

LIVERPOOL, June 15.

A letter direct from Paris, was received on yesterday evening, by a respectable house in Manchester, from M. Petreux and Co. the French national bankers, giving the following important information:—"That the decree of the national convention, on the 10th October, 1793, ordering that all property belonging to British subjects should be confiscated, is reversed, by a second decree of the 3rd of January last. All specie and effects of every kind, are ordered therefore, to be restored, and are now ready to be disposed of as the respective proprietors in this kingdom may direct."

On the 5th instant, arrived at Hull, the American ship Peggy, captain Van Ransfeller, which vessel left Havre-de-Grace the Sunday morning before. Major Campbell, of the 69th regiment, who was taken prisoner with general O'Hara, at Toulon, came in her as a passenger. Captain Ransfeller was at Paris during the whole of the late commotions, and says, that at one time the Jacobin party, in opposition to the convention, had not less than 60,000 men in arms, to which the convention opposed an army of 100,000, but no action took place between them. At present, however, tranquillity is restored to the capital, and the convention has resumed its functions and powers. In every part of France where the captain has been, the crops of corn upon the ground appear to be in great forwardness, and the approaching harvest is likely to be very abundant.

MONTEGO-BAY, June 27.

Friday evening, the 19th inst. the ship Fort William, capt. Snowden, belonging to London, with 400 hogsheads of sugar on board, was burnt to the water's edge, at Savanna la Mar. This accident was occasioned by a cabin-boy drawing rum with a vial, from a puncheon, by candle-light, to serve the people. In drawing the rum, the string to which the vial was tied broke, when, unhappily, the boy applying the candle to the bung-hole to recover the vial, the spirit caught fire, which became so general through the ship that the crew had not time to save their cloaths.

The danger then became alarming to the rest of the shipping, as the Fort William was the windwardmost vessel; but a land wind fortunately prevailing, and the exertions made in towing her ashore, relieved them from their distressing apprehensions.

BERMUDA, June 27.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, June 14.

"I sailed in company with an expedition from Guernsey, which consisted of a 36 gun frigate, five large ships with the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, &c. for Demerara; we put into Lisbon the 21st, sailed again the 25th, and arrived on the coast of Demerara the 24th of May; an officer was sent on shore to inform the government and inhabitants at large, that this force was sent to protect them against the French. The answer received was, they did not want our protection, as they were at peace with the French. The governor had made his escape a fortnight before, and there were two strong parties in the colony. On this message being received, we immediately sailed for Barbadoes where we arrived the 2d instant. The above troops have been sent down to the relief of St. Vincent."

COOPERSTOWN, July 24.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Cayuga, we are informed, that the commissioners for treating with the Indians of the Six Nations, arrived at that place on Saturday last; at which time the Fish-Carrier, chief of the Cayuga nation, Red-Jacket, &c. &c. the chiefs of the Six Nations, were present. A runner was dispatched to the Onandagas soliciting their attendance, which was complied with on Monday, when the number of Indians amounted to about 500. Every appearance indicated that an amicable and advantageous treaty would soon be completed.

We are likewise informed that Judge Williamson, of Great Sodus, is now building two schooners, of 70 tons each, to ply, as packet boats, between that place and Niagara; and that said Williamson proposes to embark for England in October next, with a determination to import a considerable number of the best and highest priced horses, in order to supply that flourishing country with an excellent breed of those noble and serviceable quadrupeds for the saddle and draught.

Thus we see the spirit of enterprise is busy on the great western theatre, which, contrasted with the apathy which generally prevades the old settlements, produces a distinction highly favourable to this vast western country.

BOSTON, July 29.

We have received several letters from Lisbon by the latest arrival. The following are extracts:

"Lisbon, June 5. The Portuguese are strong in the Mediterranean against the Algerines; therefore nothing is to be dreaded from them; neither have we heard of any depredations made by the Moors. Colonel Humphreys arrived last month at Gibraltar from America, and it is supposed every thing will be amicably settled with the Barbary powers."

A letter from Mr. Simpson, the American consul at Gibraltar, confirms the above; and contradicts the insidious reports some time since circulated, of a truce being brought about by Great-Britain and Spain; between the Portuguese and Algerines.

Capture of British transports.

By several arrivals at various ports, we have received information of the capture of several ships of the British West-India convoy. Captain Smith, arrived since all forts

at New-London from Barbadoes, informs of the arrival there four days before he sailed, of between 60 and 70 sail of ships, with troops and ordnance, part of a fleet of 100 sail, which parted in a squall to the windward of Barbadoes, where three or four French frigates were cruising, and whom, it was reported at Barbadoes, had captured four of the transports, one of which had 500 troops and a large quantity of ordnance. Captain Aubin, arrived at Newbury-Port, confirms this, and adds, that eight prizes arrived at Petit Bourg, on the 2d of July, with 750 troops on board. The prisoners were sent to Point-Petre; When the fleet above mentioned sailed from England it had 7000 troops on board, and contained one hundred transports.

July 31. By an arrival from Halifax, yesterday, we received but few lines, viz.

"We expect some transports under convoy of two forty-four's, with troops and recruits for this garrison: The estimates of which, for the ensuing autumn, are calculated for 2,200 men, besides the navy, which grows additionally stronger every day.

"The affair of the Speedwell sloop, burned at your place, has caused some conversation here, but as it is generally supposed the owners will be amply reimbursed, the talk gradually subsides.

"The Bedford prize ship, which was from France for the States, will be condemned in it to. The Fabius do. will lose her cargo, but the ship, I believe, will be cleared.

"The order for the detention of American provision vessels, is thought not to extend to this part of his majesty's dominions."

Aug. 1. By the arrival of captain Pierce, from Jamaica, at Newbury-Port, we learn—that he spoke with captain Butler, 60 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, and who informed him, that a TREATY was positively concluded between the DEY of ALGIERS and AMERICA—and that he had seen official letters from Mr. Church, containing the same.

NEWFIELD, August 5.

A letter from James Simpson, Esquire, consul of the United States of America, at Gibraltar, to Messrs. John Buckley and Son, at Lisbon, dated 21st May, 1795, says—"I trust the American flag will henceforward be free from any insult from the Moorish cruisers, and that I shall soon have the satisfaction of acquainting you that all matters have been settled in that quarter—You will hear from our mutual friend Colonel Humphreys. I was very happy to see him arrive in good health."

NEW-YORK, August 1.

Yesterday arrived here the sloop Betty, captain King, in nineteen days from Port-au-Prince, who informs us, that general Williamson had newly erected a very strong fort on the back of the town, and had a number of flat bottomed boats with brass cannon mounted in them; that since the arrival of the troops from England, they had put the town in such a posture of defence as obliged the French to raise the siege and return to Leogane; that it had been very sickly there in the month of June last, but was not so much so when he came away; that he was informed by a person, some time before his arrival, that there were three American captains buried in one day, and almost every vessel had some died out of them; that in common they were not sick more than five days. Captain King begs the liberty to advise every master of a vessel that may go to that port, not to make any use of the water before it has stood five days or more; the immediate use of water there is considered to be very hurtful, and has a great tendency to throw a person in a fever.

Aug. 4. A correspondent assures us, that a letter is received from London, by a merchant in this city, dated June 13, which mentions, that orders are positively issued by the British ministry TO TAKE ALL AMERICAN VESSELS bound to the French dominions, &c.

It is asserted, that this order is projected upon our present bone of contention, THE TREATY, and it is most probable that the seventeen American vessels, mentioned under the London head, to have been taken and sent in by the returning Hamburg convoy, were made prizes of upon the strength of this new order—Even in times of peace, say learned commentators, all American vessels can be carried into the British ports, by the treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

The capture of the fortress of Luxemburg by the French, is an event of primary importance. While this place remained in the hands of the emperor, he might indulge some hopes of regaining possession of the Austrian Netherlands; but with the loss of that fortress these hopes must entirely vanish, and with them, no doubt, all desire of continuing the war. This capture, in this light, may be considered almost equivalent to the signature of preliminary articles of peace between France, Germany and the empire.

Luxemburg is the strongest fortress in the world. It was never before taken by fair means. When of force much inferior to its present strength, it was once surrendered treacherously.

ANNAPOLIS, August 13.

F R A N C E. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18 Prairial—June 6.

VICTORY OVER THE SPANIARDS.

Blad, in the name of the committee of public safety, read the following letter:

Marbot, general of division, to the committee of public safety.

"Citizen representatives, I gave orders for storming a camp, which the enemy had erected between Ciofuz and Elgolbar; which was executed with the greatest success.

"Persuaded that my fellow-citizens will hear the details with pleasure, I subjoin the report of general Marbot."

The national convention recalled the representative Rousseau, with the army of the Western Pyrenees, and appointed the representative of the people, Auguis, to succeed him.

T O U L O N.

Dulcet, in the name of the committee of public safety—"Representatives of the people, I am now enabled, in the name of the committee of public safety, to confirm the happy news I announced to you at the last sitting.

"Toulon, like Paris, had had its 20th of May, but it has also had, like Paris, its 23d of May."

[Our readers will recollect, that the insurrection broke out at Paris on the 20th of May, and was quelled on the 23d.]

"Republicanism triumphs in the south, terrorism is destroyed; many rebels have bit the dust; three hundred of them have been made prisoners, others have taken refuge in the neighbouring communes. They will not have time to mislead them; they will be instantly pursued, and the law will strike them, there only remains to the convention one pleasing duty to fulfil; that of paying a just tribute of applause to the citizens of the south, and to the troops of the hire, who, at the instigation of the representative of the people, have concurred with every means in their power to produce that brilliant victory which justice has now obtained.

"The representatives of the people in mission in the south, have shown themselves worthy of the French nation and the principles they profess.

"Nion, who remained on board the squadron, has not displayed less energy than zeal. Before the arrival of his colleagues, he had, by a proper and just proclamation, worthy of the occasion, recalled to the standard of the republic many citizens, composing the crews, whom, for a moment the inturgents had succeeded in misleading.

"Subordination is established in the fleet; it burns with the most ardent desire to put to sea, in order to combat and conquer the English; thus will the marines, whom they had seduced, expiate the wrongs of which they had been guilty.

"You will find in the official dispatch, which I am now about to read to you, the assurance that the citizens of the south, full of indignation at the late plots, planned and executed in Paris, against the national representation, were ready to unite their force to that of the communes, for your protection and security, with which are connected so intimately the success of the revolution, and the triumph of liberty.

"Thus, then representatives of the people, you may rest assured that terrorism will no longer lay waste this unhappy country. The blood of enlightened, and that of good and honest patriots, will not crimson the earth; the sword and scaffold will no longer be the lot of innocence; they are exclusively reserved for counter-revolutionists and plunderers.

"Once more terrorism and Vandalism are destroyed, never to resume their reign. Liberty, equality, justice and humanity, shall henceforth be the rallying cry of all French republicans."

The representatives of the people, P. Chérin, M. Huard, Chambon and Cadroy, assembled within the walls of Toulon, with their colleagues Nion and Chappe to the national convention.

Toulon, 11th Prairial, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

21 Prairial (June 9)

The sections of Poissonniér, Fontaine de Grenelle, Homme Arme, République, and Cardes Francisque, informed the convention that they had given up their cannon, and that they wished for the suppression of the cannoners of the section. Honourable mention.

Cambacères, in the name of the committee of public safety. "Your committee have received most important dispatches, dated 19th Prairial, from the head quarters before Luxemburg. Luxemburg has surrendered, and the fortress, the most formidable in Europe, is in the possession of the republic."

The plaudits with which this intelligence was received, lasted for several minutes. The members rose, with repeated acclamations of Vive la République, indivisible et invincible.

Our colleague, Talot, writes to us as follows:

"19 Prairial—June 7.

"Luxemburg belongs to the republic. This day, at three o'clock, the republicans are to be put in possession of Fort Charles. I shall send you in a few days, the colours of the garrison, which is composed of 10,000 men, together with an account of the ammunition, stores, and cannon found in the place.

"The garrison, in consequence of the capitulation with marshal Bender, the governor, is to march out with the honours of war on the 22d, to lay down their arms on the glacis, to surrender their horses and artillery, and to take an oath not to serve against the republic, until they have been regularly exchanged. They are to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, and are to cross the river at Coblenz."

Cambacères then read the articles of capitulation, proposed by marshal Bender.

Art. 1. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war. Answer—Granted.

2. The garrison shall march out on the 6th day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field