

from Lisbon had arrived there and informed the commissary of the Directory that they were the bearers of the ratification to Paris.

Lambrechts is the new minister of justice. He is a native of Belgium, and this appointment is considered as a very politic act. He is said to be a zealous defender of the republic and oppressed patriots. He has addressed to the judges and commissaries a letter, expressing in warm terms, his approbation of the late measures of the directory.

The courier from Bayonne to Bourdeaux was stopped the 14th Oct. and robbed by six men. Such crimes are said in French prints, to multiply in a frightful degree. At Mantauban a body of 4000 troops is necessary to preserve peace, and the number is to be increased. It is said that a bag had been found in the highway, with 9000 small cards, inscribed with the name of Jesus, which were to be distributed as protections against the fury of the royalists, in case they had succeeded.

A company of merchants is formed in the place of victory in Paris, which excites some speculations. Two regulations are by them rigidly enforced—that to become members, it is necessary to be a merchant, and to have never failed in fulfilling engagements. Their particular objects are not announced.

The directory not having fixed on a place of exile for the emigrants seized in virtue of the law of 19th Fructidor, the minister of justice has written to the executive officers in all parts of the republic to suspend their departure, and by all means to prevent their escape.

Boulay, of the Council of Five Hundred has presented a project of a resolution, by which all nobles and ennobled persons are to be declared *not French citizens*, and are not to acquire citizenship but on the conditions of strangers—adjourned.

The 22d September the anniversary of the foundation of the republic, happened to be a clear and pleasant day at Paris, on which circumstance it was observed that "God is a republican."

The canton of Zurich have voted to invite the whole Helvetic confederacy to send a minister to the Cisalpine republic, for the purpose of congratulation.

Dumas, member of the Council of Elders has arrived at Hamburg.

Buonaparte has written to government—"A single order of the Directory will shake all thrones, if the combined powers do not hasten to sign a peace."

The following is the state of the French force in Italy.

Thirty six thousand foreign troops distributed in different places.

Eighty thousand French troops in the Grand Army.

Ten thousand Cisalpine troops, eight thousand Poles, six thousand Genoese. In addition ten thousand men from Piedmont are expected. From 40 to 50,000 Italian patriots are organized into national guards, well equipped and full of fire and patriotism.

Advices from Hague Oct. 2, state that a part of the army of the North is immediately to march to the borders of the Rhine.

The Directory have issued an order establishing a national lottery, under the inspection of three administrators and a cashier, who are to have under them 120 agents, 20 inspectors, 800 receivers, a comptroller and a stationer. The administrators have entered on their duties in the House of Deputies.

The Senate of Hamburg have prohibited the entry of all strangers and emigrants into that city, on account of the great number of foreigners already residing there, to the injury of their own citizens. The same measure is adopted by Holstein and the City of Altona.

The family of Lafayette is set at liberty.

An arrest of the Directory has prohibited in the Belgic departments, the use of bells and all other means of calling people together for public worship.

An article from Strasbourg of Oct. 3, says: Two days ago the Austrians put a flap to all communication with the French, who occupy many posts on the right bank of the Rhine. Even the post-riders are not permitted to pass, so that no news could be received from the interior of Germany; yet strong hopes of peace were entertained.

The laws and proclamations of the Directory, relative to the events of 18 Fructidor, Sept. 4, which had been posted up at Marfelles were torn down and trampled on. The brigands, says the paper, ran about the streets and cried *Down with the Directory!* General Lafite, with a column of 6000 men from Buonaparte's army, made the city quiet. Pille commands the troops at Lyons, and in the environs, to keep the peace. The camp at Jales has been revived. Some thousands of Royalists are collected in the canton of Montepiar, in Ardeche.

Advices from Schaffhausen of October 9th, speak in very positive terms of the signing of Peace at Udina, after the return of count Meerfeldt from Vienna.

The subsidiary treaty between Great-Britain and Hesse Darmstadt is at an end, says an article from Heidelberg; and of course the troops of the latter in pay of the former, are returning to their fire sides.

An article from Bern of October 1 says, the French envoy, Maingot, sent by the Directory to examine the papers of the ambassador, [we suppose Barthelemy] has orders also to demand of the Helvetic confederacy, the expulsion of the English envoy, Wickham, because the Directory are convinced this envoy is in Switzerland for the purpose of cultivating the relations of Great Britain with our republic, than to form plans of counter-revolution against the French republic.

Strangers arrive at Basle in crowds from France. The former Duke D'Anguillon had arrived ill.

Caneaux is recalled, and Treillard has succeeded him, as minister at Naples—Perignon is recalled from Spain, and Servan, formerly minister of war, is to succeed him.

The minister of general police, Sorin, has written to all the agents in the republic, recommending them to prohibit theatrical representations, calculated to disturb the public tranquillity. None but republican pieces and airs are permitted.

The same minister has written to the editor of Journal Diurnal, informing him that the law of 19th Fructidor, Sept. 5, has put the press under the inspection of government for one year; and that all the journals are to exhibit regularly to the minister of police two copies of their gazettes, and two to the directory. This order extends

to the departments as well as to Paris, and Sorin has suspended the departure of the posts to those who neglect to comply.

From Kaidenberg, Oct. 4. "Letters from the left bank of the Rhine inform that the county of Falkenstein is no longer protected by the French, but treated as other conquered countries. The officer commanding at Derkheim has announced that since the orders received from Paris, all communication with the right bank of the Rhine would be interdicted.—The imperial posts therefore took no letters for Deux Ponts.

From Hague, Oct. 5. Twenty-one commissaries are appointed to digest the plan of a new constitution and will soon enter on their labours. Six of them are of the province of Holland. The reports of insubordination of the Dutch are positively contradicted.

Not a word in French prints respecting the American commissaries.

From Venice, October 4, it is stated that for some days past, government had been recruiting and arming forces. Baron de Mack had arrived at Gorice, with his staff, and was occupied in raising redoubts and batteries in various places. The whole column and the artillery of General de Tercy were momentarily expected from Leyback at Gorice. The bakers had orders to prepare 80,000 loaves of bread for this column.

They write from Laufanne, that Pastoret, Duplantier, Dumolard, Imbert Colomes, Camille Jourdan and some others of the proscribed deputies, had assembled at Constance. It was added that they would form there the germ of a new polish confederacy, to publish manifestoes and correspond with their friends in France.

At Paris, the priests of all opinions make no scruple to take the oath of hatred to royalty, to anarchy and fidelity to the republic.

The directory have issued an order, requiring the French armies to be completed ready for marching by the 6th October.

Office of General Police, Paris.

It is not true, as many journals have reported that the plague ravages Corsica.—Fears were at one time entertained on this subject, and measures taken to arrest its progress in the island, and prevent its propagation to France. But dispatches from the administration at Bastia and Ajaccio and reports from health-officers prove the disease only to have been an epidemic, and that it is extinguished.

It is believed we may also contradict the report of a contagious malady in Philadelphia. The central bureau at Bourdeaux prohibited the entry of the Echo and the Benjamin Franklin, which arrived Vendemaire 11th. The health officers examined the crews and passengers and found no sign of a contagious malady; in consequence the vessels were ordered to be admitted.

(Signed) SOTIN.

An article under the head of the Vienna, Sept. 20, the latest date received says, "The emperor has just fixed on the city of Raftadt in the margraviate of Baden, as the place to hold the conferences relative to the peace of the empire. The count Metternich Winnebourg, formerly minister plenipotentiary in the Low Countries, is named to represent the emperor at this Congress.

Letters from Udina mention that the municipality of that place is to be formed of decided patriots, for which purpose a list of them is making. The French have laid a tax on the possessors of fiefs and the clergy, to aid in carrying on a war encouraged by the grandees and priests.

From Rome, it is said that the French malady gains ground daily. An assembly of Notables is to be convoked, which, it is expected, will only make things worse, and accelerate a revolution. The Holy Father notwithstanding amuses himself with canonizing faints.

Some changes in diplomacy are expected at Paris. It is said Aubert du Bayet from Constantinople, and Perignon from Spain, will be recalled.

General Santerre who commands the new mounted cavalry is gone to the army with Angereau.

General Miranda, it is said, had escaped and passed Vevey, in the Pays de Vaud. Portalis has arrived in Switzerland.

One Journalist announces the plague to be in Corsica; another, that Drouet is in Paris.

The following are the particulars of the journey of the arrested deputies to Rochefort.

The prisoners, 16 in number, were conveyed in a chariot, constructed for the prisoners of Vendome—They passed in 13 days, 168 post leagues from Paris to Rochefort. They never left the chariot, but on necessary occasions; but eat and slept in it. Their guard consisted of 200 cavalry, and some armed soldiers who rode in the carriage, which contained 38 seats.

It merits notice that when the public papers were read to the prisoners, Barthelemy, on hearing the denunciation of Moreau, against Picbegru, said to the general, "I have always told you, that you were a traitor." "If I am a traitor, replied Picbegru, you are a coward."

At Tours, a brother of Aubry offered to give him money, but he refused it. The prisoners were generally low spirited, and sometimes died.

Bourdon alone gave himself up to liquor. The family of Lafon Ladebat hastened to Rochefort. The prisoners expected to remain at that place; but they found the surveillance, a corvette of 26 guns, completely fitted for sea, at the news of their departure, they were thunder struck—their countenances changed, and all even Bourdon himself, shed tears. They were ordered from the carriage, without time to dine and immediately embarked.

Before they went on board, the faithful Leveiller the servant of Barthelemy, was asked if he persisted in attending his master, "I have feared the prosperity of my master, said he, and I will share his misfortunes." The embarkation was effected in the twinkling of an eye; a signal was given and a discharge by the troops

One hundred marines embarked on board the corvette besides the crew.

The ship had already cast off, when a courier arrived with dispatches. A signal was given to bring back the ship—He returned, a momentary gleam of hope arose in the hearts of the prisoners—but it was only an order to change the commander of the ship and she instantly departed.

The Directory received two couriers from Italy the beginning of October—supposed to bring the final decision of the parties at Udina, but nothing had transpired. Adjutant general Deveaux wrote from that place that the army of Italy bore the most imposing attitude. One hundred thousand men ready at the first found of the drum to fly to victory.—He adds, "within a month I shall write from Vienna."

The French Legislature have laid a stamp duty on Gazettes and hand-bills, of one sol for a paper containing 341 square inches.—[We have some papers with the stamp of a semicircular form.]

The factions in many parts of France are extremely violent. In the South, 300 persons are said to have been assassinated by royalists since the fall of Barthelemy and company. Gen. Lafite with a body of troops is gone to quell the troubles—has addressed a proclamation to all parties, and tranquillity is restored, as usual, at the point of the bayonet.

The "Commercial, Political and Literary Journal" of Bourdeaux, contains an "Extract from the conditions by which the Executive Directory cedes the vessels belonging to the Republic, to private adventurers."

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26.

Three Americans who were confined on board the British sloop of war, the Hunter, Tudor Tucker commander, now in New-York harbor, were lately liberated, thro' the spirited conduct of the mayor and sundry citizens of that place.

The time for receiving proposals to carry the mails of the United States is prolonged from the 30th January to the 14th February next—See advertisement in fourth page of this gazette.

MR. FENNO,

It is said that the President has dismissed Teach Coxie Esq. from the office of Commissioner of the Revenue: This, to me Sir, is most alarming news; not that I pretend to judge of the propriety of the removal, for well I know the constitution and laws of our country have vested the President with this unconditional authority; but I apprehend a book must be written on the subject justifying the dismissal, and criminating the government.

Mr. Randolph wrote a book vindicating his resignation, price half a dollar.

Mr. Monroe, because he was informed the government of the United States had no further need of his diplomatic exertions in France, wrote a book, price one dollar and a half.

Mr. Coxie must, undoubtedly write a book and as the value, to keep up the proportion, must be found by multiplying the price of the last book by 3—his, will be price four and a half dollars.

But there is another still more terrifying consideration; Mr. Coxie's well known circumlocutive talents threaten us with a book, not much less than Cotton Mather's Magnalia, which contains 2000 folio pages.—Now, I beseech you Mr. Fenno, to beseech the President to restore Mr. Coxie. I know it may be said, and probably with truth, that neither Mr. Monroe's book, nor Mr. Coxie's (should he write one) will be read, but, Sir, if we can prevent the latter from being written, it will certainly save much paper, and ink, and Mr. Bache's types are so worn down by the tooth of time, and by impressing so much scandal, that his printing is scarcely legible now, and should he be driven to print a book so tremendously bulky, his types will be ruined.—Do pray Mr. Fenno hint to the President that the Democratic Society, of which Mr. Blair McClenahan is chief, mean to remove him from his office of President of the United States, if he willfully persists in not resigning; for he was advised in Mr. Bache's paper, last summer, to resign, lest he should if he continued in office, blunder on, and dismiss one good Democrat after another, till the government should have a chance to be administered by its friends.—And should the President be removed—what a book will he have to write?

## A DEMOCRAT.

DIED at Falmouth, (Maine) Nov. 28th, Mr. Hate Evil Hall, *Æ.* 91 years. He has now living 341 children, viz.

13 Children—113 Grand Children—214 Children's Grand Children—1 Grand Child's Grand Child.

65 of the above have been married, which makes an addition of 65 children by marriage.

On Sunday last Mrs. Macpheron wife of Gen. Macpheron of this city, and this day her remains were respectfully interred.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

[This curious article is taken from the REPUBLICAN FRANCAIS.]

Citizen Campenas, Hydraulic Engineer, wrote, some months ago, the following letter to General Buonaparte. The author desires us to publish it; and we are of opinion that it will certainly excite much curiosity.

"To Citizen Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy.

"Citizen General,

"Your glorious campaigns, directed by the new government of the French republic, have at length spread the dawn of a general peace over our continent.

"The only enemy which remains for you to combat, is separated from us by the sea. Finish, in the wide manner in which you have begun, the work of a continental peace; and then come and re-people yourself a while among us under your laurels. You will behold with pleasure the flourishing state of the arts, which you have cherished from your infancy, and of which you are a well beloved pupil. Your multiplied conquests have recovered them from that abyss into which destructive war had plunged them. The artill who addresses you, filled with the most lively gratitude, will erect, if the means of execution be afforded him, a vast edifice, whence, at the conclusion of his labours, there will issue an aerial vessel, capable of carrying up with you more than two hundred persons, and which may be directed to any point of the compass. I myself will be your pilot. You can thus, without any danger, hover above the fleets of enemies jealous of our happiness, and thunder against them like a new Jupiter, merely by throwing perpendicularly downwards fire brands made of a substance which will kindle only by the contact and percussion at the end of its fall, but which it will be impossible to extinguish; or perhaps you may think it more prudent to begin at once by forcing the British cabinet to capitulate, which you may easily do, as you will have it in your power to let fire to the city of London, or to any of the maritime towns of England. From the calculations I have made, I am convinced, that with this machine, you may go from Paris to London, and return back again to Paris in twenty-four hours, without descending.

"The period of this enterprize, if my humble voice can be heard, is not far distant. A single campaign would be sufficient to realize the whole of my plan. Design, then, to promote its execution by your correspondence with the Executive Directory of the French Republic. I have not yet made any proposal to the Government, because it would require one million to carry through this project effectually, and the expenses of the war have hitherto absorbed the whole of the revenues of France.

"The object I propose is, to establish, in the great ocean of the atmosphere, a general navigation, infinitely more certain and more advantageous than maritime navigation which has ever disturbed the tranquillity of mankind—to restore the perfect liberty of commerce, and to give peace and happiness to all the nations of the universe, and unite them as one family. By great labor I have surmounted the multiplied obstacles which presented themselves before me; and my progressive discoveries are developed in a work which I have prepared, consisting of about 400 pages, and divided into five parts.

"I have shewn my work to several learned men of this capital. The commissioners appointed to take my plan into consideration (two of whom are members of the national institute, and formerly were members of the academy) have long meditated upon my data, which they have frequently examined with the greatest attention; at last, after a long series of conversations with me, they have testified their approbation in the most unanimous and most earnest manner.

"Every moment of your time, brave general, is occupied by your attention to objects that are conducive to our happiness. I cannot then, and ought not, considering the distance between us, and fearing lest my letter should fall into perfidious hands, transcribe the whole of the long report that has been made upon this subject. I shall simply present you with an extract from the last part of it.

Extracts from the conclusion of the report.

"In the fifth and last part of the work we find details which the author had preserved of his first experiments on Aeroliation; and we learn that this artill had hitherto experienced only disappointment; but it is obvious that his combinations and his data carry with them all the characteristics of reason and truth.

"We lastly proceeded to consider the experiments which the engineer Campenas has lately made, with a view to the construction of Aerolastic machines, and directing them to useful purposes. We are convinced with him, as we have already observed, that the larger the Aerolastic machines are made, the more easy will it be to direct them—because they will present in the air less relative resistance in proportion to the number of men they may carry, and consequently insure the progress of the direction. Indeed, if we consider the united strength of 200 against the wind, and submit the power of both to calculation, it will be seen that the force of the men will be seldom inferior to that of the wind. We are therefore convinced, that it would be highly advantageous to give citizen Campenas zealous and faithful co-operators to assist him in the construction of this machine.—If we consider attentively the immense treasures which maritime navigation absorbs, there is nothing extravagant in suggesting that three or four millions might be laid out, if necessary, to realize an attempt, the success of which must add to the happiness of all the nations of the globe.

"Besides, such an enterprize, if completely successful, would afford a double advantage to the country. The building which citizen Campenas purposes to establish, and which may be constructed in the Champs-Elysees, would always present a monument worthy of the republic. In it all the civic festivals might be celebrated, and all ceremonies performed which require great space and of course cannot be exhibited in bad weather. This building is the Aerolastic dock; and ports and wharfs may be multiplied in proportion as new vessels are constructed. The advantages which a navigation of this kind would infallibly produce, are so amply demonstrated in the work of citizen Campenas, that we do not hesitate to recommend the prompt execution of his plans."

"P. S. In my treatise on revolution, I

propose that the capital city of such country shall have a dock for building aerial vessels, and an aerolastic port, having a number of wharfs, on which foreign vessels may at all times descend, and remain without danger a sufficient time to unload, make commercial exchanges, take in fresh cargoes, rest, &c. But, while these vessels are under way, the smallest of which will carry more than two hundred persons, they will have no occasion to defend for the purpose of exchanging or purchasing commodities. Their powers of direction, by which they are enabled to make way against the strongest wind will serve to make them ascend or descend, or remain stationary at any height required. Two atmospheric buoys, each surmounted with a parachute to be used in case of any accident, must be placed in the two pavillions with which the two extremities of the gallery of the vessel ought to terminate, and may be let down and taken up at the pleasure of the crew, with men, provisions or articles of any kind necessary for manoeuvring the vessel.

"Finally, another small cylindrical buoy may be let down from the centre pavillion (for the gallery ought to have three pavillions), which would serve to receive, until a general peace, the capitulations of Fortresses, &c. belonging to our remaining enemies. During peace this buoy might serve to give and receive intelligence, either by day or night (for it can be illuminated), upon a plan previously concerted.

"My work, besides, contains all the details necessary to this kind of sailing, and an atmospheric code, the regulations of which have for their sole object the peace and the happiness of all the people of the earth.

(Signed) CAMPENAS, Hydraulic Engineer.

The Underwriters in the City of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at their room at 6 o'clock this evening, on business of importance.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

There are letters in town which state that the Ship John, capt. Folger from Hamburgh, is on shore in Delaware Bay, and it is feared will be lost; about 70 of the passengers are saved, the rest were on the wreck.

New-York, December 25.

The Mary Magdalen, from America, has been sent into Bourdeaux by the Bois Amis coffee—taken under Danish colours, loaded with furs.

The Letter of Marque Jemmy, which went ashore on Saturday morning, has since bilged and filled with water. Chief of her cargo will be saved.

TAKE NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal is to be held this evening at their Office, precisely at 6 o'clock, by mistake advertised in Saturday's Gazette for Tuesday, January 2.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 26,

Will be Performed the Tragedy of GEORGE BARNWELL.

With a new Prologue, called THE CHRISTMAS FROLICK; Or, HARLEQUIN'S GAMBOLES.

Office of the Insurance Company of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In consequence of an application from a number of proprietors of Stock, made agreeably to the act of incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders is particularly requested on Wednesday, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of the Company.

SAM. W. FISHER, Secy.

December 26.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For sale, corner of Second and Pine Streets.

December 26.

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE.

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3/4 to 2 1/2

Flooring Brads, Spriggs, fiddle and card Tacks

Oakum and chipped Log wood

Shoemakers and Saddler Thread

Alfa—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, plate ornis, flabs, facia, window heads, &c. &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Wearing done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26

Select Subscription Balls.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM,

South Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the subscribers to the above Balls, that the first will be on Tuesday, the 2d of January, 1799.

A few names to the Select Subscription Balls will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, No. 70, north Eighth street.

Terms of subscription—each subscriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's Ticket, and cards of admission for two Ladies, to each of the four Balls.—The Balls to be held every other Tuesday.

The number of subscribers to be limited to forty. Subscribers' Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday the 30th inst.

Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursday and Saturday, from 3 o' clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 o' clock till 9 of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at the assembly Room or at his House No. 70 North Eighth Street.

N.B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's second Practising Ball.

December 26.

LEFT

At Alderman Bedon's office, Lombard Street, No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece of cotton, supposed to be stolen—any person having lost the same, proving property and paying charges may have it again.

December 26.