

Foreign News.

RASTADT,
April 26.

The army of Mentz, under the command of Gen. Hatry, is called the *Army of Execution of the Empire*, a circumstance which excites here much attention and sensation.

The apprehensions entertained of a rupture between France and Austria daily encrease, and we are extremely anxious to learn how the accident at Vienna has been taken up by the Directory. The French are collecting a great force in Switzerland; and on the other hand the Austrians are marching troops towards the neighbourhood of the small discontented Cantons, in case of a breach, Switzerland may probably be the scene of this new contest. Another insidious appearance is, that the Ambassador Bernadotte, now here, and the Imperial minister pay each other no visits, though they live together in the Castle. At the same time, it is to be observed, that an Austrian courier passed through Rastadt for Paris, almost as soon as the French secretary of Legation, Freville. The day before yesterday Bernadotte received an extraordinary courier from Vienna, dispatched to him by some foreign ambassador there, in consequence of which he immediately sent off his adjutant, Malchisey, a native of Poland, to Paris.

May 4.

This morning the Imperial Commissioners demanded of the French Plenipotentiaries to know the reason for their long silence, which had been maintained for nearly a fortnight, and which was so contrary to the impatient desire which they had always manifested for the conclusion of Peace.

The French Minister answered, that the delay was occasioned by the necessity of discussing the eighteenth article, which demanded a ripened reflection; and that this day or to-morrow they should send their answer.

CASSEL,
April 29.

The following extract of a letter from citizen Bernadotte, the French ambassador to the Court of Vienna, to citizen Bacher, minister at Regensburg, was communicated by the French embassy here for insertion in the journal of this place:

"Vienna, April 14.

"I had caused a small tri-coloured flag to be hoisted before the door of my house in order to supply the place of the arms of the Republic, which I had not yet got ready. About seven o'clock in the evening an enflamed populace, the blind instruments of a few miscreants, assembled under my window, and vented curses and imprecations against the national colours, in vain I came down stairs and endeavoured to prevail upon them to desist: persons calling themselves the agents of the police, induced them to remain, by the inactivity of their conduct, and appeared to secure them with impunity. From threats they soon proceeded to actions, and a shower of stones broke all my windows to pieces. An armed force, more than sufficient to keep the insurgents in check, and even to drive them off, appeared, but remained unconcerned spectators of these disorders, and then inactively inflamed this infuriated mob to the highest pitch of excess. They broke open the gates of my house, and rushed into the Court, with loud cries of death and destruction to every Frenchman. We expected to be put to death: but our last moments would have been terrible to the miscreants who should have attempted our lives, for we were determined to sell them dearly. Three villains rushed up stairs; three pistol bullets fired by my servants punished them for their impetuosity. They vented their fury upon the carriages and other property in the court, which they treated as their own. At last, after we had been five hours left at the mercy of these assassins, a detachment of cavalry, which had been on the spot for a considerable time, was ordered to act. Our court and the places in the neighbourhood of the house were very soon cleared. As the laws of nations and the dignity of the French Republic were thus outrageously attack-

ed in my person, and no disposition appeared to repair this violation in a suitable manner, I am determined to go to Rastadt, there to wait the commands of the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Meanwhile, I flatter myself that a breach between the two nations is not the necessary consequence of this disgraceful event, and that Francis II. when he is more accurately informed of the circumstances, will give the French Republic that satisfaction, which it is entitled to demand.—Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) "BERNADOTTE."

P A R I S.

May 2.

The Prince of Peace, and his wife have taken leave of the King and Queen of Spain, and retired into Grenada.

The assassination of Jean Bon St. Andre, by the Dey of Algiers, announced in an Italian Paper, is improbable in itself, and has not been considered by any letters received by the Directory.

May 6.

Buonaparte has certainly quitted Paris in the night between the 3d and 4th instant. It is certain that he is gone for Toulon; but no mention is now made of the expedition to England. His object is to effect an union with the Spanish fleet.

Of the three American Envoys who were here, Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall have departed; the third, Mr. Gerry, remains, as it appears to the Directory that his powers are less limited than those of his colleagues.

H A L I F A X. July 28.

By the Princess Royal Packet, Capt. Skinner, which arrived here since our last, we have received London papers to the 9th ult.

The sailing of Buonaparte from Toulon, mentioned in our last, we find confirmed—but his destination yet remains a secret.

The troubles in Ireland have encreased to an alarming height—large bodies of the deluded clans have assembled, and begin to assume a more formidable and regular appearance than hitherto—but government is well supported by the regular troops and militia, and little doubt is entertained, but those disturbers of the public peace will soon rue their temerity.

Pillage and destruction are still the "ORDER OF THE DAY" in France; but some recent advices indicate a disposition to oppose this system of ravage.—The Emperor, alarmed at their encreasing demands and rapacity, has ventured once more to refuse his coincidence.—A permanent treaty has just been concluded between Russia and Prussia; and Sweden and Denmark are said to be arming for the defence of their commerce respectively.

A letter from Jeremie informs that his Majesty's forces have taken Tiberon, Plymouth, and one other Post, and were in full march for Aux Cayes.

It is confidently asserted in the American papers, that the French West-India colonies seriously meditate a revolt from the Republican Government; and that hopes are entertained, this stroke will be struck immediately on the rupture between America and France being confirmed.

A late publication on the French finances, states the expences of that Government to exceed its revenue by more than a million of livres per day.

A convoy of 200 sail, with a reinforcement of 2,000 troops, are said to have arrived at Martinico, from England.

An act authorizing the President of the United States to grant *Special Commissions* against French, or pretended French vessels, passed Congress on Tuesday the 3d of July.—In consequence of which fresh instructions are said to have been given to—"all armed vessels of war, belonging to the United States, to take, destroy, sink, or bring into port, all armed vessels belonging to the French; and inviting those citizens attached to the good of their country, to fit our private vessels of war, &c. to cruise against those piratical disturbances of mankind."

A part of this act relates to recaptures, and points out the method of ascertaining the salvage in those cases.

The St. JOHN GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

Since our last arrived two Mails from England.—By these we are furnished with London papers to the 8th June, from which the preceding Advices are selected.

The London papers further state,—That the KING of PRUSSIA will not accede to the demands of the French, that the French residing at Vienna have been ordered to quit that capital; and that a part of the French army has been ordered to march from the coast towards the Rhine, to hasten by their presence, the negotiations at Rastadt, the invasion of England having been abandoned for the present.—The Greek Provinces are stated to be in a state of insurrection, and the Turkish troops to have been defeated in two battles by the rebel Bashaw.—That it was reported, that the British squadron under the command of Rear-Adml. Nelson had completely defeated the French fleet which is supposed to have sailed from Toulon; but no such intelligence has been received at the Admiralty.—That the army which the French are assembling in Switzerland, will amount to no less than 70,000 men.—That letters from Turin announce that the Country is ruined by the insurgents, and that a strong column of them is advancing into the heart of the country, who are joined by numbers of the regular troops;—and that 6000 Monks expelled from Rome, have met with the most gracious reception in the Sardinian territories, on the recommendation of the King. They gain their livelihood by selling eggs at sols a piece.

A new and sweeping definition of contraband has been given by VICTOR HUGUES.—Being asked by an American Captain what he considered as contraband? He replied, "every thing that was worth taking."

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments, &c. &c.—

Timothy Wetmore, Esq. to be *Register of Deeds and Wills for Queen's County*, in the room of Thomas Wetmore, resigned; and,

Thomas Wetmore, Esq. to be a *PUBLIC NOTARY* in this City.

Circuits.

The Circuit Courts will be held in King's County on Wednesday the 19th of September—in Queen's County on Monday the 24th, and in Sunbury on Thursday the Twenty-seventh.

Marine Journal.

SUNDAY, July 29.—Arrived Sloop *Betty*, Packet, *Eurett*, from *Di. by*.
—Schooner *Friendship*, *Seally*, from *Windsor*.

July 30—Schooner *Neptune*, *Butler*, from *New-York*.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.—Sailed *Sch'r Wanton*, *Hutchcock*, for *Windsor*.

In the Packet came passenger the Right Reverend Bishop of *NOVA-SCOTIA*.

The ship *Carleton*, Capt. Hamilton of this Port was lost at or near *Jamaica (W. I.)*; but happily all on board were saved.

FOR SALE,

AN Excellent Tract of Land lying on the Northwesterly branch of the River *Oromocto*, in the County of *Sunbury*; containing four hundred and fifty acres of good *Intervale* and *Upland*, being one half of a Tract formerly belonging to *Doctor Ambrose Sharman*—on which is the most commodious place for erecting Mills of any now unoccupied in the Province, with a sufficiency of water at all seasons, and plenty of fine *Timber* adjacent—Also, a very valuable *Herring Fishery*, where thousands of barrels may be taken in a season.

For particulars enquire of *ISRAEL PERLEY*, Esquire, at *Maugerville*, or of *WILLIAM BUCHANAN* the proprietor, near *Saint Andrews*.

N. B. The above Land will be sold entire, or one half only, as may best accommodate the Purchaser.

ERRATA.

Our readers are requested to correct an error which appeared in our Gazette of the 20th July.—In the List of *York County Subscriptions*, instead of 30 days pay of the Officers of the *New-Brunswick Regiment*, read *Thirteen*.

FREDERICTON, 28th July, 1798.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR is pleased to direct the Twenty second section of "an Act for the better regulating the MILITIA in New-Brunswick" to be published in the public News-papers of the Province, in order that no person may plead ignorance; And His EXCELLENCY requests the respective Brigadiers to give the necessary orders to the commanding Officers of the Regiments under their command to be particular in enforcing the same where it may be found necessary.

H. W. HAILES,
Adj. General,
N. B. Militia.

"AND be it further enacted, That in case of any emergency, any arms or accoutrements shall be furnished to any person belonging to the Militia in this Province, by Government, by reason of such person shall not have had it in his power before that time to have provided the same for himself; if in any such case any person so furnished with arms or accoutrements by Government shall sell or dispose of the same or any part thereof, or shall convey or cause the same or any part thereof to be conveyed out of the Province, or shall convey or cause the same or any part thereof to be conveyed on board any boat, ship or vessel with intent to have the same carried out of the Province, every person so offending, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of *Ten Pounds*, to be recovered upon conviction before any one Justice of the Peace upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, and levied by warrant of distress and sale of the offender's goods, rendering the overplus if any, after deducting the costs and charges of such distress and sale, to the offender, one half of which penalties shall be to the use of the Poor of the town or parish where the offence shall be committed, the other half to the person who shall prosecute for the same; and for want of effect whereon to levy such fine, such offender shall be imprisoned not exceeding Six nor less than Three months."

Seamen's Journals,

NEATLY PRINTED AND STITCHED IN MARBLE COVERS,
May be had at J. Ryan's Printing-Office.

James Codner,

Has received by the Ship *CROW-ISLE*, and Brig *SMYRNA* from London,

A VARIETY OF
MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

PRINTED calicoes & chintzes,	Powder and shot,
Shawls and handkerchiefs,	Paints and oil,
Copper plate and chintz furniture,	Spicery,
4-4 & 7-8 Irish linens,	Saltpetre,
Russia and English sheetings,	Loaf sugar,
Raven's duck and oznaburys,	Hylon,
Table cloths and towelling,	Souchong,
Checks & stripes,	Green and Bohea,
Bandanna & printed handkerchiefs,	Pimento,
British and India muslins,	Pepper,
Cambries & lawns,	Mustard,
Ladies' Morocco shoes and sandals,	Ginger,
Sadlery,	Figs, almonds and raisins,
Ironmongery,	Caraway seed,
Hardware and cutlery,	Capers,
Window glass and nails,	Florence oil in flasks,
	Vinegar,
	Soap, starch and blue,
	Madeira, Sherry,
	Lisbon and Port Wines in pipes and quarter-casks, and by the gallon.

Saint John, July 20th, 1798.

Flour & Corn,

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber.

JULY 27th, J. RYAN.