

We ought to have a report upon the legislative views suggested in the message of the directory.

For example, with regard to purchasers of national property, priests or emigrants, we must know which, when, where, and how a purchaser has been assassinated, a priest has displayed sedition and rebellion, or an emigrant has passed with impunity? I cannot conclude, representatives, without reminding you of what the directory has stated respecting the addresses from one of the armies of the republic. The greatest part of these breathe the purest patriotism, and sentiments worthy of the intrepid defenders of liberty & the constitution. Those I allude to are addressed to the directory, and their contents, laying aside, perhaps, the irregularity of the deliberation of which they are the result, are such as I described. There are two, however, which I must confess, have provoked my indignation; they are sent from one army to another; they are direct manifestoes against the legislative body and particularly against the council of five hundred. But here I stop—in this address I discover neither the fault of the soldiers nor that of the officers, but the fault of some persons by whom they have been misguided; and it is not in the French senate that a single fault shall be put in the balance with the heroic labors, the innumerable services, from whose unsuspicious generosity it has been extracted. I support the proposition of my colleague Bailly.

The council passed to the order of the day on the motion for printing Lamarque's speech, and adopted the proposition of Bailly.

The message of the directory was referred to a committee consisting of eleven members, and communicated to the council of elders.

KINGSTON, Sept. 24.

We Yesterday mentioned that no dread of an attack on Honduras was apprehended by the inhabitants, but the following account handed us by the captain of the Speculator wears a different aspect. Reports from Omoa stated that the Governor of that place had received orders from the Viceroy of Guatemala to attack Honduras even at the risk of losing every man; a frigate armed brig, and a gun boat were at Omoa with troops on board for the purpose, and were only waiting the arrival of a frigate, from the Havannah with provisions for the expedition. Flour &c. being very scarce in the Spanish settlements.

N A S S A U, Sept. 1.

The General Nichols from Granada, with a number of negroes from that island, arrived here on Monday, and has been ordered to depart as early as she can be supplied with water.

We learn by this vessel that a body of British troops has been landed on the Spanish main opposite to Trinidad; and that the inhabitants of the coast, from the western entrance of the Gulf of Paria, to the river Oronoko, had submitted to the British government under the same terms as were granted to the inhabitants of Trinidad.

Sept. 26.

The trial of the American East-Indian man Asia, re-captured by the Ranger privateer, came on this day in the court of Vice Admiralty. The counsel for the recaptors contended for the whole, both vessel and cargo, being condemned, as lawful prize; and in support of this, urged the uniform practice that has hitherto obtained, where no stipulations were made by particular conventions or treaties, for a specific salvage in cases of re-captures. The sentence of the court, it is supposed, will be given in the course of next week.

SALEM, Octobre 3.

Extract of a letter from London, to a commercial house in Salem, dated Aug. 11. "The question of recovering, against the underwriters of policies, where the ship has been warranted American, and has been condemned in France, together with the cargo, for not being documented, agreeably to the treaty between the two countries has been tried in the Court of King's Bench, in the case of the Commerce, warranted American ship, bound from Lisbon to London, and entered into Nantz, and there condemned on that ground. Lord Kenyon held, that every man was bound to conform to the laws and treaties of his own country, that in warranting the ship, neutral or American, he obliged himself to prove her qualified with every document necessary, by their laws and treaties to support her neutrality; and that if she was condemned, for any default in them, the warranty was not made out, and consequently, the under-

writer was exonerated: This decision is conformable to some precedents established last war by Lord Mansfield, in cases of the other neutral vessels, under similar circumstances, and was generally expected. But it will involve much American property, insured here, and leave the owners no chance of redress but from the French government. It is a matter of great surprise here, that your citizens have exposed so many of their vessels to confiscation, by neglecting to provide them with the papers which the treaty of 1778 acknowledges to be necessary, in case of France being at war with any other power, and the very form in which that treaty prescribes.

"At the request of Mr. King the American ambassador, signified to the committee of American Merchants, they have applied to the Admiralty for convoy for the fall ships, clear of all danger from cruizers on this coast, which is complied with, and we presume many will avail themselves of it. They are done at ten guineas, to return two pound per cent. for partial convoy, or 8 guineas without returns.

"Tobacco appears now to have seen its highest, the price is rather giving way. Coffee and cotton are both brisk, and sugar has not experienced any depreciation since the arrival of the Leeward Island fleet. This year's import of all these articles from the West-Indies promises to be but small. New-England Rum sold at 3/3 to 3/6; Jamaica rum from America 4/1 to 5/ according to the strength, and in case of peace will be much lower. Most articles are heavy, as the buyers only purchase from hand to mouth while the issue of the negociation is in suspense; and the secrecy with which that is conducted, surpasses all precedent, and baffles all conjecture."

BOSTON Oct. 12.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Unite Dodge, merchant in Cape Francois, to a merchant in this town, dated Sept. 15, 1797.

"TWO years past the Cape appeared to exist only in name—it is now very populous and much rebuilt, and the inhabitants are so industrious and enterprising as to make its increasing consequences almost exceed calculation or belief. The wisest scheme that could have been adopted by government; has been the renting out all the plantations, to the citizens of all colours without distinction of persons, by which tranquillity is secured to the republic. This plan, I am told, was first wisely suggested and effected, with uncommon exertions by the Commissioner Raymond, into whose hands the entire exercise of government has devolved, since the embarkation of Santhony, by the incorruptible general Toussaint.

Oct. 16.

Capt. Rich, arrived here on Saturday, from Lisbon, 40 days, authenticates the entire accounts received at Norfolk, of the attack, on Santa Cruz; and adds, that the principal part of the squad on, had come into Lisbon to refit, before he sailed; that their main object was to capture, or destroy the four Spanish 74's, lying under the fort at Santa Cruz town; but that the expedition failed.

Capt. Rich assures us, that the British fleet, under Lord St. Vincent, still continues to blockade Cadiz; that some overtures had been made to the Admiral by the merchants, to remove this bar to their trade; but they were not sufficiently valuable to induce an acceptance of them.

As an article of commercial consequence we state, on the authority of Capt Rich that American vessels, navigating the Straights, may at all times, have convoy, on application to Admiral St. Vincent, off Cadiz; who had frequently declared a readiness to protect the American navigation in those seas, from the marauding pirates of the Mediterranean.

Translated for the Boston Chronicle From a French paper.

Interesting news from Cadiz, addressed to Citizen Lanusse, at Bourdeaux.

"The enemy has not incommoded us, since our last of the 7th. Yesterday in the morning—a vessel, 2 blinders, and 2 obusers (5 vessels in all)—approached with an intention to batter the place, but the valour of our armed vessels was such as not to suffer their approach, and the enemy retired without doing any mischief.

"You cannot think, my friend, how much we have laboured here, this week and the last. The forces of the light Squadron, such as chalopes, and lanchons have been increased to four times their former number. The merchants have given four millions of reaux, for the urgent expences of the present moment and gratuities to the marines. The crew of the chalope which chased a bombardier have received 50,000 dollars, for their bravery and that which chased a chalope of the enemy and took it, have received 6000 dollars. The contempt they

hold the English in, has given so much valour to our marines, that they labour like lions. Yesterday it was wished to change, or renew the Seamen of the whole light Squadron, but they all chose to remain three days longer, not finding themselves fatigued.

"The city has also armed some tartanes, for hot balls; all is under the direction of the admiral Mazaredo.

"The English Squadron is very discontented, it is in a state of insurrection. The Seamen are not willing to come in their chalopes to attack this place—because of the mortuities which they have already lost besides, there is not much prospect of pillage.

"Commerce is absolutely in stagnation—the greater part of the inhabitants have quit the city—Every thing overturn'd.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Copy of the 25th article of the treaty of amity and commerce between France and America, respecting the role d'equipage, published by order of Congress.

Art. 25. To the end that all manner of dissensions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally, must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation, of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home in the space of a year; it is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden are to be provided not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whether she is bound, that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable, to express in the said certificates, the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so.

Form of the passports & letters which are to be given to the ships and barques, according to the 25th article of the treaty of amity and commerce.

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting.

It is hereby made known, that leave and permission has been given to the master and commander of the ship called _____ of the town of _____ burthen _____ tons or thereabouts, lying at present in the port and haven of _____ and bound for _____ and laden with _____

After this ship has been visited, and before sailing, he shall make an oath, before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of the subjects of the _____ the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents; as likewise that he will keep and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list, signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board her whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine, and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew his present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage, and he shall carry the colors, arms and ensign of the King or United States, during his voyage. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents and put the seals of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by _____ at _____ day of _____ Anno Domini.

Copy of a letter from capt. Sherry, of the ship Oneida, to capt. Kemp, of the ship Factor.

Nantz, June 16, 1797.

SIR,

I take this opportunity of informing you of our capture, viz.—On the 25th of May, in lat. 49, 24, long. 12, 10, was brought to by the ship Fawn, a French privateer, mounting 18 nine, and tow twelve pounders, and men answerable. They took charge of us without looking at our papers; exchanged men and officers, and conveyed us into Nantz; but if fortune had favored us to have lost sight of her for one half hour, she had been our own again. The day after I arrived at this place, the ship Briseis, of New-York, bound to Amsterdam, was brought in; and six days after the ship Confederacy, from India, bound to Hambro,

was brought in also, and several ships from Philadelphia & Charleston, and other ports in America are here; and there is no prospect of either ships or cargoes being cleared; for, as fast as they try them they condemn them. Their orders are, to take every American they fall in with, bound where they will, even if bound to France, and let the Americans be furnished with all and every paper that is requisite relative to ship or cargo, it avails nothing—Therefore you are very fortunate not to fall in with any of those infamous French robbers; for so sure as you had, so sure France would have been your fate. But fortune and the good winds have favored you, which I hope will always follow you. All my passengers have got their passports, and let off this day for England, by way of St. Maloes. No doubt before this time you have heard of Captain Harley being a commissioned officer in France which is the news in this place I am, &c.

D. SHERRY.

Capt. Kemp, of the ship Factor.

Oct. 21.

We are informed that the troops under the command of lieutenant Marichalk, on Ellice's Island, are under marching orders for Fort Mary, on the Mississippi. It is expected that they will sail for New-Brumswick on Monday next, whence they will proceed on their march.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

Accounts from Amsterdam, July 18 informs us that a treaty of amity was signed at Aranjuez, by the prince of peace, on the part of Spain, and by the citizens Perpignon and Valkenaer, on the part of the French and Batavian Republic, by which latter Republic formally accedes to the treaty of amity subsisting between France and Spain. The French and Batavian government are on the point of ratifying this triple alliance which is chiefly directed against the British superiority at sea.

It is probable that admiral Jervis has withdrawn from the close investment of Cadiz, to cruise of the port. Accounts from Gibraltar state, that the Spanish fleet having exhibited some shew of putting to sea, admiral Jervis unmoored and proceeded into searoom to meet them.

October 14.

The frosts which have taken place since Tuesday will probably destroy the residue of the yellow fever in this city. Ice of near one fourth of an inch in thickness, was observed on Thursday morning, about four miles from town.

The Mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer this morning at 6 o'clock, stood at 45 and at noon this day at 56.

Four nights successively we have been visited by winter's hoary harbinger. The air has been extremely keen and salubrious. Ice, nearly one fourth of an inch thick, has been observed. Why then are the bills of mortality still swollen to that formidable size which deters the shivering citizen from entering his long lost and forsaken home? I will tell you this same cold weather, which is so salutary to those who enjoy health, and which is so effectually dissipating the baneful contagion from our atmosphere, operates directly contrary on those whom it found laboring under the oppressive weight of sickness, and particularly in cases where the disease had not reached the summit. Consequently, although the number of deaths should continue large for some days to come, nevertheless, all danger may safely be pronounced over. Our fellow citizens may return with little or no risk; but prudence would dictate to those who can make it convenient, since they have been absent so long to remain a few days more.

WASHINGTON (Penn.) Sept. 19.

Commissioners on the part of the United States are about holding a treaty with the Six Nations, at Big tree, on the Genesee river. The object is to obtain a relinquishment of the Indian title to land in the Massachusetts pre-emption, the property of Robert Morris and others.

Robert Odlin and Alex. Crawford, apprehended at Lancaster in June last, for passing counterfeit dollars, have received sentence, one to suffer twelve, the other sixteen years imprisonment to hard labor.

LEXINGTON, August 29.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Hamilton district, State of Tennessee, August 13.

"We are in a confused state—The commissioners are ascertaining the boundary line between this state and the Indians—there is not less than 5000 souls that will fall into the Indian hands, and must move off shortly. I have my doubts that there will be difficulty as the people are very obstinate. The 4th regiment is at Knoxville, and in case those people refuse to move off, they will march in the course of a few weeks against them!"

PETERSBURG, October 20.

The fatal disease which has for some