

fore any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof.

XI. *And be it further enacted*, That such warrant and plats shall be enclosed to the secretary, under the seal of the surveyor; and when such warrants and plats shall be presented by the persons possessing the same, such person shall make oath, that they are in the same plight and condition that they were in when received from the surveyor; and it shall be the duty of the secretary thereupon to make out a grant or grants in the same manner, and under the same regulations as if the return was made from the surveyor aforesaid.

XII. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the entry-takers who have failed to make their returns to the comptroller's office, up to the 8th day of February, 1795, be subjected to the expence of having them sent for, and that the comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to send for all such as are not filed in his office, on or before the first day of March, 1797; and the messenger so sent, shall be entitled to receive from the entry-takers respectively, the sum of six pence per mile, for every mile he shall travel, in going to, and returning from their places of residence; which shall be paid by the entry-taker; and on his refusing to pay the expence aforesaid, the person demanding the return, shall file his affidavit with the treasurer, who shall pay the same, and shall enter up judgment against them for the amount of such expences as in other cases. Provided, That in cases where the entry-takers have given up their books without retaining copies, that then, and in such cases, the express shall apply to the clerk of the court for the returns of lands entered with the entry-taker, which the comptroller may have required; who shall furnish the same under his hand and the seal of the county, and for so doing he shall be paid agreeably to the labour, to be judged of by the comptroller.

XIII. And whereas all the books of the entries of land, made previous to the 8th day of February, 1795, are by law directed to be lodged with the clerks of the several county courts, who may refuse the inspection of the same to persons desirous to have reference thereto: for remedy whereof, *Be it further enacted*, That each, and every clerk within this state, having possession of the said books of entries, shall on application search the same, under the penalty of fifty pounds; to be recovered to the use of the person suing for the same, and give if required a true copy of any location; and take and receive for every search, one shilling, and for his services in making out a copy of every location, the sum of one shilling, and no more.

XIV. *And be it further enacted*, That all entries of land made since the fifteenth day of November, 1777, whereon grants have not already issued, shall be surveyed as aforesaid and the works appertaining thereto shall be returned into the secretary's office, and grants procured thereon, on or before the first day of January, which shall happen in the year 1799, and in case of failure or neglect, all such entries shall thenceforward be held and deemed utterly void and of no effect, and such land shall be liable to be entered again by any person as vacant land, although the purchase money may have been once paid to the state and in all cases of entries which may be hereafter made, it shall be the duty of the claimant or owner surveying the same as aforesaid, to complete his title, by taking out a grant for the same, or so much thereof as may be found to be vacant land, within two years from the date of such entry; otherwise such entry and claim shall then become utterly null and void, as far as relates to the property in the said land; and the land included therein, shall be held and deemed vacant land, to all intents and purposes, as fully as if such entry had never been made. Provided always, That this act shall not extend to effect the claim of persons holding entries west of Pigeon river, in Buncombe county, or of persons holding warrants for military lands, warrants for lands entered in the office of John Armstrong, late entry-taker of western lands or the claims of orphans, feme covert, or persons insane.

BRUSSELS, January 9—11.

If we are to believe the accounts from the artillery officers, we are yet in hopes of keeping Kehl, and even if we were obliged to abandon it, the retreat of our troops and of our artillery is safe, and by doing it, will only run the risk of losing a few pieces of cannon.

The left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which is commanded by the general of division, Ligneville, has taken its cantonments is but part, because the verbal arrangement concluded at Neuwied, between the French and Austrian generals, does not extend as far as the Hundsrück, where bloody skirmishes often take place between the outposts upon the borders of the Scelz. The French generals have concentrated a large body of infantry between this river and the Hundsrück. These circumstances are because that the cavalry which was to have gone into winter quarters, on the borders of the Moselle, will remain in the environs of Krutznarch of Stromberg and Binkenfield, unless there be a real suspension of arms, which is not likely at the present juncture.

Besides, the same letters from the headquarters of Bonne, which give us these details, add, that general Bournonville, has just announced, that the executive directory had appointed general Moreau, commander of all the armies on the Rhine, from Straburgh as far as Duffeldorf. In consequence of which he is about returning to the army of the North, at the head of which he will be employed at the beginning of next campaign.

The arrangement which traces Kleber in the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under Moreau, has not passed unblamed, even among the most enlightened military characters who fear; however great the talents and genius of Moreau, that the burden of the command exceeds individual ability.—Experience will demonstrate, whether this opinion is well founded.

We expect here, several bodies of cavalry, who are to take up their winter quarters in the neighbourhood of this place. They will be cantoned principally in the villages, which have shewn a disposition to revolt.

Letters from the banks of the Rhine, announce that Kleber and Barnadotte, generals of division, and two of the best officers of the Sambre and Meuse, appear determined to quit the service, and have solicited permission to retire.

If letters from the head quarters may be depended on, though we cannot vouch for their authenticity, these generals have taken this step on account of the discontent received at the nomination of general Moreau to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse; they trusted that their services and talents would have entitled them to the preference, and that either one or the other would have been chosen instead of general Bournonville.

Preparations are making by the Spaniards for the siege of Gibraltar. The court has ordered 40 gun boats to be constructed for that purpose.

January 16.

The official paper, Journal des Defenseurs de la Patrie, of the 16th, contains a long detail of the operations of the siege of Kehl.

On the 5th Nivose (December 25) the great bridge was again broken by the playing of the mortars, the batteaux were likewise so much damaged, that it was impossible to re-establish them. The defence of Kehl became from this period more difficult, there being but one communication.

On the 6th (December 26) the second parallel was completed; the enemy worked till the 9th upon its armament; they prepared for the sap, although at the distance of 150 toises, so great was their circumspection.

The following days were employed by the French in frequent sallies to retard the sap.—The 3d battalion of the 62d half brigade distinguished itself in destroying a part of the enemy's works.

On the 12th (Jan. 1.) they attacked the

redoubt of Trou de Loups, and the siege of Herlengen. The first post was untenable; but the enemy were less fortunate in the other attack.—Gen. Lacourbe seeing our troops yielding to numbers, sent the flying bridge from the left banks of the Rhine, seized himself a stand of colours, rallied our battalions, marched at their head, and charged the enemy from the siege of Herlin Rhine, after their having suffered a considerable loss.

On the night of the 18th (Jan. 7.) the enemy attacked the redoubt of Cimette, and the horn work of the Upper-Rhine, but the 10th, 62d, and 103d half brigades, succeeded in repelling them.

Notwithstanding these successes, the term of the defence of Kehl, prolonged beyond all hope, approached. Flanked and taken in the rear by the batteries of the enemy, its communications rendered impracticable, it was at last obliged to surrender. It was evacuated on the 21st Nivose (Jan. 10) after having cost the emperor 15,000 of his best troops, and 50,000 millions.

We are assured that a very serious denunciation is made against Buonaparte, and that the directory is occupied in the examination of his conduct.—[Tableau de Paris.]

The Tableau de Paris of this day, speaks of prognostics of insurrection in Paris, but it does not appear that any movement has yet actually taken place.

M A D R I D, December 29.

A revolution appears to be inevitable in the Spanish colonies. The example of North America, the recollection of their ancient independence, the sense they have of their own strength, their hatred of their oppressors, and the bad management of their government, which seems rather desirous of being hated than beloved, and the double and arbitrary taxes which have been imposed on them by the caprice of the Viceroy, are powerful reasons to make us suppose that South America will take up arms against Spain.

As early as 1756, disturbances broke out at Caracas; in 1764 an insurrection shewed itself at Quinto; Mexico sent in 1773, ambassadors to England, in order to gain from that country assistance, and the promise of independence. The year 1781 was the era of still greater commotion in Peru and at Santa Fe; and now the Spanish colonies are on the point of a general insurrection, fomented without doubt by England, and which it is not in the power of Spain to oppose.

In fact, the court of Madrid had only 6000 regular troops in these countries, scattered over an immense extent of country. The other military corps are for the most part composed of natives, who far from opposing, would assist the insurgents, and make a common cause with them.

W E S E L, JAN. 4.

RESCRIPT of the KING of PRUSSIA, FREDERICK WILLIAM, II.

Being informed that an opinion prevails in that part of our estates in Westphalia, which is on the left bank of the Rhine, to wit, Cleves, Meurs and Guildres, now occupied by the French troops, that we have done nothing in consequence of the remonstrances against the innovations and various oppressions inflicted on our faithful subjects by French agents and commissaries; we think proper to make known, and do hereby declare, by the organ of our agency, with our chamber of war and domains, that we have not ceased, and shall not cease to interest ourselves in favour of our subjects aforesaid, by means of our envoy with the French Republic, and that we shall adhere to the basis of the treaty of Basle, in regard to the administration of civil affairs and of the revenue.

In concluding the treaty which put an end to the war, between our estates and the French republic, it was never our intention to grant to France any thing, except a mere military possession of the provinces on the left of the Rhine, until a peace should take