

FRANCE.

P A R I S,
Nov. 4.

The secret articles of the Treaty concluded with the Emperor, have already been put in execution, the Austrians have already evacuated Mayence, which our troops have taken possession of.

Trouwé, ex-député Editor of the Monitor, at present, Secretary of Legation, at Naples, will exercise there the functions of "Charge des affaires" of the Republic, while Treillard will be employed in the congress at Rastadt.

All the Journals received from the departments are filled with details of the Civic festivals of which the peace with the Emperor is the object, an event which has been celebrated throughout the Republic by illuminations and other splendid demonstrations of public joy.

DECREES of 5th BRUMAIRE, 6th YEAR.
26th Oct. (O. S.)

The Executive Directory, considering that the Queen of Portugal, in place of sending a ratification pure and simple of the treaty of Peace concluded with the Executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic, the 23d Thermidor, 5th year; in the delay of two months fixed by the said Treaty, has put her forts and principal places into the hands of the English army—

Decree as follows:

The Treaty between the French Republic and Queen of Portugal, concluded the 23d Thermidor, 5th year, and not ratified on the part of the said Queen of Portugal, is considered as not having happened.

The Minister of Foreign Relations is charged to notify to M. d'Arango Dazvedo, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Portugal, to retire without delay from the Territory of the Republic.

(Signed)

REVELLIER LEPEAUX, Prefdt.
LA GARDE, Sec'y. Gen.

Decree of 5th Brumaire, 6th year.
(26th October, 1797.)

The Executive Directory decree as follows:

I. There shall assemble without delay upon the coasts of the Ocean, an army which shall take the name of "Army of England."

II. The Citizen General Buonaparte is named General in Chief of this army.

It shall be provisionally commanded by Citizen Desaix, General of Division, who for this purpose shall go immediately to Rennes.

III. The Minister of War is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of Laws.

(Signed)

REVELLIER LEPEAUX, Prefdt.
LA GARDE, Sec'y Gen.

The court of Portugal will expiate its strange blindness and servile condescension to the declared enemy of the repose of Europe. Already an army of 30,000 is destined to attack her. The general is designated who is to command; and in a few months, perhaps, the Portuguese government will disappear from Europe, or think itself too happy to submit to conditions much more burdensome than those it has refused to ratify.

Buonaparte has a squadron of 12 ships of the line, in the Adriatic. And from Tuscany they write, that ten English ships of the line are sent to join the Neapolitan fleet, to contest the empire of the Venetian Gulf.

Nov. 5.

The congress of Rastadt will open the 1st of Dec. Gen. Berthier will immediately repair thither in order to remit to Buonaparte the treaty of peace with the Emperor, definitively ratified by the legislative body. Our Government waits the ratification of the court of Vienna, in order to solemnly proclaim the Peace.

Nov. 9.

It is said, that the Count De Cobenzel is on his journey to Paris, as Ambassador from the Imperial Court, to the French Republic.

The Court of Naples threatens to make a division in the South of Italy, if a General Peace is not concluded soon. The Pope too, is still watched by the French.

BOURDEAUX,
Nov. 11.

It is false says the Rédacteur, that the Cabinet of London has sent a Commissioner to the Executive Directory.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Dutch Admiral Story is said to have been arrested at the Hague.

The French and Venetian fleets have sailed for Toulon. The Dutch Admirals, on Saturday, accompanied by Earl Howe and Lord Duncan, attended at the Admiralty, and were introduced to Earl Spencer.

On Saturday at one o'clock, Admiral De Winter, in company with his Vice Admiral, and M. Vandyk, a Dutch merchant, paid a visit to the Bank of England, in order to review the different offices. Several of the Directors, who were apprized of their intention, were at the Bank for the purpose of attending them through the various departments. The multitude received them with unbounded plaudits wherever they went.

Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson is so far recovered from the loss of his arm, that he will hoist his flag on board the first ship which is ready to receive him.

KING'S SPEECH.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, November 2.

THE King at two o'clock came to St. James's Palace, from whence his Majesty went in the usual state to the house of Peers, to open the session of Parliament by a speech from the Throne.

On his Majesty's leaving the house, the speech he had just delivered was read by the Lord Chancellor, in his place, and afterwards by the clerk.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"IT is a matter of great concern to me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ, since I last met you in Parliament, to restore to my subjects the blessings of Peace, on secure and honourable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

"The declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every step has been taken on my part, which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of peace; and that the long delay and final rupture of the negotiation, are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, the unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition of those with whom we have to contend, and, above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms.

"I have the fullest reliance, under the blessing of Providence, on the vigor and wisdom of your Councils, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage, of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interest, and determined to show themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve.

"Compelled as we are, by the most evident necessity, to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake.

"During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits.

"The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed; my troops of every description, have acquired fresh claims to the esteem and admiration of their country; and the repeated successes of my navy over all our different enemies, have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victory with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

"No event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits, which, in the course of the present war, have raised to a pitch, hitherto unequalled, the naval glory of the country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The state of the war, joined to the happy consequences of our recent success, will I trust, admit of some diminution of expense, consistently with the vigorous efforts which our situation indispensably requires. In considering what may be the best mode of defraying the heavy expense which will still be unavoidable, you will, I am persuaded, bear in mind that the present crisis presents every mo-

tive to animate you to the most effectual and spirited exertions; the true value of any temporary sacrifices, which you may find necessary for this purpose, can only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of supporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy that while we retain an ardent desire for the conclusion of peace on safe and honorable terms, we possess the means as well as the determination to support with vigor this arduous contest, as long as it may be necessary for maintaining the safety, and independence of these kingdoms.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct.

"The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe. These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend."

NEW-LONDON,

January 3.

The Directory received two couriers from Italy the beginning of October—supposed to bring the final decision of the parties at Udina, but nothing had transpired. Adjutant-General Devaux wrote from that place, that the army of Italy bore the most imposing attitude. One hundred thousand men, ready at the sound of the drum to fly to victory. He adds, "within a month I shall write from Vienna."

A letter from Semlin, mentions that the disturbances increase in Turkey, and that the rebels threaten the capital of the empire.

The Bashaw of Belgrade has received orders to restore to the subjects of the Emperor, all merchandize taken from them, on occasion of certain disputes, demanding only a trifling indemnification from the owners; and also he is prohibited from giving shelter to the subjects of the Emperor, who may have taken refuge in the Turkish territories, and enjoined to treat the Germans in all circumstances, with distinction.

A conclusion has been drawn from these orders, that a good understanding subsists between the Ottoman and the two Imperial Courts.

At Rouen, the young men of the requisition are daily arrested, and compelled to join their standards.

The 22d September the anniversary of the foundation of the republic, happened to be a clear and pleasant day at Paris—On which circumstance it was observed that "God is a Republican."

Dumas, member of the Council of Elders, has arrived at Hamburg.

The following is the state of the French force in Italy.

Thirty-six thousand foreign troops distributed in different places.

Eighty thousand French troops in the Grand Army.

Three thousand Cisalpine troops, eight thousand Poles, six thousand Genevese.—In addition ten thousand men from Piedmont are expected. From 40 to 50,000 Italian patriots are organized into national guards, well equipped, and full of fire and patriotism.

From Graz, we have the following statement of the Austrian force to oppose the French—109 battalions, 68 private companies of infantry and 26 squadrons of cavalry—commanded by two Generals of artillery—twelve field marshals and twenty-nine major-generals. There are 137 pieces of cannon in the park of reserve. The left wing commanded by general Count de Wallis—the right by general Huze, the centre by general Trezy. Besides these troops, there is a body in Tyrol, under gen. Kappen; another in Istria under general Keblerschen, and a third in Dalmatia, under general Ruckawina.

Great movements are mentioned to have taken place in Bretagne, since the 18 Fructidor, among the disaffected; collections of men in various places, in Pile and Vilaine, on the confines of Mayence and Lower Normandy, threaten serious disturbances. At Cuen and its vicinity, laws are violated with im-

munity. Liberty-trees are cut down in the night, buildings burnt and persons assassinated. Measures of severity are every where taken to suppress these disorders—every day some leaders are arrested—The Police of Paris has seized a work by Prudhomme, called the "crimes of the revolution." Multitudes of emigrants are continually passing through Basle, bidding a final adieu to France—their property and connections.

The courier from Bayonne to Bourdeaux was stopped the 14th October, and robbed by six men. Such crimes are said in French prints to multiply in a frightful degree. At Mantabana a body of 4000 troops is necessary to preserve peace, and the number is to be increased. It is said that a bag had been found in the highway, with 600 small cards, inscribed with the name of Jesus, which were to be distributed as protections against the fury of the Royalists, in case they had succeeded.

The Senate of Hamburg have prohibited the entry of all strangers and emigrants into that city, on account of the great numbers of foreigners already residing there, to the injury of their own citizens. The same measure is adopted by Hessein and the City of Altona.

An arrest of the Directory has prohibited in the Belgic departments, the use of bells, and all other means of calling the people together for public worship.

The laws and proclamations of the Directory relative to the events of 18th Fructidor, Sept. 4, which had been posted up at Marseilles, were torn down and trampled on. The Brigands, says the paper, ran about the streets and cried 'down with the Directory.' Gen. Lafne, with a column of 6000 men from Buonaparte's army, made the city quiet. Pille, commands the troops at Lyons and in the environs, to keep the peace. The Camp at Jale's has been revived. Some thousands of Royalists are collected in the canton of Montpelat in Ardeche.

Advices from Rome state that the brother of Buonaparte has been received there with uncommon respect and splendor. The seven Apostolic anti-chambers were filled with guards and nobles to do honour to the representative of the French nation. The papal Minister, when he received him, had in his hand a book, containing a ratification of the Treaty of Peace of Tolentino. The Pope received him with great good will; he is lodged at the palace Salviati. His Holiness has presented him with six fine horses, the secretary of state, two, and Prince Chigi, four. He with his wife and sister, were loaded with honours.

Clanclaux is recalled, and Treillard has succeeded him, as minister at Naples; Perignon is recalled from Spain, and Servan, formerly minister of war, is to succeed him.

They write from Lausanne, that Paforet, Duplantier, Dumolard, Imbert, Colomes, Camille Jourdan, and some others of the proscribed deputies, had assembled at Constance. It was added that they would form there the germ of a new Polish Confederacy, to publish manifestos and correspond with their friends in France.

The Directory have issued an order, requiring the French armies to be completed and ready for marching by the 6th October.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3. IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM FRANCE.

By the Brig Rofetta, Capt. Tylee, arrived yesterday from Havre, which place she left the 8th of November, advices of that date are received from thence and from Paris, of the 3d of that month.

Capt. Tylee left Havre hastily in consequence of apprehensions entertained there of an immediate Embargo: and of the general unfavourable complexion of affairs in that Country. He has stated further that a rupture between France and this Country was apprehended—and that the situation of our Commissioners at Paris was unfavourable to their views.

In opposition to this, however, there are several letters received in this City by the above vessel, which do not hold out these alarming apprehensions.

One from a respectable house at Havre, dated on the day of Captain Tylee's departure, closes with the following:—"Although the American Commissioners have not yet been admitted to the Directory, we are persuaded there will be no WAR between the two nations: it is more likely that the United States will in future be considered as a nation having no Treaty with us."