

would soon do justice to your people, I would only take the trouble to declare to you, that I will no longer correspond with you.

Does it become you to make an address to the armies, you the friend and most active agent of the confederates; you who have surrounded us with spies; you who have persecuted the friends of the government? Have you not caused the republicans whom you have betrayed and who abhor you to forget even your name.

(Signed) L. ROCHÉ.

TRANSLATED

for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
From a *Revue* paper of September 19, called the BULLETIN.

TREATY OF PEACE and FRIENDSHIP between the French Republic and the Queen of Portugal.

The French Republic and her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, desirous of re-establishing the relations of commerce and friendship which existed between the two states before the present war, have given their full powers for entering into negotiation for that purpose, to wit: the executive directory, in the name of the French republic, to citizen Charles Lacroix; and her most faithful majesty to M. le chevalier D'Arango Dazeyedo, of her said majesty's council, gentleman of her household, chevalier of the order of Christ, and her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have concluded the present treaty of peace.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding between the French republic and her most faithful majesty the Queen of Portugal.

II. All hostilities shall cease, as well by land as sea, to count from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty; that is to say, in fifteen days for Europe and the seas that water its coasts, and those of Africa, on this side the Equator, and three months after for the countries and seas situate to the East of the Cape of Good Hope.

III. The ports, cities, places and all other territorial possessions of either of the two powers, in whatsoever part of the world, which shall be found occupied or conquered by the arms of the other, shall be reciprocally restored without requiring any compensation or indemnity, and in the times fixed in the preceding article.

IV. Her most faithful majesty engages to observe the most exact neutrality towards the republic and the other belligerent powers: a like neutrality shall be observed by the French republic in the event of a rupture between Portugal and the other powers of Europe.

In consequence, neither of the contracting powers, during the course of the present war, shall furnish to the enemies of the other, by virtue of any treaty or stipulation whatever, (public or secret) any succours in troops, vessels, arms, ammunition, provisions or money by whatever name it may be called, or under whatever denomination it may be.

V. Her most faithful majesty shall not admit together in her large ports more than six vessels of war, belonging to each one of the belligerent powers, nor more than three in the small. The prizes made by their vessels of war or privateers respectively, nor the privateers themselves shall be received, except in case of distress of weather and imminent danger, in the ports of her most faithful majesty; they shall depart as soon as the danger is over. All sales of merchandize or captured vessels shall be strictly prohibited.

The French republic shall adopt the same rule, in regard to the vessels of war, privateers or prizes belonging to the European powers, with whom her most faithful majesty shall be at war.

VI. Her most faithful majesty acknowledges, by the present Treaty, that all the countries situated to the northward of the limits hereafter designated, between the possessions of the two contracting powers, belong to the French republic; renouncing as much as shall be necessary, both for herself, her successors and heirs all the rights which she might claim to the said countries by whatever title, and especially in virtue of the 8th article of the Treaty concluded at Utrecht, 11th April, 1713. Reciprocally, the French republic recognizes all the countries situated to the south of the said line, as belonging to her most faithful majesty in conformity to the same treaty of Utrecht.

VII. The limits between the two Guyannes, French and Portuguese, shall be determined by the river, called by the Portuguese Calmanie, and by the French Vincent Pinson, which empties into the Ocean, to the southward of Cape North, at about two degrees north latitude. They shall follow the said river up to its source after a right line drawn from its said source towards the east, to Rio Blanco.

VIII. The entrance, as well as the entire course of the said river, Calmanie, or Vincent Pinson, shall belong, as to the entire property and sovereignty, to the French republic. But the subjects of her most faithful majesty, settled on its borders, and to the south of the said river, shall not however be interrupted in the free use of the same, and without being subject to any duties from its entrance, in its course, or in its branches.

IX. The subjects of her most faithful majesty, who shall be found established to the northward of the above designated frontier line, shall be at liberty to remain, on submitting to the laws of the republic, or to retire, and transport their goods and moveables, and to alienate the lands which shall appear belongs to them. The right to retire, and dispose of their goods, moveables and immovables, is reciprocally referred to the French, who may be found situated on the south of the line of the frontier. The exercise of the said right is vested in the one as well as the other, for two years, to commence from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

X. There shall be negotiated and concluded as soon as possible, between the two

powers, a treaty of commerce, founded on the basis of equal and reciprocal advantages. In the mean time it is agreed,

1. That the Commercial relations shall be established immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, and that the Citizens and subjects of the two powers shall enjoy in the territories of each other all the rights, immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by the most favored nations.

2. That the provisions and merchandize the produce of their soil and manufactures shall be respectively admitted, if similar provisions or merchandize of other nations, are or shall be, and the said provisions or merchandize shall not be subjected to any prohibition, which shall not equally affect, similar provisions and manufactures imported by other nations.

3. That never holds the French Republic being able to offer Portugal only a very trifling vent for her wines, and which cannot compensate the introduction of French cloths into that Kingdom, matters with respect to these two articles shall reciprocally remain in their present state.

4. That the duties of import and others upon the produce and merchandize of the soil and manufactures of the two powers shall be reciprocally regulated and collected upon the footing to which the most favored nations are subjected.

5. That on the imports thus regulated, both the parties shall allow a diminution in favor of the merchandize produced by the manufactures of the soil of the states of each of the two powers, provided they are imported in national vessels, laden on account of Merchants belonging thereto, and sent directly from ports in Europe of the one to ports in Europe of the other party. This diminution as well as the species of merchandize to which it shall apply, shall be regulated by the treaty of commerce to be concluded between the two powers.

6. That as to the rest, all stipulations relative to commerce, inserted in preceding treaties between the two powers shall be provisionally executed, in all respects not contravening the present treaty.

XI. Her most faithful majesty shall admit into her ports French vessels of war or of commerce, on the same conditions as the vessels of the most favored nations. Portuguese vessels shall enjoy in France the same reciprocity.

XII. The French consuls and vice-consuls shall enjoy the privileges, precedences, immunities, prerogatives and jurisdictions which they enjoyed before the war, and which those of the most favored nations enjoy.

XIII. The ambassador or minister of the French republic at the court of Portugal, shall enjoy the same immunities, prerogatives and precedencies which the French ambassadors enjoyed before the war.

XIV. All French citizens, as well as all the individuals composing the household of the ambassador or minister, of the consuls or other accredited and acknowledged agents of the French republic, shall enjoy, in the states of her most faithful majesty, the same liberty of worship, which the most favored nations enjoy in this respect.

The present article and the two preceding shall be observed reciprocally by the French republic towards the ambassadors, ministers, consuls and other agents of her most faithful majesty.

XV. All prisoners made on one part or the other, comprising the marines and sailors shall be given up in the month counting from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on paying the debts which they shall have contracted during their captivity.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be attended in the respective hospitals; they shall be given up as soon as they are cured.

XVI. The peace and good friendship re-established by the present treaty between the French republic and her most faithful majesty, shall be declared common to the Batavian republic.

XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified and its ratifications exchanged in two months, counting from this day.

Done, agreed, concluded, signed and sealed, to wit, by me Charles Lacroix, with the seal of external relations; and by me, Chevalier d'Arango, with my seal at arms. At Paris the 23d thermidor, 5th year of the French republic, answering to the 13th August, 1797, (old style.)

(Signed)
CHARLES DE LA CROIX, and
ANTOINE D'ARANGO DAZEYEDO.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. de Arabet, Gautier, Manning and co. dated Barcelona, July 29th, 1797.

The ship Chatham, Capt. Peters, who sailed last Sunday evening from Saleo, has since been taken by a French privateer, and is now detained in this river, and in quarantine; but until they may have Pratique, we cannot say what may be the result of this strange proceeding, as all the captain's papers are in order, and the French are not at war with the Americans. *The French consul says, that by their republican ordinance, the American's master role, or role d'equipage, should be printed, and it seems the privateer detains Capt. Peters only because his is in manuscript.* O TEMPORA, O MORES!

FROM THE DIARY.

On Friday last, at the fittings before Judge Lewis, Esq. was tried a cause on a bill of exchange, remitted to England by the indorser in payment of debt, which was protested; and one of the partners in America employed an agent to endeavour to recover the bill, with damages, which the jury charged at twenty per cent. under the express directions of the court. This decision with other points is referred for the opinion of the Supreme Court; yet, as merchants and the chamber of commerce are of decided opinion, that the party who remits a bill on his own account is only entitled to the damages, &c. It may be well for those who remit bills to be guarded in their endorsements, by making some speciality thereon.

MARRIED—In England, David William, Earl of Mansfield, to Miss Frederica

Markham, 4th daughter of the Archbishop of York.

DIED.—At the Lazaretto near this city, aged 42, Capt. JOHN WASSON of the schr. Houtreffe, belonging to Fairfield in Connecticut. He was lately from Savannah, where he contracted the yellow fever, supposed from the filthiness of the wharf and shore. He was a man of great integrity and worth, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

—At the General Hospital, near Quebec, the most illustrious and Rt. Rev. Jean Francois Hubert, late bishop of Quebec, aged about 50 years.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

HAUT TON. The letters written by a reverend gentleman, the *cher ami* of the celebrated Mrs. C—ns, to his grace the Duke of B. in the name of that lady, engross the conversation of the circles at Brighton. The finances of the fair Cyprion being deranged, the duke was fixed upon as the person most likely to supply the Lady with the further means of extravagance; but as he could not write, her reverend friend wrote the tender epistles in her name. The Duke in the infancy of the correspondence was rather struck with the stile of the lady, answered her letters, and gave her a meeting—but the fraud was at length detected—the lady confused and neglected, and the pious pastor suffered disgrace. We have been favored with copies, and for the amusement of our readers insert

THE FIRST LETTER

From Mrs. C—ns to the Duke of B—

"My Lord Duke,
"This letter will probably surprize your grace, coming from one who has not the honor of your acquaintance. I have struggled with my feelings to express such an act of indelicacy; but the susceptibility of the female heart would not suffer me to stifle my emotions. If I am guilty of what a delicate mind might be induced to treat with harshness and indifference, inquire my lord Duke into the cause, and that will insure your forgiveness.

"I am in love, and I am miserable. The world has placed our respective situations in extremes—therefore, what can be a greater stimulus to gratitude than the condescension that will no longer suffer such situations to be an insupportable objection to at least the honour of an interview.

"My heart is full—My style, I know must exhibit my weakness, whilst I hope it will not fail of impressing on your mind my miseries—if it is confused, consider that the dearest object on earth breaks on my mind, and suffers me not to pay attention to the elegance of composition, or the beauties of language. The honest eloquence of love, my dear lord duke, I hope and sincerely trust, requires neither.

"I have the honour to be,
"My Lord Duke,
"Your ever," &c. &c.

Brighton, Aug. 21.

The above letter was received by his Grace, which, with his wonted politeness, he answered. He was apprized that the lady could not write, but, to gratify a whim, he encouraged a correspondence, that will, we have no doubt, afford amusement to the public.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.

Fifty one traitors have been capitally convicted on the late North East Circuit, the greater part of whom are sentenced to be hanged in the course of a present month. We state this article upon authority, and with concern, for the fate of so many deluded wretches, which crimes originated not in their own minds, but in the diabolical contrivance of men in a higher class of life who wrote them into the ranks of treason, into which they were too cowardly to enter themselves, and who now pass their time tranquilly, while the victims are stretched in a dungeon, waiting the dreadful fumans of the executioner, to be separated forever from a wife and infant family supported by their former care and industry; or helpless parentage, perhaps maintained by their duty and affection!

Notice to Creditors.

WILLIAMS Joseph W. Gibbs and William Gibbs, did on the 9th day of June last, assign to the subscribers, all their property for the benefit of their creditors, this is to give notice to all the creditors of the above firm, that all their books, as well as the statement of their concerns, are lodged with John D. Blanchard, No. 6, South 1st Street, for their inspection, and also the discharge which is to be signed by all those creditors who wish to receive the benefit of said assignment.

All persons indebted to the said firm, are hereby notified to pay their respective debts to the said John D. Blanchard, who is fully authorized to receive and settle all their accounts.

JOHN D. BLANCHARD,
JAMES VANUXEM,
A. BULLER.

Nov. 13. mwfjt.

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Bastas, Coffas, and a quantity of Bengol COPION
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, }
St. Vincents, } RUM.
and Bengol
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
OR 27.

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from late contagion. OR 27.—114

The Canal Lottery.

Will re-commence drawing, on Monday the 20th inst.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Nov. 11. dtzo.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15.

CONGRESS.

Fifty-four members of the House of Representatives took their seats this day; but a quorum of the Senate not being assembled, an adjournment till to-morrow took place. Twelve members of the Senate took their seats this day.

There is a report in circulation that the British frigate HERMIONE has been rose upon by the crew, and carried into Leguira.

The advocates for the profferations in France contend that they are justifiable on the principle of necessity—the necessity of securing liberty by establishing the republic, and preventing the restoration of monarchy. Let us examine this question.

Either a majority of the French nation are desirous of a monarchy, or they are not. If they are, on the republican principle that a "majority must govern," they have a right to restore monarchy. If a majority are not in favor of monarchy, there can be no necessity for illegal and arbitrary measures to suppress the advocates of monarchy; because the existing laws, if supported by a majority of the nation and the army too, are competent to the purpose.

Again. Either Bartelemy, Pichegru, and Co. believe the mats of the nation to be in favor of monarchy, or they do not. If they do, they have a right and it is their duty to destroy the usurpation of a faction and give the nation the form of government they wish. If they do not, they are traitors, and all their party. The last supposition will make rascals of those who have supported unblemished characters, performed most essential services for their country, and enjoyed public confidence for a long series of years. In short, it will prove the character of the men to be false, that it cannot be believed. If those men are traitors, where is the man left in the nation that can be trusted?

The most probable supposition is, that the proffered party are the friends of peace and established government, and their enemies are determined to pursue the war; they therefore found it necessary to their bloody purposes, to remove the friends of peace, who interposed obstacles to their views. It is a fact asserted with probable authority, that the Directory did not and would not furnish their ministers at Lille, with definitive powers to make peace—but when the British and French negotiators had agreed upon the preliminaries, the Directory declined to ratify them, or evaded. The probability is, that this "triumph of liberty" in France, will cost Europe half a million of lives.

(New-York Paper.)

During the despotism of Robespierre, a curious incident happened at Verueuil: A cobbler of that place thought proper to put three hogs under arrest, and to put them into the court-yard to eat the grass, and poison the prisoners with their filth. One of these animals by some means was wounded in the foot. The revolutionary committee was informed of the fact: they met at the prison, and a process verbal was composed; in which it was declared that the prisoners had wounded the hog with a counter-revolutionary intention. Diligent enquiry was made through the house to discover the conspirators; but after searching for some time without success, they mounted the Tribunal, and a Jury was summoned to give their opinion of the offense. The jury, in their verdict declared, that from the evidence before them, it appeared that the hog had wounded himself with some broken glass that lay in the court yard—and so the affair ended. The hogs were removed to give place to horses belonging to another member of the committee; and it was not till after the 9th Thermidor, that the prisoners got rid of these horres, or were themselves let at liberty.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Ship Neptune, J. J. J. St. Ubes	39
Rebecca, McKeever, Havana	23
Brig Fly, Brice, London	65
Friendship, Gallagher, Jamaica	38
Sufanaah, Hunt, Gaudaloupe	20
Betty, Forrester, St. Augustine	15
Abigail, Smith, Portsmouth, N. H.	8

CLEARED,

Ship America, Hardie, Hamburg
Seymour, Willis, Baltimore
Brig Thereseida, Loulan, Baltimore
Harriot, Vanneman, St. Thomas's
Schr. Hawk, Campbell, Gaudaloupe
Ranger, Wain, Passamaquody
Diana, Wedding, New-Bedford
Sloop Betty, Bulser, Alexandria
Wander, Garret, Edenton

The Sufanaah, Hunt, left at Gaudaloupe the 21st ult. the brig Polly and Betty, Williams, of Middleton, and brig Sally, Arnold, sent in on her passage from New-York to Barbadoes, cargo condemned vessel cleared both to sail for St. Bartholemews in 2 days.

The Fly, Brice, sailed from Cowes the 22d Sept. in company with the Argus (arrived at New York) and several others. Oct. 11, lat. 41, long. 27, was boarded from a French corvette or privateer of 16 guns, out 30 days from Bourdeaux on a cruise, after examining the Fly's papers, and taking her newspapers and a number of private letters, allowed her to proceed.

Yesterday arrived the brig Fly, captain Brice, from Cowes, which she left the 22d of September. The newspapers on board this vessel were taken away by a French cruiser of 16 guns which boarded the Fly on the 11th of October. The French officers also carried away a great number of

letters, particularly one for the minister of Spain.

New York, Nov. 14.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Ship Rachel, Raps, St. Ubes	63
Jenny, Dickson, Jamaica	56
Columbia, Cook, Lisbon	34
Brig Saacia, Deggens, Havanna	11
The Balch, Stafford, from Virginia, p. and Gravesend Sept. 15.	
And so did the Britan, from Halifax	
The Martha, Badcock, for B. Ro., remained in the Downs Sept. 16.	

Baltimore, November 11.

The ship Willink, captain Stewart, which arrived here on the 8th instant, sailed from the Texel the 25th August; left in Nieu-Dieppe the ship Niagara, Armory, for New-York; Sufana Beard, for Philadelphia; the ships Harmony, Earl; Leeds Packet, Bunce, for Charleston, and a number of American vessels at Amsterdam, whose names are not recollectd.—The Dutch fleet still remained blocked up in the Texel, by the British fleet under admiral Duncan.—September 2, off the island of Bara (one of the Hebrides) spoke the brig Elizabeth, Wm. Penched, master, of Newburyport, bound to Hamburg, out 45 days, the mate dead. September 25, lat. 38. 39, N. longitude 23, 30, W. was boarded by a French privateer ship of 26 guns, name not known, who called particularly for the role d'equipage, which he examined attentively, and finding it and all other papers correct, treated captain Stewart with great politeness. October 1st, within sight of Lysel, was boarded by the British frigate Komulus, on a cruise, who behaved politely. October 7th, in lat. 37, 14, N. long. 37, 16, W. saw nine large ships, was boarded by a frigate belonging to them, who informed captain Stewart that they were British ships of war on a cruise, but he rather apprehended they were from the East-Indies or the Cape of Good-Hope, as they were under a press of sail to the N. E. and standing the regular course of East-India vessels. October 20th, being in lat. 34, 32, N. long. 57, 15, had a most violent gale of wind from the S. E. to the N. W. supposed to be the same as that experienced by the West-India vessels—one of the equinoctials.

For Sale or Charter,

THE BRIG

ABIGAIL,

(Lying at Morris' Wharf, near the Drawbridge)
SHE is a staunch, well fitted vessel, almost new, S burthen 113 tons, and is supposed will carry 11 or 1200 barrels, and is fast. If not sold in a few days, she will take Freight for Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, or the adjacent ports. Apply to
WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115, S. Front-Street.
Wholesale for sale,
Madeira Wine, Jamaica Rum, Brandy, Juniper Berries, and 70 barrels of Liver Oil.
A quantity of Potatoes falling from on board said brig at 2s. 6d. per bushel.
November 15.

For Sale or Charter,

The fast sailing brig

TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent single deck vessel, burthen about 1600 barrels, not twelve months old, and in complete order. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 15.

and Lottery---No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at Seven Dollars, at Wm. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Bankers Office, No. 64, South Second-Street—Tickets in the school-house Lottery, at Two Dollars, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Parcel Lotteries and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorized by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Land, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by
Wm. BLACKBURN,
November 15.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-Street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch.
Nov. 15.

A young Man, who is acquainted with accounts, wishes employment. He will give security for any trust reposed in him, and recommendations if required. Should business offer where extra hours of attendance are necessary, he would have no objection—a great salary would not be expected—a line directed to B. B. and left at this office, will be attended to.
Nov. 15.

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chestnut Street,
A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, j. r. landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica Spirits

Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes &
do. market do } qr. casks.

New Eng. and rum in hogheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cask
24 muceet candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Galliax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackerel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England w. B. an
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia leather beds
Clover and Timothy feed in sacks
Long whole bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston fall duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass wares
Nov. 15. dtw.