battalions of troops have already been voluntarily raised by the Hungarians, and sent to the armies. They have offered to raise eighteen battalions more for the same purpose.

Within these few days 9000 Croats and 3000 recruits have passed our neighbourhood, mostly in waggons, to join Generals Nauendorff and Latour. Similar considerable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol. The Vienna corps of volunteers is also organizing with the greatest speed, and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our taylors have made the uniforms for this corps gratis. The Archduchess Christina and her consort, Duke Albert, of Saxe Teschen, have given another voluntary contribution of 60,000 florins towards the expences of the war.

HAGUE, Oct. 1.

Couriers from General Bournonville succeed each other, and demand money, forage, and provisions for the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Our Government has already sent him 600,000 florins, and the most active measures are taking to send him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with necessaries are already on the road. It is said General Bournonville has desired the Directory to appoint General Pichegru to the command of the army in his stead.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

Mr. HOBART brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

The Resolutions, That 120,000 seamen be employed for the sea service for the year 1797 at 4l. per man, per month, were read and agreed to.

The House agreed to go into a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next, to consider further of a supply to be granted to his Majesty, and of Ways and Means for raising the Supplies.

HAGUE, Oct. 4.

"The day before yesterday the Portuguese Minister Chevalier D'ARANJO, set out for *Paris* to negociate a peace for *Portugal*, attended by M. DE BRITTO, Secretary of Legation, who had brought him his final instructions.

"A most alarming desertion prevails among those Dutch troops who are on their march to join the Army of the Sambre and Meuse. The number of the deserters amounts already to 800 men.

"Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the English block up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

"In the course of last week 700 workmen were discharged from the dock-yards at Amsterdam, and 400 from those at Rotterdam.

"A great number of cotton-manufacturers at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the Convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of English goods. The petitioners state, among other observations, that they, for their own part, could remove their manufactories to other countries, but that in this case a great many families whom they had been able to support, would be thrown into the utmost misery.

LONDON, Oct. 14 to 18.

Lord Malmesbury, with his suite, left town on Saturday noon, and slept that night at the Earl of Darnley's seat, near Rochester distant only thirty miles from London. This is but slow progress for the Ambassador of Peace! It is some consolation, however to know that he has actually set out.

A whole week has elapsed without our receiving a printed newspaper from France,—and it is perfectly understood that the French Government has stopped the intercourse. Whether this is done to prevent our hearing any account of the misfortunes which they apprehend on the Rhine; or to keep from the knowledge of the French, as communication is reciprocal, the preparations for our embassy, we know not, but in either case it argurs ill to the success of the negociation.

For if they are unwilling to permit the communication to be open, they will hardly suffer Lord Malmesbury to remain in France; since a degree of intercourse must take place while he resides as our accredited Minister in Paris. We have no doubt but that Mr. Pitt will furnish them with a speedy pretence for sending him back, *re infecta*.

Three hundred horses are at *Calais*, appointed to escorte Lord MALMESBURY and his State in safety to *Paris*.

The tendency of Mr. Pitt's Motion to be made this day in the House of Commons, concerning the threatened Invasion, will most likely be to propose measures of additional internal defence and preparation. The proposal will be of much the same nature with the plan of an universal *arming of the people*, which was adopted by Lord Shelburne when he began his Negociations for Peace in the year 1782: the present plan intended by Mr. Pitt however, will be of no such extensive operation; nothing more being in contemplation, than an increase of the Militia in those Counties which are not rated in proportion to their present populousness.

We find in the Paris Papers, that the Representative HARDY lately asserted in the Library of the Legislative Body, that at least 100 Members of the Councils were provided either with powers or Letters of Grace by LOUIS XVIII, and that if unexpectedly seals should be put on their papers, the original documents would be found. The 100 Members he alluded to belong all to the new third. On the other hand, such Journals as are attached to the new third, assure us, that the Deputies of the *Mountain*, with the Abbe SIEYES (or *Seide*, as he is now called) at the head of them have plotted a plan, tending to cause the son of the late *Egalite* to be appointed *Provincial Dictator*. However this may be, it is certain that the Jacobins by no means despair of regaining their former preponderance by means of new commotions, and that all good citizens fear they may succeed, through the weakness which Government shows in all matters which concern them.

Accounts from *Britaney*, received by the way of Jersey, state, that General HOCHE, having been ordered by the DIRECTORY to march to the Frontiers, with the troops he commanded in that province, met a formal opposition on their part, either because they insisted, by way of a preliminary condition, that their pay should be discharged in specie, or that they were tired of a war which is evidently contrary to the well being of the nation, and merely to the private advantage of those who hold the reins of Government. General HOCHE, little accustomed to such a resistance, advanced at the head of the *Gens d'Armerie* to force the corps which was under marching orders to put itself in motion; but the soldiers persisted in their revolt, and killed several of the *Gens d'Armerie*.

Some of the last Paris Papers mentioned a revolt of the garrison of *Brest*, which was quelled by a promise that the troops should henceforth receive their pay in specie.

It is reported that the Court of Portugal has found itself obliged to prohibit our ships of war from carrying any more prizes belonging to the Spaniard's into Lisbon.

The Spanish CONSUL took his departure from England on Tuesday last. The AMBASSADOR still remains for instructions from his Court.

By the Corunna mail of Friday, it appears that the 11,000 men stipulated for by the late treaty with France, were on their march for Italy, to reinforce the army of Buonaparte; and a fleet about to sail towards Leghorn and Genoa, for the protection of the Spanish against the British cruisers.

Several of the principal Manufactorers in the towns of Abbeville and Amiens, in France, have been recently purchased by English and American adventurers.

NORFOLK, Nov. 19.

The Embargo continued on all British vessels: the Spanish subjects have been called on to give in a list of the British property in their possession, and orders given that it should remain in their hands till they received farther instructions. The debts due to the British merchants residing in Spain are embargoed, and themselves ordered to pay what they were owing in that country. These steps were supposed to have taken place in consequence of the embargo laid on Spanish bottoms in England at the time of the sailing of the Spanish fleet which convoyed admiral Richery from Cadiz. The general opinion (both of Spanish and British subjects) was that war between the two countries was inevitable, as also between Portugal and and Spain; as 40,000 Spanish troops had marched to the frontiers. The officers of the British government were preparing to leave the country.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.

On Friday afternoon, several coals of fire, wrapped in an oil'd paper, with some combustables, were thrown into the cellar of Mr. Pascal N. Smith—it made a considerable smoke, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious consequence.

On Sunday forenoon, a mulatto boy was seen to throw something into the cellar of Frederic De Peyster while he was at church. Mr. De Peyster on his return, found a coal wrapped in a piece of oiled linnen cloth, in his cellar—part on the floor, and part on a box. A place was burnt to a small extent, but the fire had gone out. Had the fire proceeded half an inch farther, it would have reached a quantity of paper and nothing could have saved the house. The cellar had in it a quantity of gin. The mulatto boy was afterwards seen to pass the house and look into the cellar. The nurse called to him to stop, he ran off, and could not be overtaken.

These daring attempts demand great vigilance, or we may share the fate of Charleston.

November 26.

By intelligence this day from France via Philadelphia, it appears that Moreau has defeated the Austrians, with a heavy loss. This is a balance, or more for the advantage gained by the Austrians near Munich. The Archduke had detached a body of 15,000 troops to meet Moreau in front: This is precisely what we expected. Should the Austrians be again defeated, the remainder of their army will be in a perilous situation. Should they defeat the French, the latter will soon be driven over the Rhine.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.
BEFORE T. ROBINSON, Esq.

Yesterday a man, of the name of Dowling, was convicted by the magistrate for wearing hair powder without having taken out a certificate. The man being a hair dresser, urged in his defence, that in dressing gentlemen, it was customary for him to clean his hands from the pomatum by rubbing them to his hair, and that the powder, which he used in the course of his business, unavoidably fallen his head. This not being deemed sufficient to cancel the information, and the magistrate, at the same time taking into consideration the man's family, mitigated the penalty to ten pounds.

November 30.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation, declaring the following persons electors of President and Vice President.

Thomas Mc'Kean, Jacob Morgan, James Boyd, Peter Muhlenberg, Joseph Heister, William Mc'Clay, James Hanna, John Whitehill, William Irvine, Abraham Smith, John Piper, John Smilie, William Brown, Robert Coleman, and Samuel Miles.

Algiers, and capture of American vessels.

Captain Couper brings the melancholy intelligence that the Algerine treaty has not been fully complied with; in consequence of which, the ship Betsey of Boston, and two American schooners had been captured by them and carried into Algiers. A letter was received at Malaga on the 2d of October, from Mr. Barlow at Algiers, mentioning the above, and desiring that it might be made as public as possible that the Algerines were again capturing the Americans.

BOSTON, November 29.
LETTERS from LONDON

Which mention the Negociation about to take place between *England* and *France*, do not speak with confidence of its restoring PEACE. Some think it will not effect any thing of consequence. Others imagine it *may* produce a suspension of hostilities for the Winter.

One letter of October 8, which mentions the probability of a Spanish and English war, observes, "It is even said, that Orders are issued for detaining all Neutral vessels bound to Spanish ports—of course, *America* will not enjoy that advantage from the war which her situation may have led her to expect."

Extract of a private letter from London.

The Admiralty has issued an order, for enquiring into the conduct of Capt. PIGOT, who so wantonly insulted and abused Capt. JESUP; and it is said, if the facts are proved as related to them by their own Minister, Mr. LISTON, they are determined to make an example of Capt. PIGOT.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth, were prorogued on Saturday last, to the last Wednesday in January. The question in the House of Representatives, on the expediency of repealing the Act authorising Electors to fill up vacancies which may happen in their own Body, was determined by yeas and nays, 57 to 41.

NORTHAMPTON, December 7.

DIED, at Hatfield, on the 2d inst Mrs. Martha Cowl, wife of Mr. Eleazer Cowl, in the 79th year of her age.——About the same time, Mrs. Keziah Cowl, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Cowl, aged upwards of 80 years.

ERATUM—In the 4th line of the 2d paragraph of the Governor's Second Message to the Legislature, in the first page of this paper—for *important*, read *impartial*.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their friends and customers, that they have imported from Europe in the last vessels, and are now opening at their store, a large and universal assortment of

Hard Ware Goods.

The particulars being much too numerous for an advertisement, they can only say, they have all kinds Sadlers Ware, Carpenters, Joiners, Masons, Shoemakers and Husbandry tools,—

Hangings,	Horsemens and Infantry Sword Blades,
Hinges,	Spice and Coffee Mills,
Latches,	Japand Trays, Waiters, Baskets and Canisters,
Locks,	Quart and pint Jacks,
Bolts,	Princess Metal and Brass Candlesticks,
Knives and Rasors,	Iron and Japan'd, do.
Shears and Scissars,	Old Sable and Swedes Iron, per ton,
Files and Rasps,	German and Blistered Steel—
Handles and Escutcheons,	ALSO, Tea, Chocolate, Rice, Indigo, Cinamon, Allspice & Pepper, Salt, &c. &c.
Shovels and Tongs,	THEY have likewise an extensive assortment of Crockery Ware, of all kinds,
Tacks, Brads and Clouts,	A variety of Paper Hangings.
Screws, and	A large quantity of London Pewter.
Saws of all kinds,	An assortment of European & India Goods, which will be sold uncommonly low for Cash, or approved credit.
Sad Irons,	
Brass Kettles and Skillets,	
Iron and Copper Tea-kettles,	
Brass Skimmers,	
English Cart and Waggon Boxes,	
Anvils and Vices,	
Warming and Frying Pans,	
Best English Shovels,	
Crown Window Glass, all sizes,	
Chafing Dishes,	
Mill and Crosscut Saws,	
Horsemens Pistols, with Iron and Brass Barrels,	

They sincerely thank such of their customers as have made them punctual payment; and inform those who have neglected it, that their accounts which are of one year standing, if not very speedily paid, will indiscriminately be sued to January Court.

Northampton, Dec. 1st, 1796.

Jonathan Lyman,

HAS just received at his store in Charlemont, a general assortment of EUROPEAN & WEST INDIA GOODS.

Charlemont, 30th November 1796.

Take Notice.

TO BE SOLD, a Tenement in Conway, in the County of Hampshire, about one hundred rods north of the Meeting House, standing contiguous to and near the intersection of the two great Roads, which run North and South & East and West, through said town, with about two acres of good land—on which is likewise, a good Store, a convenient Black-Smith's Shop, and a fine Tan-Yard and Tan House constantly supplied with plenty of water, from a never failing source, by means of aqueducts, wrought and beded, by approved Workmen, and is as good a stand for either of the occupations above alluded to as any in these Parts. The House is large and convenient, and well supplied likewise with water without drawing or pumping, and is in addition to all the rest, very commodious for an Inn. Likewise a fine Orchard consisting of about four acres, half a mile distant. Also if the purchaser (if any appears) should chuse, he may be accommodated with five acres of pasturing not far distant—all upon very reasonable terms and an indisputable title given by

ASA FRARY.

Conway, Nov. 16. 1796.

TAKEN up, on the 21st Nov. last, a black Mare, with a bay Colt,—the mare has a star in her forehead, one white hind foot, natural trotter. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH BARTLETT.

Southampton, Dec. 7 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber a two year old brindle STEER, with a white face. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take him away.

LUKE DAY.

Northampton, December 1. 1796.

THE subscriber gives public notice, that she is appointed Administratrix, on the Estate of Charles Brown, late of Belchertown, Deceased, and therefore, requests the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims for a settlement. Debtors are also requested to call and settle their accounts immediately with her, at her house in Belchertown.

HANNAH BROWN, Administratrix.

Nov. 3 1796.

FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE;
PRICE 24/. PER GROSS—2/3 PER DOZEN, AND 3 SINGLE.

Beers's Almanack for 1797;

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations; Conjunctions; Eclipses; Judgment of Weather; rising and setting of the Planets; length of days and nights; Courts, &c. Also,—the character of Dick Wildgoose; account of lazy Charles; the Whimsical Sailor; the power of Love, Mirth and Money; the Pumpkin and Paddy; account of a man *going to the Leeward*; curious Advertisement of Bartholomew O'Flaherta; Jonathan's Courtship; friendly advice to the industrious poor, or how to make much of little, in times of scarcity; Consolation for an Old Bachellor; a variety of amusing Anecdotes—A table, shewing the value of any number of cents in Lawful money, from one to one hundred; a table shewing the value of any number of Pence from one penny to six shillings, in cents and milles; a table shewing the value of English and Portuguese Gold, in dollars, cents and milles, throughout the United States—Value of French and Spanish Gold in dollars, cents and milles; Tide Table for New-Haven; Table of interest at per cent, &c.

Also, THOMAS'S Almanack.