

closed yesterday. A solemn deputation preceded by a crowd of citizens, who made the air resound with the cries of "Long live the Great Nation! long live the Executive Directory!" came to announce this resolution to me. I have in your name accepted the wishes of the Genevan people."

Such is the beginning of the letter from the Resident Plenipotentiary to the Directory. He was obliged to speak thus to please them. It is true that Europe is informed by the public writings of the French diplomatic agents, that there is a new instance of her fidelity, her generosity, her candour. The whole letter is a string of compliments; and when he attempted to salute them to those who expressed their astonishment to him, he also reasons which served to render the Directory still more odious.

After the taking of the city, the Genevans consented to a kind of capitulation or agreement, in order to save, if possible, a few planks from this wreck. But what confidence could they repose in a treaty founded on the violation of all other treaties? In a treaty which begins with the most manifest imposture, in speaking of the desire of the Genevan people to unite with France. The Directory, to satisfy a mean revenge, have excluded three citizens of Geneva, (Du Reveray, Bressan, and Mallet Daplan) from the honours of being French citizens. There is not a single Genevan, who did not desire to be exempt, like them, from this fatal honor.

This conquest adds about thirty thousand souls to the French republic. She gains a fortified city, where a garrison will serve a double purpose; against Switzerland, which can have only a nominal liberty; and against the Department of Mount Blanc, whose union with France is not more voluntary than that of Geneva.

This city, once so happy and so prosperous, will soon lose her character, her manners, her religion, and her commerce, her literary establishments; she will soon be only a garrison place, where we shall look for Geneva, but where, alas! we shall find no more. The only hope remaining for her depends on a concurrence of events, which France appears to hasten by her ambition, from which her allies have still more to fear than her enemies.

WANTED

AN Overseer to take charge of a plantation and gang of negroes. No person need apply, unless he can bring with him recommendations from respectable planters, certifying that he understands cropping, and the management of negroes; and likewise, that he bears the character of an honest, industrious, and sober man.

Such persons as incline to make application, will please to do it before the 12th of November next, inasmuch as the time of taking charge of the plantation will not commence until the 1st day of January next.

The subscriber will rent for a term of years, his Clermont plantation, lying within two miles of the town of Newbern, with sixteen or eighteen working hands—well stocked with working horses and mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, together with every farming utensil necessary for making a crop, &c.

Richard Dobbs Spaight.

October 20.

I have at my plantation, between two and three hundred bushels of Rye, for sale.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed under the Act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of Lands and Dwelling-Houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, for the State of North Carolina," will take notice, that I have appointed the first Monday in December next, for the first meeting of the board in the city of Raleigh, when and where they will please to attend, in order to enter upon the duties of their appointments.

John Skinner, 1st Commissioner.

Edenton, Nov. 1.

CASH

Will be given for clean linen and cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office, or at Mr. Edward Keen's store.

ARMY OF ENGLAND.

Plan of Invasion.—A few copies of it for sale at the Printing-Office.

(Price 25 Cents.)

September 27

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th September last, a negro fellow named J. M., about twenty or twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, black smooth skin, round face, and of a pleasing countenance, something bow-legged, and well set, he has remarkable long feet, with considerable long great toes; had on when he went away, an old blue jacket lined with green baize, a pair of trowsers and shirt of brown linen; he was formerly the property of Thomas Spight, deceased.

A reward of TWELVE DOLLARS will be given to any person, if said fellow is taken up within the county and brought to the subscriber in Newbern; and if taken up out of the county, Twenty Dollars will be given, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH CRISTIN.

November 3.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbidden from carrying him away, and all persons from harbouring or employing said fellow, under the penalty of the law.

RAN away, on the 26th ult., a negro fellow named TOM, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet, eight or ten inches high, has lost his eye-teeth.

He was bought of Mr. Thomas Satterfield, of Edenton, and has a sister in Wialfor; he is well known in both those places.

TWENTY DOLLARS reward will be paid on delivery of him to me, or TEN DOLLARS for securing him, so that I get him again.

SHADRAC COLLINS.

August 11.

N. B. Masters of vessels are forbidden from carrying him away, and all persons from harbouring or carrying him away, under the penalty of the law.

BUSH & LIPSEY,

TAYLORS & HABIT-MAKERS,

HAVE opened a shop in Craven Street, N. B. at the house of Mr. James M. Davis, nearly opposite the sign of the Golden Bangle.—Any person favouring them with their custom, may depend on being served with attention, dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

November 3.

SELLING OFF.

ROBERT Johnson returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern, for their past favours, and as he intends to set on for New-York in a few days, he will sell the remainder of his molasses at first cost, for ready money or naval stores, at his store on the old county wharf.

November 3.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is appointed Vendue-Master for the town of Newbern; he flatters himself, that his punctuality will merit the favor of those who will give him encouragement.

JACOB HENRY.

November 7.

THE subscriber will sell or let, the store and house he at present occupies.

Nov. 17.

CASH

Given for SNAXE ROOF, at the Printing-Office.

ABSALOM'S CONSPIRACY.

SERMON,

PREACHED AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION,

At HARTFORD in the State of Connecticut.

MAY 10th, 1798.

By AZEL BACKUS, A. M.

PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN BETHLEHEM.

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

By R. WATSON,

LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF.

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED ON THE

FOURTH OF JULY, 1798,

At St. PAUL'S CHURCH,

BEFORE THE

YOUNG MEN

of the

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Assembled to commemorate their National Independence.

By JOHN WELLS, Esq.

For sale at the store of

J. C. OSBORN, & Co.

Foreign Intelligence.

TREATY OF COMMERCE.

BETWEEN

THE FRENCH AND CISALPINE REPUBLICS.

Art. 1. Neither of the two Republics (French and Cisalpine) shall henceforth prohibit the importation or consumption of any article of merchandize, or the growth or manufacture of the other Republic her ally.

Art. 2. Neither of the two Republics shall ever prohibit the exportation of any production of her territory or articles of merchandize or her manufacture when destined to the other Republic, her ally, except flour or grain for a limited time; and only in case of a scarcity; and when the prohibition shall be by a general measure extended to all nations.

Art. 3. If either of the two Republics shall think proper to lay duties on the importation of any produce or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of her ally, such duties shall never exceed six per centum *ad valorem*.

Art. 4. Until the peace, all duties shall be reduced one half. When the produce or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of either Republic shall be transported in the carriages or vessels of either party, conducted, if carriages, by citizens or either of the Republics; and if vessels, three-fourths of their crews at least to consist of such citizens.

Art. 5. At the general peace, the premises stipulated by the foregoing articles shall cease, as to produce or merchandize which shall be transported by water; but at that period no produce or merchandize of France shall be imported into the ports of the Cisalpine, except by French or Cisalpine vessels; and reciprocally no produce or merchandize of Cisalpine growth or manufacture, shall be imported into the ports of France, except by Cisalpine or French vessels, at exclusively, of vessels of any other nation, under the penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo, and a fine of 3000 livres, to which the owners, captains and agents of the vessel and cargo, and the master and mate of the vessel shall be jointly and severally liable, and which may be recovered from them even by arresting their bodies.

[This is a very serious operation on the principles of the navigation laws framed by the English republicans in the last century.]

Art. 6. The importation duties shall be laid on the value expressed in the invoice or manifest accompanying each shipment, and if the custom-house officers shall conceive any such invoice or manifest to be fraudulent, they shall be at liberty to keep the merchandize, on paying for the same on the foot of such invoice or manifest, with an advance of twenty five per cent.

Art. 7. Each carriage or vessel shall be provided with a Declaration made before the Consul, or for want of a Consul, before the Municipal officer of the place where the loading or shipment shall be made; which Declaration shall express the place where the merchandize shall have been produced or manufactured.

Art. 8. The two Republics shall respectively use their influence to obtain from the intermediate powers, every necessary facility for the passage of their merchandize, either by purchasing the right of passage, or by stipulating for drawbacks on exportation.

Art. 9. Relates to Post-Offices.

Art. 10. The Executive Directors of the French Republic shall interpose their good offices with the Barbary powers, that the Cisalpine flag may be respected by their cruisers, as that of the French Republic.

(Here follow the signatures.)

[The above is extracted from La Clef du Cabinet Paris paper, of a date far back as the 9th of March. We have received the English papers with considerable regularity by all the arrivals between April and Sept. but in none of them have we received this paper, which reflects so much credit on the emancipations of Italy; The annals of the world have never exhibited a treaty between a nation in some degree conquerors, and the nation conquered, founded so ingeniously upon principles of reciprocity. The mutual navigation act, contained in this instrument, is also a novelty in diplomatic and commercial history, and if France should continue to act on the same principle, she cannot fail to alter this present unnatural system, and overturn that unjust monopoly of commerce which has proved so fatal to the peace and happiness of European nations for a century and upwards. It will be

remembered, that before the French revolution, no nation of Europe dared, or was wise enough, to counteract the English navigation act by a regulation of the same nature. But we Americans have to remember, that however advantageous it would be to us, we likewise seem to have been prevented from enacting a law on similar principles, partly by the fear of offending Great Britain, partly by the more effect of her influence, and partly by the manifest prevalence of a *despotisme*, though a partial one, to support her power and civilized form of government. At the same time we see France granting and securing pay, guaranteeing a navigation after the English plan, to the nation that she has torn from under a monarchical and aristocratical tyranny—to nations which, compared with her, are small and weak; desiring for them, and thus putting in their power those very means which have till now secured to Great Britain vast monopolies. But the advocates of England will say, this is a new instance of the French Republic having brought ruin and destruction on the ancient states of Europe.]

CONSTITUTION OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

The Constitution is divided into fourteen chapters, and 372 sections. Its principal dispositions are as follows:

Every individual born within the territory of the Roman republic, who has attained the full age of twenty-one years, has had his name inscribed on the civic register, and paid a direct tax, capitation, or *tributum*, &c. &c. is a Roman citizen.

The legislative power is vested in two councils—the Senate and Chamber of Tribunes. The Tribune consist of 72 members, the Senate of 300. The Executive power is delegated to 5 Consuls.

The republic is divided into departments and cantons, each department has a central, each canton a municipal administration.

There is a court of High Praetors to try cases of impeachment. There are three Grand Quæstors for superintending the collection of public monies.

War can be declared only by a decree of the legislature on the formal application of the executive. All treaties are made and concluded by the executive authority.

There exists no superiority among the citizens, excepting what the laws require in regard to the due administration of government. The law knows no religious vows or engagements contrary to the nature of the rights of man.

The law does not admit of any exclusive privileges of corporation, nor of any limitation to the liberty of commerce, or to the exercise of industry or of the arts.

The constitution guarantees the inviolability of every kind of property.

Weights and measures are to be uniform throughout the State.

The Roman republic adopts the French republican title. A treaty of alliance to be concluded between the two republics.

The present directory of the Roman republic are the citizens Angeucci, Mattioli, Passazzi, Reppi, and Visconti.

The Roman departments are named after rivers, or other characteristics, like those of the French republic; they are the departments of del Quirino, del Cæstus, del Cæstus, del Metauro, del Muro, del Tevere, del Trastevere, and del Tevere.

The Consulate has decreed, that the names of the different wards, or districts of Rome, should be changed. The divisions formerly known by the names of Ripa and Campagna are united, and now called the section of the Capitol; the quarter of Janiculum, is called the section of the Janiculum; that of Borgo, the section of the Vatican; Paroli and Ragona united, form the section of Pompey and Del Ponte, is denominated the section of Brutus, &c.

In each of these sections a list has been made of those who compose the national guard, which is divided into companies of 100 men each, ten of which form a battalion, &c.

FRENCH FINANCES.

The following report was made in the month of June last, 18th June, 1798, in order to point out the means which should be given in order to put the finances of the United States.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

"Villars, in the name of the committee of Finance, answered the several objections made against his report, the object of which is to cover a deficit of 64 millions in the receipts for the 6th year, which have been fixed at 616 millions.

"The legislature, said Villars, ought to be employed about the finances but