

Unacquainted with any law moral or political, by which I was prohibited from benefiting my country, I availed myself of every legal means to procure an interview with influential characters. When as a private citizen of the United States, I gave it as my opinion, that it was in the power of France, by acts of justice and magnanimity worthy of her elevated situation, to restore harmony between the two republics. I suggested the propriety of releasing our seamen confined as prisoners, and raising the embargo on our shipping, detained in their ports. I stated that acts of this kind, taking place immediately after the late declarations of friendship made by the Directory to Mr. Gerry, might become the basis of a happy reconciliation.

In my conversations with the citizens of France, or with strangers whom I met in Paris, I spoke of the situation of my country as I felt, but at all times with respect. I represented that the idea of a party in the United States, ready to sacrifice the government of their own country to that of any other, was totally without foundation; that the people constituting the sovereign authority and enjoying all the advantages of a representative government, had it always in their power to alter the constitution and laws of their country—I observed that the French not being so much attached to commerce as to agriculture and to the arts; it was undoubtedly their true interest, to place the neutral flag on the most respectable footing, by which means, a competition would take place in their own ports, for the produce of their agriculture and manufactures, in exchange for the productions of the United States, to the advantage of France—That no people were so well calculated to afford these advantages to France, as the citizens of the United States; and therefore the commerce of the United States in a peculiar manner merited her attention—That it would not only promote the immediate interest of France, but it would redound to her reputation, to recur to the original principles of her own glorious revolution, respecting the neutral flag, and secure by this measure the first step towards a perfect freedom of commerce among all nations.

The politeness of a foreigner of distinguished talents, whom I met with at Paris, procured me an interview with citizen Merlin. My visits to him were those of a private friend, in his own family. On one of these occasions he informed me, that France had not the least intention to interfere in the public affairs of the United States; that his country had acquired great reputation in having assisted the United States to become a free Republic; they would not disgrace their own revolution by attempting its destruction. He observed, that with respect to the violation of our flag, it was common with all neutrals, and was provoked by the example of England, and intended to place France on an equal ground with her, so long as she should be permitted by the neutral powers to avail herself of their resources. But that the government of France, averse to such a competition, were contemplating measures to make their laws more favorable, towards neutral nations. In confirmation of this declaration, I received whilst at Bourdeaux, a letter from the Consul General of the United States, dated Paris, August 30th, in which he says, "the opinion which circulated when you left us, of this government adopting a liberal system, in regard to the flag and property of neutrals, gains ground every hour." When I left Paris, the ministers from the northern neutral powers were earnestly engaged in promoting this event, by friendly negotiation.

These governments are jealous of the commerce of the United States, and if an accommodation should not take place with the French Republic, they will seize the opportunity to procure for themselves, advantages which it may not afterwards be in the power of the United States to command; and by which means they may become the carriers, even of our own produce.

Whilst I was in Paris, Mr. Shipwell, the Consul General of the United States, received officially from the government of France, an arrete, by which the embargo was removed from all American vessels in the ports of France, accompanied by another, directing the release and kind treatment of all our seamen. He was also at the same time informed, that the Directory were pursuing in the Legislative Bodies, an alteration in their laws, more favourable to the rights of the neutral flag.

Believing that this manifestation of friendship on the part of the Republic of France, would be highly acceptable to my country; I offered my service to the Consul General to be the bearer of his despatches to the President of the U. S. I understood duplicates were forwarded at the same time by major Woodward, by the way of Boston.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I embraced the earliest opportunity of waiting on the Secretary of State, with the public despatches entrusted to my care. I had a long conversation with him. What I knew of the situation of France, I expressed freely—every thing relative to my own conduct, which I thought important, I communicated; and I offered voluntarily, to answer any interrogatories he might think proper to put, and to communicate any papers in my possession. It was then in the power of government to have substituted facts for insinuation. From what motives they have rejected the one, and chosen the

other, they best know. I also waited on the President of the United States, soon after his arrival at the seat of government; he received me with politeness, and we conversed for some time respecting the relative situation of France and the United States.

As some of the most respectable citizens of the U. States, are implicated with myself, respecting my late journey to Europe, I think it necessary more particularly on their accounts, in the most pointed manner to state the following facts:

I did not go to France at the direction, at the request, or on the advice of any person whatever—I went for my own pleasure—with my own views, and at my own expense.

I did not go, or act as the agent, official or unofficial of any man, or set of men whatever. I did not carry any message, letter, or introduction from any citizen of America whatever, addressed to any citizen or public body in France; the two certificates of citizenship which I carried with me were addressed to no one; they were not taken or ever used for the purpose of procuring an interview with any citizen or public body in France, but such as I thought might be necessary in my passage through Germany and Holland—I never conversed with any person in France, in their official capacity, or as being in any public capacity myself—Nor did I associate with any person, whose name I am afraid or ashamed to avow.

If after these declarations which I aver to be true, any person shall think fit without proof, to assert or insinuate to the contrary, I shall regard, or rather disregard him as a contemptible and malignant propagator of falsehood; consistent that on the strictest examination, my conduct whilst in Europe, will be found neither dishonourable to myself, nor injurious to my country.

GEORGE LOGAN.

Stanton, Jan. 2, 1799.

KNOXVILLE, December 13.

Agreeably to the Proclamation of his excellency the Governor, for convening the Legislature of this State, the Senators and Representatives met accordingly; the Senate proceeded to the choice of a speaker when the Hon. WILLIAM BLOUNT was chosen, and conducted to the chair.

PETERSBURG, January 22.

On the 10th inst. the Senate of the United States, determined the question of jurisdiction, with respect to the trial of the impeachment of William Blount, 13 votes to 11 against the jurisdiction—Yeas, Messrs. Chipman, Davenport, Goodhue, Lansing, Livermore, Lloyd, Paine, Rois, Sedgwick, Stockton, Tracy—Nays, Messrs. Anderson, Bingham, Bloodworth, Brown, Foster, Gunn, Green, Hillham, Livingston, Marshall, Martin, Mason, Read. So that the impeachment falls of course, and Blount is discharged.

A Baltimore paper of the 15th inst. has the following paragraph—"By a gentleman who arrived last evening from Annapolis, we are informed that a vessel had arrived there from Portsmouth (England) which brings London papers to the 17th and Portsmouth to the 20th November, by far the latest received on the continent from Europe. The gentleman read an account in one of the papers of THEOPHILE WOLFE, TOSS (who was taken prisoner on board of one of the British Fleet) having killed himself, and that the celebrated Irish chief HOOR, had been taken."

FOR SALE,

- 2500 Acres of Swamp land on both sides of Shoe creek and Juniper creek, in Richmond county.
- 600 acres of excellent low land in Robeson county, on Drowning creek.
- 150 acres of land on North-west Cape Fear, 16 miles below Fayetteville, whereon James Sims now lives—good river land.
- One-fourth of 11 acres of land in the town of Fayetteville, on both sides of the creek near the Cool Spring.
- 100 acres in Sampson county, on the south side of Little Cohery, late the property of D. Cameron.
- 150 acres of land in Cumberland county, joining the lands of Taply Johnston.
- 2000 acres of land on Rockfish, in Duplin county.
- 320 acres of land in Duplin county, on Mill-branch creek.
- 450 acres of land in New-Hanover county, on Top-sail Sound.
- 100 acres of land on Rich Inlet, New-Hanover county.

Also a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, East and West-India Goods, MEDICINE,

Either by whole sale or retail, low for Cash or country Produce—by
Fayetteville, Dec. 20. D. ANDERSON.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, will please make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the first of February next.

DAVID ANDERSON.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

PARIS, October 22.

Off Toulon, on the 11th of October, was seen 11 ships of the line, which, at first were supposed to be Russians, but afterwards found to be English.

Our government are more disposed for peace than heretofore—and a majority of our legislature are in its favour, since our loss of the battle at Abuckir (near the Nile.) We flatter ourselves and hope it will influence the fittings at Radadt to make the desired conclusion.

For four days the Redacteur, and all our papers, have been filled with the official letters from Buonaparte and Berthier, with the proclamation of the commander issued in Egypt.

By his letters the army was not discouraged by the account of the loss of the fleet, but rather encouraged to encounter all dangers with their officers.

The General's head quarters were at Cairo. Of prisoners he had only a few; but the Camels and Horses he had taken, were reserved for an expedition which was a secret.

He embraced every opportunity to work upon the people. An Air-Balloon which he sent up at Cairo, was above the understanding of these ignorant mortals. They thought him a messenger from Mahomet. His Horse Artillery had created great consternation.

A messenger to one of the Chiefs, bringing an account of the defeat, was asked, "how large is the French army?" He took up a handful of sand, which he threw up in the air, saying "There count them."

The General's soldiers divide the booty which they took from the Mamelukes; on some they have found from 3 to 500 Louis d'ors, or the value in gold.

Buonaparte pictures the Arabs as the worst of beings. In large herds they swarmed like clouds round his army and harried his rear guards. Pounded and murdered every one who fell into their hands.

They have not kept their treaty, which he had concluded on the 5th of July, with 13 of their Beys. In which it was stipulated, that they would give him as many men as were necessary to oppose the Mamelukes.—And, on the other hand, the General had promised to give them back, after he had conquered Egypt, all the lands which had belonged to them.

Buonaparte, with these 13 chiefs, sat round a table, where it was further agreed and determined, that he who did not fulfil his promise, should incur *Hell's Flame*. Probably the Chiefs could not answer for what their horses did.

On the 12th of July, Mamat Bey, had a large body of horse troops and batteries on the Nile, and 10 gun-boats. From both sides were exchanged more than 1500 cannon shot. The Turks had already taken 3 of our gun boats; but two of them were retaken and the third burned. After this the army was not interrupted on their march.

On the 21st of July, before Cairo, we had a battle. The Mamelukes lost 3000 men killed. Mamat Bey and other Beys were wounded. 450 camels with baggage, and 50 cannon were taken. Our army lost thirty killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. In the night the Beys fled from Cairo and burned their ships. The people plundered their houses, and on the 22d the French entered the city.

The General issued two proclamations: Buonaparte to the Chiefs, &c. of Cairo, dated head-quarters, Cairo, July 22.

"Yesterday the Mamelukes were mostly killed or taken prisoner! I am in pursuit of the fugitives.—Send me the vessels on the other side of the water, and a deputation acknowledging your surrender to me! Let bread, meat, straw and oats be in readiness for the army! Be without fear—as no body wishes your welfare more than I do!"

"People! you have done well not to declare against me. I am come to destroy the Mamelukes. To protect commerce and the inhabitants. Every one who is in fear ought to remain quiet; and they who have fled may return to their houses. I shall establish a Divan of persons, &c."

A third proclamation to the Pacha of the Grand Seignior, declares, he may remain in his place, and have his effects secured to him.

On the 13th of August when he left this place, he received the unfortunate account of the loss of the fleet—Having on the 6th of July advised Admiral Bruceys to come to anchor in the harbour of Alexandria within 24 hours, if not, to land the artillery, and the effects belonging to the army; as it was the opinion of the Engineers, that the road of Abuckir was not safe for the fleet. But to his great astonishment he was apprized, on the 27th July, that the fleet remained there at anchor.—He dispatched his Adjutant to prevail on the Admiral to let sail, but unfortunately this messenger came too late.

The General says, under his own hand. "It seems to me Admiral Bruceys would not sail for Corfu, before he was sure he could not enter the harbour of Alexandria, or till the army was in such a situation that no retreat might be necessary. If he has done amiss, he has expiated it by his glorious death. Fate, which has in many instances proved our superiority on land, has, in this, favoured our rivals on the water. But as great as this misfortune is, it cannot be attri-