

polis, and have ordered others to place them.

It is certain that our troops are at Bologna, in the territory of the Pope; and that we have exacted a contribution of four millions, and made cardinal Vincetti, the papal legate, prisoner.

The French Gazette, however, affirms that the French consent to spare the pope's dominions, on the following conditions, 1st. The holy father will pay, within a short term, the sum of 50 millions of scudi in specie. He will give us 40 of the most valuable pictures and finest statues in Rome, and at Bologna, in the Borgese gallery, and in the Clementini museum. 2d. He will supply us with a great number of horses and mules. The same paper adds, that the pope has already accepted these terms, and sent a part of the money and horses.

The marquis de Gallo, ambassador from the king of Naples has left Basil to come to Paris, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with the Executive Directory. He is accompanied by Mr. Baptista, secretary to the Embassy.

Prince Henry of Prussia corresponds with the academy of arts and sciences established at Paris, to which he offered to send a M. S. of Diderot, in his possession, entitled, Jacques le-Farfallite.

We have certainly taken possession of Leghorn, Ancona and Civitta Vecchia. It is said, that at Leghorn we took from the English, stores and shipping to the amount of 60 millions.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Pope and of the king of Naples are arrived at Paris, to conclude a peace with the Directory.

Letters from Switzerland state that all the emigrants, without distinction of age or sex have just received orders to leave all the cantons before the 1st of August. The sick and infirm they remain till the 1st of September.

July 3.

Private but authentic letters announce: fresh victory gained by general Moreau, on the other side of the Rhine. The cuirassiers of the emperor are almost cut to pieces.

July 4.

The Ottoman ambassador is arrived in France. He passed through Chambery on the 25th of June and may be expected at Paris in a few days.

The cardinals of Bologna and Ferrara were made prisoners; but Buonaparte, after he had shewn them the army, sent them back to Rome on their parole, saying "go and tell your master what you have seen."

The following are the conditions of a suspension of hostilities, which have been agreed on between gen. Buonaparte and prince Belmonte Pignattelli, envoy from the court of Naples to the court of Madrid.

Art. I. All the hostilities shall cease between the troops of the French Republic and those of the king of Naples, on the day on which the following articles shall be executed, until ten days after the official renunciation of the conclusion of the negotiation for peace, which shall be opened between the respective plenipotentiaries, at a place to be appointed by the Executive Directory.

II. The body of the Neapolitan troops now acting with the emperor, shall be withdrawn, and cantoned in the places hereafter specified.

III. This corps being comprised in the suspension of arms, shall go into cantonments in the Venetian territory of Brescia, Crema, and Bergamo.

IV. The said suspension of arms shall extend to the fleets of two powers, and meanwhile, the ships of the king of Naples shall be withdrawn, as soon as possible, from among the English fleet.

V. A free passage, as well thro' the French territories, as thro' the country occupied by the French troops, and through the Neapolitan dominions, shall be granted to the couriers of both powers.

Signed at Brisca, 17 Prairial.

BUONAPARTE and
BELMONTE PIGNATELLI.

The army of the Rhine and Moselle has gained a fresh victory beyond the Rhine. It has entered Frisbourg, in the Brisgau, after

a long and bloody action, maintained by the Imperial regiment, of cuirassiers. It is said, that there is scarcely one of the cuirassiers who is not covered with wounds. Prodiges of valour have been performed on both sides. Official details are, no doubt, about to be published.

L'ECLAIR.

The French armies in Suabia and Lombardy are in the midst of plenty. If report may be credited, Pichegru has taken the command of a part of Moreau's army, and marched by Conflance to cut off Gen. Beauhieu, enter the Tyrolese by the way of Germany, and join Buonaparte. This news is not authentic.

JULY 2.

Letter from General Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Pistoja, June 26.

Prince Pignattelli, citizen Directors, is just arrived at this place, with instructions from his court, who has accepted the armistice. An order will be sent off this day, to the commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry, to leave the Austrian army. This Plenipotentiary is to set out for Paris to-morrow.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from General Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Pistoja, June 26.

I have enclosed, citizens Directors, a copy of the armistice concluded with the Pope.

The legation of Bologna is one of the richest parts of the papal territories, you cannot have an idea of the hatred which prevail here against the domination of the Pope.

The citadel of Ancona gives us a command over the Adriatic Gulph: we have taken in forts Urbino, Ferra, and Bologna, near 200 pieces of brass cannon, from 7 to 8000 fuses, and a certain quantity of ammunition and provisions.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from the commissaries of the government with the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Pistoja, June 27.

An armistice has just been concluded with the Pope; we have not neglected to profit by the alarms which prevailed at Rome to render this treaty advantageous to the Republic.

Bologna and Ferrara remain in the power of the army who are about to be put in possession of the citadel of Ancona.

Among the pictures, busts and statues which we are to have from Rome, we have demanded the busts of Marcus and Junius Brutus. Men of science are employed in collecting the rich spoils of scientific Italy.

A Plenipotentiary from Rome will soon be at Paris to negotiate with you a definitive treaty of peace.

SALICETTI and
GARRAU.

Army of the Rhine and Moselle.

Extract of a letter from the commissary of the government, with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, dated June 26.

Citizen Directors,

I gave you an account of the passage of the Rhine. Our army receives considerable reinforcements both of infantry and cavalry, on the right bank.—The bridge of boats, which leads to Kehl is firmly established, and the communication by that means greatly facilitated.

There was an action yesterday evening in which 100 prisoners were made, who arrived here this morning.

Our towns, as I before assured you, are in the most respectable state of defence.

HAUSEMAN.

NORFOLK, September 5.

The SUN of July 11, contains Moreau's official dispatches to the Directory, dated Kehl June 24, 25, by which it appears, that he had effected the passage of the Rhine at Kehl and established himself there. He concludes a long letter of detail by informing that the bridge between Kehl and the Isle of the Rhine was just completed and that the remainder of his army was passing it.

The army of Italy had taken the castle of Urbino, Fort Ferrara, and Bologna, in Fer-

rara, and 114 pieces of cannon. The details of the above successes are given in letters from Buonaparte.

Paris accounts to the 1st July from the same paper mention that some disturbances, had taken place, but that tranquility was restored. It was reported that the Pope had obtained a cessation of arms at the price of fifty millions of livres, pictures, &c. &c.

A Munich head of June 26, mentions, that a courier from Inspruck brought news of the French having taken Polzen, secured the passage of Schütz and advanced into the valleys of Friesler and Nuntner.

A Brussels head of July 1, states the Archduke Charles to be near Dusseldorf. The French were in possession of the citadel of Ancona before the 26th of June.

Paris dates of the 5th of July, say, "We certainly have taken possession of Leghorn Ancona and Civitta Vecchia. It is said, that at Leghorn, we took from the English shipping, &c. to the amount of 60 millions. The ministers of the King of Naples and the Pope had arrived at Paris.

Yesterday morning arrived here, the brig Dryades, Capt. Eldridge, in 8 weeks from Havre-de-Grace; by her we received French papers to the 5th of July, they contain no intelligence of any great consequence, however, we shall give some translations in our next.

At the time Capt. E. left Havre, best flour sold at 5 and 6 dollars a barrel, and every other kind of provisions equally low.

A ship arrived yesterday from Boston, spoke in long. 67. 30. lat. 38. 40. the ship Liberty, Thomas Berry, master from New-York for Leghorn.

When Capt. Kemp, of the Factor, left Cadiz, seven French ships of the line and three frigates lay in that port. About 50 sail of Spanish ships of war, many of them of the line were also laying there, making preparation for war, which was daily expected. The English merchant ships has been ordered by the Governor of Gibraltar to quit Cadiz—they accordingly sailed for the port of Gibraltar under convoy of an English frigate; Captain Kemp sailed out in company with them. Admiral Bichery was still blockaded in the port of Cadiz. Dull market for produce; Flour 20 to 12 dollars, beet 18, pork 20 to 21.

NEW BERN, SEPTEMBER 17.

Further returns of the last election.

BURKE. Waigh: still Avery. Alexander Erwin and William White.

BUNCOMB. James Brittain. William Britain and Philip Hoodenpy.

RUTHERFORD. William Porter. Samuel Carpenter and Jonas Bedford.

LINCOLN. Wallace Alexander. Peter Forney and David Robinson.

WILKES. James Willum. David Witherpoon and Jesse Robenett.

IREDELL. David Caldwell. Muffendine Matthews and Burgess Gaither.

MECKLENBURG. George G-dham, David M'Pee and William Morrison.

CABARRUS. Caleb Phifer. Robert Smith and Archibald M'Curdy.

WARREN. Colonel Haynes. John Rogers and Nathaniel Jones.

MESSRS. PERRIN and LOYSEL, under a hope that they have answered the expectations of those who entrusted to their care a part of their children's education, flatter themselves they will again experience the same encouragement.

They will open their

DANCING SCHOOL

on the first Monday in October next.

Nothing will be neglected that may tend to the improvement of the scholars, and to give them an easy and graceful deportment. Their terms will be known on application.

For sale at the Printing-Office,

INK POWDER

AND

LETTER PAPER.