

Other circumstances appear better authenticated. The important event of a definitive Treaty with the Emperor; and the continuance of hostilities with Great-Britain, are placed beyond every shadow of doubt.

The result of this change of affairs in Europe it is impossible clearly to foresee. Having at present no other power than Great-Britain to oppose, it is probable that the Executive Directory rather than disband at once the immense armies lately opposed to the Emperor, will at last try their effect in an actual, or threatened invasion. Difficulties must doubtless attend the execution of this plan, from the neglected state of their marine, but difficulties have been familiar to them, and a diversion on some part of the kingdom may perhaps be attempted. The powerful Naval Force of Great-Britain, and the collected strength of their inland force at home, present obstacles to an enterprise of invasion, which will no doubt be fully considered before it is attempted.

The period is certainly now approaching, which must decide speedily the hopes or expectations of the two leading powers in the long and bloody controversy.

They will stand more alone, unless other Powers not immediately engaged, viewing the probable issue of the contest, may now step forward to prevent the further aggrandizement of the one or any material injury to the other.

From the Extra-Argus of last Evening.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

This morning the brig *Rosetta*, Captain Tylee, in 55 days from Havre de Grace, arrived at this port with the news of **PEACE WITH THE EMPEROR**, and other important circumstances.

By this vessel we have been favoured with Paris papers to the 31 November inclusive, and proceed, with all possible dispatch, to lay the great outlines before the Public, in the following: translated for the *Argus* from the "Historical and Political Gazette of France and Europe," dated at Paris, November 2 and 3, 1797.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 2.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Extract from their Minutes, Oct. 31. General Berthier, the friend and companion in arms of Buonaparte, and Citizen Monge, a man of science, to whom the arts owe the most precious collection of the monuments of Italy, enters amidst the utmost applauses, conducted by the Ministers of the interior and exterior relations.

Citizen Berthier advances towards the Directory, holding an Olive Branch in his hand, the symbol of **PEACE**, which he came to announce.

The Minister of the Exterior Relations, presenting them, in speaking of the first, says,

"I have the honour to present to the E. Directors of the Republic, Citizen Alexander Berthier, charged by Citizen Buonaparte to bear the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded between the French Republic and the Emperor.

"This advantage or rather this recompence was due to the General who bore so great a part in the prodigies of the army of Italy.

Here follows a lengthy eulogium on the character of Berthier and Monge, after which, Gen. Berthier holding an Olive Branch in his hand, presents it to the Executive Directory, and says:

"Citizens Directors,
"Sent by citizen Buonaparte to bear to you this Olive Branch, so gloriously purchased and supported by 581 battles of the armies of the Republic, and among which we may count near as many victories, we have delivered to your president the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the French Republic and the Emperor, on the 27th Vendemiaire (October 1797) signed at Passeriano, in the centre of the French Camps.

Nov. 3.

Yesterday arrived an express in forty hours from London; but the contents of the dispatches had not transpired.

Last night the illuminations were general, in consequence of the happy tidings of Peace with the Emperor. The Directorial Palace, and the Pont Neuf, were the most conspicuous. On this bridge many patriotic songs were sung, and the rejoicing appeared to be general throughout the city.

MENTZ has been definitively delivered up, and our troops have taken possession.

New conspiracies had taken place at Venice, in which a correspondence of the Emperor had been seized, with the list of conspirators. Fifty officers, among those most devoted to the Imperial system, had been taken up and confined in Saint George. Their intentions were to deliver up the city to the Emperor.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Havre to a respectable merchant house in this city, received by the *Rosetta*.

"Havre, 6th November, 1797.
"There is now a project of an absolute **DESCENT ON ENGLAND!** The immortal Buonaparte is appointed Commander in Chief on this expedition. There is to be immediately assembled 120 thousand men between Breff and Honfleur, as well as another body of 100 thousand men between this place and Dunkirk.

"HANOVER will be immediately attacked, and what will insure our **SUCCESS** is a secret article in our treaty with the Emperor, permitting the passage of our troops."

January 6.

The non-execution of the Treaty between France and Portugal, will not appear a matter of much surprise, if all circumstances connected with it are considered.

The principal object of France must not doubt have been to exclude by this Treaty the privilege the British Navy found in Lisbon, as a port of much advantage to their operations in the Mediterranean. This it has been recently found, in the case of Admiral Lord St. Vincent, the Portuguese were not able to deprive the British of; and France had no means of assisting them in the enforcing of this intended restriction. The expectations therefore, originally founded on it, were done away.

Another important consideration must, at this time, have weighed with the Executive Directory, in their haste to break the Treaty.

If the British have been actually instrumental in influencing the Court of Lisbon, they are bound, in the renewal of hostilities between it and France, to give them every possible aid for their security.

The Directory, therefore, in their threatened, or intended measures against Great-Britain, have conceived it their interest thus to divide, and thereby lessen the Naval and Land Forces necessary for the defence of both England and Portugal.

This supposed aggression on the part of Great Britain furnishes also a new pretext for the war: the continuance of which, we are from many reasons, firmly persuaded the Directory are desirous for.

The appointment of Gen Buonaparte to the command of the Invading Army (a circumstance certainly unknown to him) we apprehend to have been made more for the advantage of his NAME, than from any actual expectation of his acceptance: and if he does accept, we should be inclined to believe it also would be from a similar motive. The enterprise, under every, the most favorable arrangement that can be made, must be attended with very considerable hazard; and we should more readily believe that the General would not choose to risk his already well earned fame, upon it. We may be mistaken; but we have as others, the privilege of, at least, sporting an opinion.

January 9.

The *Moniteur* contains a letter from Milan, dated the 22d of September, which states, that the French Army will be ordered to recommence hostilities against the Pope, on the following grounds:

1. He has not observed punctuality in paying the contributions he owes to France.
2. He had entered into the late conspiracy discovered at Paris.
3. He has formed an Offensive Treaty with the Queen of Naples, for the purpose of recovering Ancona.
4. Finally, he will not acknowledge the Cisalpine Republic.

Died at Bedford, Long Island, on Saturday the 5th inst. in the twenty-fourth year of her age, JANE, the Wife of MARCHAL HOUSE, Esq. Captain in His Britannic Majesty's Service: The amiable disposition of this excellent woman had during a short residence gained the esteem of the most respectable inhabitants of said town—noble, at the same time, an affectionate husband, and infant son are left behind to feel the loss.

ALL Persons that have Demands on the Estate of JAMES CRYSTEE, late of Magerville, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the Subscriber within Three Months from this date—and all those indebted to, or that hold property belonging to the said Estate are desired to make payment, or render the same within the above term to
ISRAEL PERLEY,
Administrator.

JAN. 13.

By the arrival of the ship *JAY*, Deyer, from Liverpool, we have received our *London Papers* up to the 9th November; in which we find several articles not before detailed—of the most consequence we find under the head of **BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.**

HAGUS, OCT. 19.

Orders has been issued for the French Emigrants to quit the territory of the Dutch Republic within 24 hours. There were no less than three hundred in Rotterdam alone.

In the Convention of the 17th inst. a request was read from the Citizens of Amsterdam, proposing—

1. A general contribution for repairing the damages sustained in the last action, and to put the fleet, without delay, on a formidable footing.

2. An enquiry into the conduct of the Commanders.

3. To demand from the enemy the bodies of those Officers who were killed in the action, that they may be interred in their native Country with such honours as their services and merits seem to demand.

4. To be cautious that the decree of September 16, 1796, suffer no innovation.

This request was referred to a Committee.

Van der Jagt, after a long and preliminary speech, made the following motions—

1. To name a Personal Commission, from the Assembly, in order to devise the speediest and most effectual means of rebuilding the fleet, and the measures of finance necessary for that purpose.

2. That the whole nation shall be made acquainted with the reasons which induced the sailing of the fleet.

3. That reasons shall also be given why a general embargo was not ordered on ships of every nation or description, before the fleet left the Texel.

4. That the greatest care be taken of the disabled and the wounded; that those who discharged their duty shall be rewarded and advanced; and the widows and orphans of the killed receive ample provision.

A. A. Backer supported these propositions, and added another—that every possible means shall be taken to obtain a remission of the prisoners, and particularly of Admiral De Winter. This, and the rest of Van der Jagt's motions, were referred to a Committee.

On the 18th, Citizens Klaarenbeck and Van Heukelen suggested, that there was no better way of indemnifying the country for its recent loss, than

1. To prohibit the importation of every kind of English manufactures, under the severest penalties.

2. To bind themselves solemnly to wear no use no other articles than those which the Republic produces.

3. To compel all placemen who enjoy a salary of more than 600 guilders, to conform with this patriotic resolution.

4. To send notice of this resolution throughout all the provinces, that it may serve as an object worthy of imitation.

5. To affix a national stamp on home manufactures.

Their motions were also placed in the hands of a Commission; and they were ordered to make a speedy report.

Another Member, Van Reven, proposed to the same effect,

1. That the Representatives of the Convention, and of the Constitution, receive 4 guilders per day instead of 10; so be continued from the first day of their meeting.

2. That the Members of Committees and Placemen, be invited to follow that example.

3. That the pension list undergo a narrow scrutiny; that no one comprehended in be suffered to indulge in luxury; that pensions of 6000 guilders be reduced to 3000, 3000, to 2000 2000 to 1500, and so on in proportion; and that frugal arrangements be made in the same, in Offices of Administration, Burghal Ministers, &c.

Lastly, the naming of a Commission to carry all these measures into execution.

This member's ideas were highly and warmly approved by the assembly; but it was suggested that their motions could form no point of deliberation, consistently with the regulations under which the Convention was instituted. The motions were therefore placed in the hands of the mover, and six other members, for further consideration.

The St. JOHN GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S Speech, at the opening of the House of Assembly on Tuesday se'nnight, is in town, but as we did not receive it officially, we must omit it's insertion this week.

By the schooner *Hopewell*, which arrived here on Sunday last, we have received New-York Papers to the 13th inst.—The latest and most important European advices which they contain are detailed in the preceding columns.

The City of London have voted thanks to Admiral Duncan, and all the Officers and Men composing his fleet, for their conduct in the action with the Dutch; and have presented Admiral Duncan with a Sword, valued at 200 guineas, and Admiral Onslow with a Sword, valued at 100 guineas. Also directed 300l. to be paid to a subscription opened for the Widows and Orphans of Seamen who fell in the conflict. Two thousand Pounds were subscribed by individuals for the same purpose.

In the British House of Lords, Nov. 1, a vote of thanks to Admiral Lord Duncan, Vice-Admiral Onslow, and the fleet under their command, passed nem. con.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dundas moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for a Monument in the Cathedral of St. Paul, to the memory of Captain Burgels of the ship *Ardent*."—Ordered.

It is not unworthy of remark, that more than one half the ships which fought so gallantly in the late action with the Dutch fleet, were concerned in the alarming mutiny which took place at the Nore last Summer.

On the 19th of August, a terrible hurricane in South Prussia, laid whole forests and villages in ruins. It levelled more than 200,000 trees; all the roads were obstructed.

DIED At Newport, on the 23d of December, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, Esq. formerly Editor of the *Newport Mercury*.

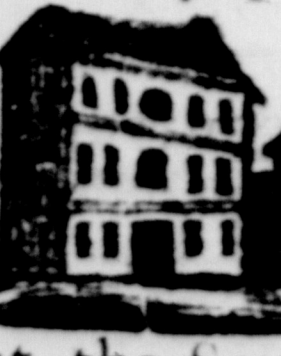
BOSTON, Jan. 2.

"Capt. Phillips, passenger in the *Rajah*, from Bourdeaux, saw a letter from Mr. Pinckney, to the master of an American ship at Bourdeaux, desiring a passage, for himself and family, as he expected to leave the Republic from necessity in about 25 days. He offered no reason for this expectation, and as a similar application does not appear to have been made by the other gentlemen, perhaps he thinks it will be expedient for him to come home for fresh instructions. Mr. Deblais writes from Paris, that it is his private opinion war between France and America, will probably take place in 3 months—certainly in 6."

Several other letters with much the same intelligence, as the one received by Mr. Bradbury, respecting Mr. Pinckney, are informed have also been received.

We offer no comments of this extraordinary information. The fact seems pretty well ascertained. Conjecture must speculate on the cause for Mr. Pinckney's expected necessary sudden departure from the Gallic Republic.

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Auction, on the 1st day of March next,

 **THE HOUSE**
and Lot of
Land owned by
JON. SWIGARD,
at the South end of Prince-William Street, adjoining the House and Lot now owned and occupied by **BRADFORD GILBERT, Esq.**

ASSIZE OF BREAD.
By Order of the Mayor in Common Council, 23d Dec. '97.

The Sixpenny Wheaten
Loaf to weigh - 1 10
Ditto Rye - - - 2 1
—And other Leaves in Proportion.
E. HARDY, c. c.