

brace as a day of rejoicing—we also have attended the ceremony.—Now we are rejoicing with you behind the house; but our hands are empty; yet if you would put something on our hands, that we may as it were partake with your rejoicing, it shall be heard throughout our tribes.

CHARLESTON, March 8.

We have received by the Federalist, capt. Pratt, London papers as late as the 3d of January; they contain a vast quantity of very important intelligence; we this day give as copious extracts as the late hour of her arrival would admit.

The prospects of peace in Europe are totally destroyed, negotiation is at an end.

Letters from London, quote rice at 21s. quick sale.

Insurance on American vessels at London was 5 per cent. but had been sometime before as high as 10.

Mantua had not yet surrendered, but its fall was shortly expected; Kehl has been most violently besieged, but is still in the possession of the French; 5000 of the Austrians were killed in one assault, a major and a whole company had been hung for refusing to attack it.

A general idea prevailed in London, that the Emperor of Germany would be constrained to enter into a treaty of peace with the French, as from the good understanding which existed between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive was expected to be concluded between those two powers.

VIENNA, December 10.

It is confirmed that the French lately endeavored to carry Mantua by assault, but were repulsed with great loss. Wurmser has still room to act, and is not entirely shut in.

MANHEIM, December 10.

Yesterday the enemy entirely evacuated Spire, after ordering the magistrates to shut the gates. Gen. Hotze, it is said, is to have a conference this day with the enemy's general at the advanced posts at Maudach. It is believed, however, that no armistice will be concluded until Kehl falls into the hands of the Imperialists. This important post is incessantly bombarded.

Austrian camp, near Kehl, Dec. 7.

Yesterday we made a successful attack on the fleches of the enemy. A division of the Archduke Anthony, waded through water up to their necks, and attacked the enemy in flank. In this attack the French lost a great number of men, many of whom were drowned in the Rhine. 72 pieces of cannon are now playing on Kehl.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 7th, afford the most satisfactory assurances with respect to the fate of Mantua. They have received there a report from Field Marshal Wurmser, dated the 3d, in which he stated that he had lately made a fresh sortie, which had terminated successfully, and in consequence of which he had procured such a quantity of provisions, as would be sufficient for the consumption of his army for some time. He was by no means shut up in the fortrets, part of his troops were encamped before it, and the posts extended for some leagues in different points of the adjacent country.

PARIS, December 15.

In answer to a letter of the Editor of L'Eclair respecting some observations which he had inserted on Mr. Pinckney, the American Ambassador, the Editor states, "That the Directory had just come to a resolution, in which they declared that all connection between the French government and that of the United States of America, should be suspended, till redress should be obtained for those injuries of which they have reason to complain; consequently Mr. Pinckney would not be received by the republic." L'Eclair.

December 26.

For a long time past no official accounts

have been published respecting the armies, although they are neither inactive near Kehl nor in Italy.

One of our public prints states the report without affirming it, that the Austrians have abandoned their entrenchments before Kehl; and another paper states on the strength of a letter from Milan of the 7th instant, that our army in Italy has experienced a check near Padua, and that the blockade of Mantua is raised.

Accounts of this complexion, which are now spread for the tenth time, are extremely suspicious. But if it should be true, that Buonaparte, as we understand, is at this time at Milan, and has published a proclamation, enjoining to all the clergy and nobility of Lombardy to repair to Milan, this circumstance would show that he is not without apprehensions for the fate of Italy.

LONDON, January 2.

The following notice is stuck up at Lloyd's:

"A letter from Paris mentions, that the republic will not receive or acknowledge any minister from the United States of America, until such time as the grievances which they complain of shall be redressed by that government.

[London papers of the 1st of January contain English details of Lord Malmesbury's Embassy—we subjoin those parts which relate to his departure from France, reserving the rest to a less hurried moment.]

The French were expected to cede to the Emperor, Belgium, Maestricht, Venloo, and the Italian States. Holland also was to be restored to the Stadtholder—for which sacrifices they were to receive as a compensation the West India Islands. England in her plenitude of justice, was only to retain Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope! That a negotiation for peace, founded on such proposals should fail cannot be a matter of surprise.

[C]

The undersigned minister of foreign affairs is charged by the executive directory, to answer to Lord Malmesbury's two notes of the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December, O. S.) that the executive directory will not any longer listen to proposals, contrary to the laws and to the treaties which bind the Republic.

And as Lord Malmesbury announces at every communication, that he is in want of advice of his court, from which it results that he acts a part merely passive in the negotiation, which renders his presence at Paris useless; the undersigned is further charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in forty eight hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit as expeditiously as possible the territory of the Republic. The undersigned declares, moreover, in the name of the executive directory, that if the British cabinet is desirous of peace, the executive directory is ready to renew the negotiations, according to the basis laid down in the present note by the reciprocal channel of couriers.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 29th Frimaire, (10th Dec.)

5th year of the French Republic,

one and indivisible.

[D.]

Lord Malmesbury hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the minister for foreign affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to quit Paris to-morrow, and demands in consequence the necessary passports, for himself and his suite.

He requests the minister for foreign affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, Lord Malmesbury, accompanied by Mr. Ellis, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office in Downing Street, and immediately had an audience of Lord Grenville, who was waiting to receive him. In the evening they had a conference with Mr. Pitt. His Lordship landed only yesterday morning about eight o'clock, at Dover, having been detained at Calais since Saturday afternoon, by tempestuous weather. On his way from Paris, the people every where testified the utmost regret at his Lordship's departure, imprecating those whose ambition and insolence has so abruptly broken off the negotiation for Peace.

Extract of a letter from Riga, Nov. 30.

"The Emperor went a few days ago to Koscziusko, alone, and said he was a friend of the Emperor; he believed he had interest enough to procure him his liberty, if he would promise never to interfere again in the affairs of the ci devant Poland. "That I can readily do," replied Koscziusko, "as I do not believe that if I had an opportunity that it would be of any use." "Give me your hand then," said the Emperor, and know that I am the Emperor; from this moment you are free, and that house (pointing to a very good one not far off) as also a pension of 12,000 roubles a year, I desire your acceptance of—and you are at the same time at liberty to reside here or not, just as you may chuse."

March 17.

An extract of a letter dated Paris, Dec. 20th, received by the Federalist from London, contains information of the utmost importance to the United States.

It transpired but yesterday, and it reached us at so late an hour, as to preclude the possibility of obtaining a written copy; what follows, is therefore given as correctly, as in our power from a verbal relation.

It states, that Gen. Pinckney on his arrival at Paris presented his credentials as our minister Plenipotentiary to the executive directory; that having waited some days without receiving an answer to them, he applied for one; for an answer to his application he was directed to apply to Charles Delacroix, by the minister of foreign affairs he was likewise neglected; Gen. Pinckney then wrote to the Directory requesting passports for leaving France, and was again referred to Delacroix; the same request was then made to citizen Delacroix, whose answer referred Gen. Pinckney to the Municipality for passports.

This reference was objected to by Gen. Pinckney, who in reply said, that he came diplomatically vested as the American minister, and that he should remain in Paris, until he received his passport from the executive directory.

The letter likewise mentions, that when Gen. Pinckney had been directed by Mons. Delacroix to apply to the Municipality for passports, he again wrote to the directory, enquiring, if it were not a mistake of Mons. Delacroix. They answered, that any mistakes made by him should be rectified, but it was impossible for Mons. Delacroix to mistake.

WILMINGTON, March 23.

* * * The Post from Fayetteville had not arrived when this Gazette was put to press, which indeed is nothing new. By this post the inhabitants of Wilmington, and Duplin in particular, have of late been most shamefully treated—in the last three months the mail for this town, has not arrived three times at the fixed hour; the newspapers deliverable on the road have miscarried, or rather been made way with by the carrier; and the Post-Master at Duplin, credibly informs, that the mail for that place has not come to hand more than three times in three months and an half, altho' by the post office regulations, it should arrive once a week; in consequence of which, the people are precluded the benefits which ought to result to them from such an establishment. Letters as well as newspapers for several inhabitants of said place have never reached them, nor been heard of. Where the fault of this imposition on the public lies, we shall not pretend to say; certain it is, there are just grounds of complaint, and if the evil is not remedied, we might almost as well be without a post.

By the schooner Polly, Stephen Connick, which arrived last week, from New-Province, the printer has received the Bahama Gazette to the 7th instant, from which the following is copied:

NASSAU, March 3.

Yesterday morning a Danish Schooner arrived here, in 15 days, from Jamaica. Prior to her departure, the January packet arrived at Kingston, and brought intelligence to the following effect.

The Empress of Russia was dead. Her Successor was warm to the interest of the powers coalesced against France. Sixty thousand Russians had marched into Galicia, to replace