

my guides, to choose 25 men of his company to advance along the Adige, to the distance of half league, to turn all the marshes which supported the enemy's tent, and to fall afterwards in full gallop into the enemy's rear, and make several trumpets sound—This manœuvre was perfectly successful: the hostile infantry gave way, and general Angereau took advantage of the moment. But it did not make retreatance, though it was retreating, when a small column of between 8 and 9000 men, with 4 pieces of cannon, whom I had made defile through the marshes, to take possession of the rear of the enemy, and to fall upon their backs during the combat, finished by completely putting them to the route. Gen. Massena, who had returned to the centre, marched straight to the village of Arcola which he took, and pursued the enemy to near the village of Bonifacio: but night prevented our going farther.

"The fruit of the battle of Arcola is between 4 and 5000 prisoners, four stand of colours, and 18 pieces of cannon. The enemy lost at least 4000 killed, and as many wounded. Besides the general whom I mentioned, generals Robert and Candanne were wounded. The adjutant general Vandelin has been killed. I had killed, two of my aids de camp, citizens Elliot and Muison, two officers of the greatest distinction; though young, still they promised to gain one day the highest military rank with glory—Our loss, though inconsiderable, was very severe, because it included all the principal officers.

"Meanwhile gen. Vaubois has been attacked, and his important position at Rivoli forced; this has uncovered the blockade of Mantua. We sent the cavalry to Vicenza, where I had left gen. Kilmaine, with 3000 men.

"At this moment I have rallied the division of Vaubois; I forced it, and it is at Caltinovo. Angereau is at Verona, Massena about Villenova. Tomorrow I will attack the division which beat Vaubois. I will pursue it into Tyrol, and then wait the surrender of Mantua, which cannot hold out a fortnight longer. The artillery has covered itself with glory.

"The generals and officers of the staff displayed an unexampled activity and bravery. Twelve or fifteen were killed; there is not one but what has his clothes pierced with bullets.

"I will send you the colours taken from the enemy. Signed, BUONAPARTE."

Army of the RHINE and MOSELLE. The General in Chief to the Directory, head-quarters at SCHILKEN, Nov. 22.

"Citizens Directors, The garrison of Kehl made this morning a vigorous sortie, to reconnoitre the line of circumvallation of the enemy.

"Gen. Defaix was charged with the attack of the right—Gen. Deceau was in the centre, and General Sice on the left.

"The whole line of the enemy was forced, without a shot being fired; the enemy abandoned all their artillery, which was instantly spiked. Could we have anticipated a success so complete and had artillery & horses ready, we might have taken 20 pieces of cannon. With the horses we had could only bring off ten pieces. We made 6 or 700 prisoners among whom are 30 officers, including a colonel and a major.

"As soon as it was thought that the enemy's corps de reserve was ready to attack us, Gen. Defaix caused the troops to return to their intrenchments. To wish to maintain ourselves in those of the enemy was an operation which was not amongst our projects.

"This battle was one of the most violent of the war, and must have occasioned a considerable loss to the enemy. They cannot deny that the advantage was entirely ours.

"Gen. Defaix had his horse killed under him, & was slightly wounded. Gen. Lacombe had his horse wounded in two places.

"The good conduct of the troops upon this occasion ought to persuade the enemy, that if he is decidedly to attack Kehl, he will not carry it so easily as he may have been led to believe.

Signed, MOREAU." Private letters announce, that Gen. Moreau was slightly wounded in the head by a ball, and that one of his aids de camp had the lower part of his leg carried away.

Treaty of peace between the French Republic and the infant duke of Parma—Concluded under the mediation of Spain.

The most important conditions are the following: There shall be peace and amity between the states.

The respective powers shall not assist in any way each others enemies.

The French emigrants shall neither stop nor dwell upon the duke's territories.

All sequestrations of property are done away on either part.

The stipulation of Buonaparte on the 20th Floreal are to be strictly and solely observed.

The Republican troops have free passage through the territories of the duke.

Neither power can permit this passage to the troops of the other's enemies.

There is no restriction upon the commerce of

each country, but the necessary duties of each country; and perseverance is accorded to the inhabitants of each country. These mutual duties are to be fixed by a separate convention.

The exportation of French merchandise through the states of the duke shall pay only a duty of transit or passage, and not of importation. This being intended for the maintenance of bridges and repairs of roads, articles transmitted by rivers or navigable canals shall pay no duties.

In execution of the 6th article of the Hague treaty concluded the 22d Floreal, third year, the present peace is declared, also with the Batavian republic.

Signed,

CH. DE LA CROIX.
COUNT POLITI.
LOUIS BULIA.

Paris, 15th Brumaire, (Nov. 6,) 5th year.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

His royal highness gives up one fourth of the duties of entry upon merchandize coming from the ports of the republic, its colonies and fisheries, for his interior consumption, and to export on the articles of his produce designed for the Republic, upon a reciprocal advantage allowed him with them, namely, on their importations from his territories, and their exports intended for his subjects.

NASSAU, (N. P.) Jan. 27.

The order given by the French Directory for taking American vessels bound to or from British ports, is, in all likelihood, the cause of there being so few arrivals from England, during the last and present months, in the American states.

Unless a general peace should take place this winter in Europe, it seems almost certain that the Americans will be obliged, by the outrageous conduct of the French, to resort to arms for reparation of injuries experienced, and for defence against depredations in future.

From the favourable bias towards the French, manifested by the people of the southern states, it appears not improbable, that they will be averse to such a measure; and thus, by opposing the wishes of the northern and great commercial states, hasten that separation which has so often been looked forward to with dread by every American patriot.

The recapturing of American vessels by British ships of war and privateers, under the actual circumstances of the times, is rather a novel case in maritime history.

Although the French capture American vessels trading to and from British ports, is the most manifest violation of the treaties existing between the two nations, still they have not promulged any declaration of war—they yet keep up intercourse with the American republic, and affect to consider her as their friend and ally.

Were the two powers at open hostility, there would be little trouble in ascertaining what a salvage should be allowed to our ships for retaking American vessels; but as matters are situated, altho' it will not be disputed that something is equitably due to the captors, still the fixing the quantum of it, is a business of peculiar difficulty.

We have heard of an arrangement for a temporary adjustment of such matters. It is this—the recaptured vessel and cargo to be appraised, and on sufficient security being given for compliance with what may be the general practice at home in similar cases, the master allowed to proceed on his voyage.

FAYETTEVILLE, FEB. 25.

The British packet, Carteret, Capt. Taylor, arrived at New-York, the 3d inst. with the English December mail. The last London accounts by this mail are of December 4; of which the Argus gives the following summary.

The British Prime Minister Pitt, had succeeded in filling up his Loan to the amount of 15 millions, at 5 per cent. per annum.

The successes of the army of Italy have been unremitted from the 1st to the 12th of November, during which time there were taken from the enemy 8 pieces of cannon, and 2,500 prisoners; the killed are not numbered in Gen. Buonaparte's letter, but mentioned as very numerous.

The German account differs widely from the general's, and is not so late.

General Gentili, commander at Corsica, has obliged the English fleet to evacuate the gulph of Florence, and burnt three English ships of war at Ajaccio.

The division of Richery's fleet, which had been detached on a secret expedition, had arrived at the Isle de Croix.

The Porte has determined to keep a permanent Minister with the French Republic.

The treaty with the Duke of Parma is ratified by the council of elders.

The French Directory have announced the proposition for an armistice with the Austrians, but it does not appear to have taken place, except in regard to some out posts.

Nothing decisive on the subject of peace, but it is certain that negotiations are on foot between the Emperor and the Republic.

John Stuart, one do. in do. No. 61.
Edward Jones, one do. in do. No. 75.
John Allan, one do. in do. No. 77.
John Martin, one do. in do. No. 79.
Robert Muter, two do. in do. No. 80, 81.
John Johnston, two do. in do. No. 90, and 94.
William Nutt, one do. in do. No. 91.
William Campbell, two do. in do. No. 21, & 96.
Jesse Potts, two do. in do. No. 40, and 63.
J. R. Gaurier, two do. in do. No. 44, and 78.
Estate of William Hill, one do. in the Old Town of Brunswick.

John Fergus, two do. in do.
Estate of Capt. Quince, one do. in do.
Widow Allan, one do. in do.
Estate of Parker Quince, two do. in do.
Estate of Mrs. Goldwin, one do. in do.
Estate of Richard Quince, sen. one do. in do.
John Walker, one do. in do.

THOMAS LEONARD, Sheriff
25th Jan. 47 6 of Brunswick County.

THOMAS WHITE & JOHN EGAN,

INFORM the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they propose carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING business in this town, and that they will give cash or leather for hides, or tan by the share—Carrying on reasonable terms—

N. B. Hides will be received by J. Egan at the house late the property of Mr. Reardon.

—Two negro women and two children for sale for cash, hides or country produce.

Fayetteville, January 21: 44 6

CERTIFICATES for SALE.

A Few hundred pounds AUDITORS CERTIFICATES may be had, if applied for immediately, at the store of WHEATON & TISDALE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11. 47 3

ABOUT the time of the October superior court held at Fayetteville, 1796, the subscriber lost a FIELD BOOK, it was formerly a Blank Book; a number of small surveys he made are set down in it, with other writings and receipts—Any person finding it and delivering it to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Little River.
February 6th. 47 2