GREENOCK, March 18.

Orders have been received by the lords lieutenants of the different counties in Scotland, for immediately calling out and embodying the militia.

Friday morning a moft extraordinary duel took place in Hyde Park, between lieutenant W. of the navy, and capt. J. of the army. The antagonifts arrived at the appointed place within a few minutes of each other, and the parties fired per fignal, when lieut. W. received the fhot of his adverfary on the guard of his piftol, which tore away the third and fourth finger of his right hand. The feconds then interfered to no purpofe, the fon of Neptune apparently callous to pain, wrapped his handkerchief round his hand, and fwore he had another which never failed him. Captain J. called his friend afide, and told him that it was in vain to urge a reconciliation. They again took their ground. On lieutenant W. receiving the piftol in his left hand, he looked ftedfaftly at captain J. for fome time, then caft his eyes to Heaven, and faid in a low voice, "*forgive me.*" The parties fired as before, and both fell. Captain J. received the fhot through his head, and inftantly expired; lieutenant W. received the ball in his left breaft, and immediately enquired of his friend if captain J's wound was mortal? Being anfwered in the affirmative, he thanked Heaven he had lived thus long; requefted a mourning ring on his finger might be given to his fifter, and that fhe might be aflured it was the happieft moment he ever knew. He had fcarcely finifhed the words when a quantity of blood burft from his wound, and he expired almoft without a ftruggle. The unfortunate young man was on the eve of being married to a lady in Hampfhire, to whom for fome time he had paid his addreffes.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated March 29th, received via Baltimore.

"The prefect arrived in town on Saturday, 26th, and was ufhered into N. Orleans with a falute of eleven guns from our principal fort, the fhipping in the harbor, to the number of one hundred and twenty, made a moft beautiful difplay of their colors, which being intermixed, French, Spanifh and American, afforded a pleafing fight to the unintereffed fpectator. There were feveral armed veffels which continued the firing after the fort ceafed. The coaches, in which he and his fuit (conffting of the adjutant general and Engineer general) drove up to the government houfe, where were aflembled to meet him, the heads of all the departments; he ftaid about 5 minutes at the government houfe, when he took leave, mounting his coach, and drove to the houfe prepared for his reception, on returning whence, he was again faluted by a Spanifh merchantmen, lying oppofite his houfe. Immediately after his leaving the government houfe, the governor attended by the different corps, aflembled there to receive him, waiting on him at his own houfe, and thus ended the feftival. The next day being Sunday, he was attended with all New-Orleans at Maſs.—His lady arrived the evening after him, and fince then the whole town has been bufy offering her their congratulations on her fafe arrival. It is fuppofed the captain general is at or near Balize—great preparations are making for his reception."

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Belfaft, to his correfpondent in this city, dated March 22, 1803.

"We have the pleafure to inform you, that flax feed has improved much, and likely to continue fo. We a day or two ago fold 50 hhds. at 6l. and this day refufed the fame price for 100. Cotton-wool is felling far below firft coft. The beft bowed Georgia brings no more than 15d. per lb. here, and 13d. at Liverpool.

"Preparations for war are going on in the Engliſh ports with the greateft activity. The fleet of England now in actual commiffion conffts of above fixty fail of the line, fix fifties, forty frigates, befides floops, bomb-veffels, &c. A fmall fquadron of fhips of war from Portfmouth, have arrived at Cork, where there was a hot prefs for feamen. Some hundreds have been preffed in Dublin, a number of them from veffels outward-bound—they were put on board the receiving fhips at Ringfend."

By captain Bunce, of the fchooner Ann, from St. Lucie, we learn that on the 6th March a proclamation was iffued ordering all Engliſh merchants to quit the iſland.

Captain Rutherford, of the fchooner Minerva, from Guadaloupe, informs, that the government had prohibited the exportation of coffee in American bottoms.

Arrived yeſterday, the Britiſh fhip George, Reynolds, in 43 days from Portfmouth, England. Spoke April 25, in lat. 39, 10, long. 55, 30, the fhip Planter, Bouſh, 16 days from Norfolk for Hamburg—fame time, a fhip from Greenock for Charleſton. 28th, a Pruffian fhip, 8 days from Baltimore. May 1, in lat. 39, 43, long. 71, 30, fhip Mary, Crockatt, 8 days from New-York for Hamburg.

Same day, the fhip St. Cuthbert, Hooker, in 148 days from Calcutta. Left, the fhips Sanfom, of New-York; Sally, of Salem; Hannah, Coleworthy, of Newburyport, and feveral others. Spoke nothing of conſequence.

Same day, the fhip Ohio, Hall, in 39 days from Belfaft.

Same day, the brig Peggy, Hamilton, in 26 days from St. Croix. Left, fhip Java, Cunningham, of Baltimore; brigs Lovely Laſs, Eldridge, of Philadelphia; Sufan, Pond, of Milford; Two Brothers, Wheelwright, of Boſton; ſchooners Paragon, Jackſon, of New-Haven; Neutrality, Norry, of ditto; Sincerity, Pardy, of ditto; Iſabella, Cranſton, of Philadelphia. Three brigs and two ſchooners for New-Haven, and one brig for Philadelphia, ſailed in company with the Peggy. Rum 44 cents. Sugar 6 dollars.

Same day, the ſloop Company, Ricklow, 12 days from Charleſton.

Same day, the Engliſh ſchooner Speedwell, Amero, in 8 days from Weymouth, N. Scotia.

Same day, the Engliſh ſchooner Eſcape, Waterman, in 30 days from Barbados.—Spoke, off Guadaloupe, the ——, Fiſher, from that port for Philadelphia.

Same day, the ſhip Liberty, Starbuck, in 43 days from Liverpool

Same day, the ſloop Union, Tamplin, in 10 days from North-Carolina. Captain T. informs, that the ſloop Nancy, of Berkley, having ſprung aleak, ſunk at Pamplico on the 17th April—crew ſaved. He alſo ſtates, that the brig Live Oak, of Newbern, loaded for Europe, having as it was ſuppoſed, been ſet on fire by the cook, was alſo ſunk at Wallace's Caſtle, having been ſcuttled to extinguiſh the fire.

Same day, at quarantine, the brig Suſanna, of Providence, in 40 days from Martinique.

Same day, the ſchooner Sea-Flower, Ferguſon, in 16 days from North-Carolina.

Same day, the ſchooner American Lady, Phillips, in 23 days from Antigua. Left, the ſhip Mary, Freeman, of Biddiford, in 15 days from Wilmington, in purſuit of a market; ſchooner Lovina, Atkins, of Orland, to ſail in ten days for Nevis and Norfolk; ſchooner Lucretia, Holbrook, to ſail in ten days; brig Albert, Webb, for Norfolk, in ten days; and ſchooner Lively, Congdon, of New-York, in 15 days from Edenton.

Same day, at quarantine, the Engliſh brig Jupiter, Cooper, in 26 days from Jamaica. Spoke, within 48 hours fail of Wilmington, where ſhe was bound, the Sally, Van Antwerp, of New-York, out 13 days from Guadaloupe. Off St. Domingo, a large French corvette from Breſt, with troops, bound in

Same day, the Engliſh brig Fox, Read, in 58 days from Leghorn. Sailed in company the brig Eliza, Griffith, of Philadelphia, for Yvica, and parted from her March 12, off that place. Left, brig Ann, Rogers, of New-York; ſhips Montezuma, and Sphynx, of Baltimore; ſhips Hibernia, Perſeverance, and Bulah, of Boſton, and others. Spoke, April 13, in lat. 41, long. 42, ſhip America, of Boſton, from New-York, for Liſbon. There was a brig at Leghorn from Boſton and Alicant, having been denied Pratique at the latter place, was obliged to ſell at Leghorn. No news at Leghorn from Tripoli. All the American frigates were at Malta during the carnival.

Same day, the ſhip Ceres, Moore, in 43 days from Liverpool.

Same day, the ſmack Hope, Tuttle, in 13 days from Charleſton, loſt her maſts in the Gulph.

Same day, the ſchooner Lavater, Bell, in 12 days from Wilmington, N. C.

Same day, the ſchooner Catharine, Albert, in 42 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica.

Below laſt night, one ſchooner.

Cleared, ſhip Silenus, King, Antwerp; Waſhington, Liddle, Amſterdam.

The ſhip American, Thompſon, arrived at Londonderry in 26 days from N. York.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

A Grenada paper, of the 11th of March, ſays—"We are exceedingly ſorry to learn that the yellow-fever has lately raged with the utmoſt violence in the iſland of Antigua; no leſs than 50 of its inhabitants had fallen victims to that malady in the courſe of two weeks, among whom were his excellency lord Livingſton's ſecretary, and ſeveral others of his ſuite."

An election was held by the ſtockholders of the Delaware and Cheſapeake Canal, in the town of Wilmington, (D.) on Monday and Tueſday laſt. The reſult is as follows:

	Delaware:	
Preſident—	Joſeph Tatnall,	1371
Directors—	James A. Bayard,	1376
	Kenſey Johns,	965
	Maryland:	
	Samuel Chew,	1417
	George Gale,	1444
	John Adlum,	1455
	Pennſylvania:	
	William Tilghman,	1455
	James C. Fiſher,	1414
	George Fox,	1451
	Joſhua Gilpin,	1411

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated March 17.

"I reached London on the evening of the 8th inſtant, from France. At the very moment of ſitting down at my friend's houſe, a manuſcript copy of the king's war meſſage was received at his office. Never was my aſtoniſhment greater. It was but three days ſince I had left France in a perfect ſtate of peace and tranquility, and as far as I could diſcern, without any idea exiſting in the minds of the French people, as to a proſpect of a rupture with this country. Sure I am that THEY do not wiſh for ſuch an event. Next morning I was at all the coffee-houſes in the neighborhood of 'change. The king's meſſage engroſſed all the converſation, and deep conſternation was pictured on the faces of moſt of the ſtock-jobers. It is impoſſible to ſtate what is the public opinion relative to the preſent proſpect of war. One portion of the people are guided in their judgments merely by intereſted motives: others are open mouthed for war at all hazards; while others again are ſtrongly oppoſed to it, under any circumſtances, and inſiſt that a renewal of hoſtilities will totally ruin the country. For my own part, I cannot think that the government of this country is earneſtly intent on war. In her preſent ſituation, the idea appears to me to be too prepoſterous for a moment's reflection. The army agents have commenced purchaſes of many articles—a warm preſs has exiſted ever ſince the meſſage, and new warrants are iſſuing every day, and yet, as I obſerved before, I cannot bring my mind to the belief that Great-Britain is in *earneſt for war.* It is true, the exports have diminiſhed ſince the peace, and a great diſſatisfaction prevails becauſe the French refuſe to enter into a commercial treaty; but can this be a ſufficient motive for war?

A ſimilar diſtemper to that which rages in Paris, prevails here; but it is not ſo mortal."

Arrived, ſhip Roſe, Claſby, Liverpool, 48 days; ſchooner Jefferſon, Watkins, Surrinam, 31; Harriet, Kellerman, St. Andrews, 20.

Cleared, ſhip New-Jerſey, Cooper, Antwerp; ſchooner Sukey and Peggy, Wallace, St. Pierre; Johanna and Elizabeth, Benner, Liſbon.

Capt. Swain from St. Thomas, left there March 31ſt,

Ship Matilda, Talbot, of Philadelphia, to ſail for New-Orleans in 8 days

Brig Venus, Webb, Philadelphia, uncertain

Phœbe-Ann, Weſt, Wilmington, 2 days

Sch'r John, Wallick, Philadelphia, 2 days

Happy Return, Tatem, do. uncertain

Brig Lion, Canby, of New-York, was laying off the harbour, intending to ſail for a better market.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Brig Friendſhip, Deen, Curracoa; ſch'r William, Wright, Cape-Francois, detained—Enterprize, Ray, New-Orleans; Succeſs, Roſs, Jamaica, liberated.

The following veſſels ſailed in company with the Annawon, from Liverpool:

Ships Fame, for Baltimore; Volant, Charleſton; Octavia, City-Point; General Mercer, New York; Ceres, ditto; captain Daſhields, in a ſhip for Baltimore; a ſch'r and brig for Plymouth; United States, for Alexandria, (Mr. Shoemaker, the owner on board.)

Ship Ship-Carpenter, Stimpſon, for Norfolk, and the Miſſiſippi, Callaghan, for Savanah, ſailed a few days before the Annawon.

Left at Liverpool, (to ſail in a few days) ſhips Liberty, for New-York; Superb, Diana, Rebecca, and Warrington, for Boſton; Brutus, for Duxbury, (Maſſ.); Auguſta, for Baltimore; Golden Age, for Norfolk; Hindoſtan, Thomas, and Roebuck, for Philadelphia; Liverpool Packet, Holland, Proteƈtreſs, and Cotton-Planter, for New-York.

Ship Baltimore, of Baltimore, had been run down in the Engliſh channel—The ſhip very much, and cargo moſt all, damaged.

The papers of the 21ſt (the day I ſailed) ſay, that proclamations for war were up all over the country.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6.

Arrived, ſhip William and John, Woodhouſe, London; brig Two Pollies, M'Lauthlen, Liverpool; Union, M'Cobb, Liſbon; Regulator, Redmond, Barbados; ſchooner Sally, Dade, Cape-Francois; Rachel, Stevens, Tortola; Sparrow, Coleman, Jamaica; Eleanor, Barry, Trinidad; Adventure, Pritchett, New-York; ſloop Fair Roſamond, Pitts, Providence; Sally, Warner, do.

NORFOLK, May 3.

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, to a gentleman in this town, dated 9th of March, received by the ſhip Bell.

"I do expect we ſhall be immediately paid by this government (meaning for captures of American veſſels) from the demand the firſt conſul has made to the legiſlature of one hundred millions to pay foreigners, forty millions of which is to pay Americans. General Bernadotte is appointed miniſter to the United States, and will leave here in 20 days; he, however, refuſed to depart until he ſaw arrangements to pay Americans."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, to a gentleman in this place, dated April 7.

"There have been a very ſevere attack at Aux Cayes, but the brigands were repulſed with great loſs. A number of *Blood Hounds* have arrived here from the Havanna; a number of priſoners taken within theſe few days were taken into an open field, where they were liberated, and the dogs let looſe on them; they were almoſt immediately torn to piece, and their fleſh devoured;—this mode of treating the brigand priſoners has much alarmed thoſe in the country. The brigands continue to hover round the towns, ſetting fire to the cane patches and buildings adjacent; however, as we have been reinforced every thing ſeems tranquil."

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Schooner Maria, captain Meeks, 25 days from Tobago. Left there, ſchooner Dorothy, Shepherd, of Peterſburg, to ſail in 10 days. Schooner William Henry, Bouſh, of Norfolk, diſcharging. The Betſy, Kempton, had arrived at Queen's bay, from this port.

Brig Phœbe Ann, captain Weſt, from St. Thomas's, bound to Wilmington, (D.) in diſtreſs, having loſt her anchors.

Schooner Diana, captain Nichols, 23 days from Cape-Francois. Left there a number of American veſſels, but none from this port—*a liſt in our next.*

Spaniſh ſchooner Diligence, captain Mantinella, 7 days from St. Auguſtine.

Ship Old Tom, captain Powers, from Philadelphia, bound to Barcelona, in diſtreſs, having ſprung a-leak. On the 26th ultimo, was fallen in with by the ſhip Alknomac, captain Irvine, from Philadelphia, who took the ſhip in tow, and brought her into Hampton Roads.

Brig Pallas, captain Flag, 37 days from Jamaica.

French ſhip Belle, captain Harang, 53 days from Havre-de-Grace.

Sch'r Hope, capt. Hoyt, 27 days from Guadaloupe.

Brig Regulator, captain Williams, 23 days from Martinique. April 9, in lat. 18, long. 70, ſpoke the brig Betſey Corran, Fiſher, from Grenada, bound to Philadelphia.

French ſhip Fanny, captain Barack, 18 days from Cape-Francois.

French brig Le Navigation, captain Zwerver, 48 days from St. Ubes.

Brig Caliſto, captain Atkins, 42 days from Cadiz.

Ship Carpenter, captain Simpſon, 42 days from Liverpool.

Cleared, ſhip Alexander, King, Cork; brig Venus, Clark, Weſt Indies; Mary, Young, Jamaica; ſch'r William Davis, Finney, Liſbon.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *May 7.*

The reports of yeſterday appear to have ſettled down into a concluſion that war was not declared when the lateſt accounts left England, which was on the 27th March, when the Diana failed from Liverpool for Boſton.

The Belvidere, from London for City-Point (near Richmond) whoſe captain was ſaid to have gone up to Norfolk, but did not, is ſtated to have had a paſſage of 32 days from London. *If ſo,* (for it is neceſſary to be cautious in giving ear to any report touching foreign news at this time) her dates muſt be later than any hitherto received. We have been upon the look-out for a Norfolk packet, but none has arrived this day. The Norfolk Herald of the 3d inſtant, by this day's mail, ſays nothing of the report circulating there when captain Walker failed.

The editors have received the following communication from a correſpondent at Newtown, New-York, dated April 20. Its contents are highly intereſting to every Baltimorean.

A LAW has lately paſſed the legiſlature of New-York authoriſing a turnpike road from New-Town to the head of the Seneca Lake, to carry which into effect, Meſſrs. Howes Goldſborough, Walter Grieve, Joſeph Colt, Guy Maxwell and John Honkle, are appointed commiſſioners—When I view the growing proſperity of your city, at preſent enjoying the trade of ſo large a portion of the United States, I cannot but hope that the ſtate of Maryland will purſue the plan of clearing the Suſquehannah river, with a zeal equal to its importance. This turnpike now about to be made, will convey to its waters the wealth of a country, which for extent, fertility of ſoil and induſtry of its inhabitants, perhaps is equalled by few in theſe United States. The diſtance from New-Town to the Seneca Lake is about twenty miles—I am informed an immenſe quantity of produce will be tranſported this year over this road, (bad as it is in its preſent ſtate) to deſcend the river for your city. This formerly was conveyed down the Mohawk to the city of New-York, but when this road is complete, this whole weſtern country will ſend to you, if encouraged, a portion of wealth, greater in amount than you at preſent imagine. How neceſſary then for you does it become, to promote by every means in your power, an object of ſuch immenſe importance to your proſperity, by employing your ſurplus funds, in a road not only of ſuch utility to the general growth of your city, but of great pecuniary advantage to its citizens. Shew the people of this infant country you are willing to aſſiſt them, in an undertaking ſo laudible, while ſtruggling for your and their own mutual proſperity; and let it be well impreſſed on your minds, that ſhould, by any exertions of your ſiſter ſtate, theſe advantages which nature has ſo abundantly given you, be turned into another channel, they will not only be loſt to you now, but forever. Then it is, and then only, you will feel your want of exertion, and expoſe your ſtate and its revenue to a fatal, but laſting decay—you at preſent are but little acquainted with the wealth that will flow to you down theſe weſtern waters, and let it not be ſaid by poſterity, a preſent want of activity has deprived you of its advantages, but continue to purſue a portion of that enterprize for which your city has been ſo juſtly renowned.

Continuation of miſcellaneous extracts from Paris papers, tranſlated for the Federal Gazette.

When the Swiſs deputies waited on the agents of the French government that were appointed to form a conſtitution for them, they were ſurprized by a requeſt that they would ſeparate themſelves into two parties—thoſe who were for retaining the ancient forms of government, and thoſe who were partizans of the revolution; after ſome heſitation they obeyed, and 16 pronounced themſelves of the former claſs, who ſucceeded, it ſeems, in procuring for certain cantons their ancient form of government.

The celebrated colonel Laharpe, who was elected a deputy from the democratic canton of Zurich, declined that office, but his letter of acknowledgment to the canton is more like a proteſt againſt the interference of the French.

The doge of Liguria (Genoa) has ordered a monument to be erected to perpetuate the memory of the ſervices rendered his country by Bonaparte, and an offer to perpetuate thoſe of Chriſtopher Columbus, the diſcoverer of the new world.

The French government has ſuſpended the right of trial by jury in the following departments, during the preſent and next year: Cotes du Nord, Morbihan, (Bretagne) Vaucluſe, Bouches du Rhone, Var, (Provence) Alpes Maritimes, Golo, Lemmone, Po, Doire, Seſia, Stura, Marengo, and Tarano, in Savoy and Piedmont.

The ſame government has ordered, that after 12 months reſidence and taking an oath of fidelity to the conſtitution, any foreigner who has rendered the public eminent ſervices, or eſtabliſhed any important manufactory or houſe of trade, as well as thoſe who introduce uſeful diſcoveries, may become citizens.

The officers, ſailors and workmen of the French marine, deſerters or accuſed of deſertion, are allowed to return and will be employed as heretofore; and it is decreed that no tree marked by the agents as for the navy uſe, ſhall be cut down or ſold even when on private property, but delivered to the government at a fixed price.

In his route to Havre, Bonaparte viſited the field where the battle of Ivry was fought, and ordered the monument commemorating this event to be reſtored, with an inſcription indicating the ſad conſequences of internal factions and foreign alliances; which, as he told the mayor of Ivry, cauſed the ſhedding of blood in that place. The language which he held to the emigrants, nobility and others attached to the ancient order, was calculated on all occaſions to inſpire them with the idea that the deſtruction of privileges which reduced them, did not originate with him or the revolution, but was the effect of time which had changed the manners of the age; but his language to the clergy is more ſevere, if not more candid, where he tells the prieſts on one occaſion, that he had forgiven much and done much to unite the church, and that they muſt live in harmony and do much for the ſtate.

It is related of Bonaparte, as an evidence of his capacious memory, that in reviewing whole regiments, he will call out private ſoldiers from the ranks and reward them for ſome good act of theirs which took place years before; and to prove that he can be witty, it is ſaid that, on returning the keys of Rouen which had been juſt preſented him, he, with proper acknowledgements to the mayor, who had preſented them with a flattering addreſs, replied that *the keys* he would give to no man were thoſe which would ſecure the confidence of the citizens.

A communication has been eſtabliſhed between the Sambre and the Scheldt, by a canal paſſing under the walls of Bruxelles, and by an additional canal. The benefits of that of Languedoc are to be extended to Montauban, &c.

A new key is making on the Seine, and two new bridges over that river, the one oppoſite the King's Garden and the other between the Port Neuf, and the Port Royal, which are in great forwardneſs, and will add to the union and ornament of the city of Paris.

A late writer on French finance propoſes to redeem the aſſignats and mandats on the following terms—aſſignats of and under 2 1-2 livres a 3 for 1; aſſignats of and under 5 livers a 10 for 1; ditto of and under 100 livers 30 for 1; ditto of and under 10,000, including mandats reduced a 30 for 1; aſſignats of this claſs, a 250 for 1; making at this rate, he ſays, 119 millions, ſpecie, all which, with 950 millions capital reimburſed *in bons,* 478 millions intereſt paid in aſſignats, and 150 millions ſuppoſed due to foreigners he propoſes to fund at 5 per cent. Another French financier recapitulating the ballances of commerce for England, which he makes together £.346,848,471 ſterling in the laſt century, by creditable authors and official reports, ſays, that it is perhaps more than the amount of gold and ſilver coined in the known world, and adds that, if trade could have brought England that much money from other countries, all which thoſe countries now poſſeſs muſt have returned by ſlight.

The manner in which the indemnities are ſettled in Germany may be diſcovered from the following extract—"If, contrary to the wiſhes, and notwithſtanding the mediation of Ruſſia and France united, his majeſty the emperor of Germany, counting on the poſſeſſion of Paſſau, ſhould refuſe to evacuate it in ſixty days allowed for the deliberations of the Imperial diet, the governments of Pruſſia and France engage themſelves to unite their forces with thoſe of Bavaria, to inſure the latter the preſervation of its ancient domains, as well as the poſſeſſion of Paſſau and other countries fallen to it by the diſtribution of indemnities."—"Signed, *Talleyrand, Lucheſini & Cetto.*"

Some time in November laſt a lad of thirteen years of age, ſhot himſelf in Paris, and amongſt other remarks on the ſubject, the following taken from the *Journal of Paris,* deſerves particular notice. "The Atheiſts dry up the ſources of public morals, and thoſe poiſon the ſtreams, who cover the rocks of unbelief with the flowers of pride. Suicide is their offſpring; it is by pompous eulogies of it that the crime has deſcended from the more advanced to the firſt period of life, and ſhews too much the dangerous influence of many modern authors."

Moreau de St. Mery, the author of the Hiſtory of St. Domingo, who reſided in Philadelphia for ſeveral years during the revolution, took poſſeſſion of Plaiſance and Parma, in the name of the French republic, after the death of the late ſovereign.

Two brothers, of the name of De Angelis, were condemned at Milan, the one to loſe his life, and the other to 2 years hard labor, with ſundry other p[unish]