

tion of revolutionary tyranny. The convention would have been re-created, and the deputies not re-elected, would have taken the place of the new third. In consequence almost of all the deputies of the new third, the greater part of the seventy-three of those outlawed, and all those of the other deputies distinguished by their probity, their energy, and their detestation of the anarchists, together with the members of the directory, several ministers, and the commanders of the armed force, were to have been apprehended early this morning, and afterwards butchered. Ten men were for this purpose to have proceeded to each of their houses.—A part of the gunners had been brought over, and it said, that the conspirators had at their command thirty field pieces. At day-break the barriers were to have been shut, the apprehensions were to take place, and the tocsin to be sounded. The plunder of all the houses was to have been permitted on pretext of supplying the wants of the people. The conspirators did our brethren in arms the injustice to think, that the temptation of this plunder would have attached them to their cause.

The plot was denounced to the directory by some of the conspirators themselves, who appeared to tremble at the moment of the approach for its execution. The directory immediately brought up the armed force, which surrounded the committee of revolt; at the head of this committee was Drouet, a member of the council of five hundred. He had with him sixty of the principal terrorists when his house was surrounded. Several of his colleagues state, that since his return from Austria, they have heard him openly speak of the plan of overthrowing the constitution and the directory. Prior to his detention in the prisons of Germany, he was one of the most serious mountaineers. On the 31st of May he played a very distinguished part—he was more, especially desirous, he said, to revenge the death of Romme, Soubrany Bouchotte, and other mountaineers executed last year, for having been implicated in the revolt of the 1st Prairial.

The history, and the papers which prove the conspiracy, will without doubt be published by the directory. Thirty-five of the principal conspirators are apprehended. Babouf's interrogatory is particularly interesting. We are assured that his confessions are very important, and well calculated to throw a light on this horrible plot. He was taken ill at the minister's house, but was recovered by a glass of water. Among those apprehended, we have collected the following names: Babouf, editor of the *Tribune of the People*; Langnelet, ex-conventionalist, who was apprehended last year as an accomplice of the insurrection of 1st Prairial; Ricors, ex-conventionalist, companion of Robespierre the younger, in his mission at Toulon, also apprehended on the 1st Prairial; Charles, ex-conventionalist, formerly imprisoned in the Chateau of Ham; Darthez, Bouchotte's secretary; the secretary of Joseph Lebon; Germain, commissioner of the directory at Versailles; Rossignol, ex-general in La Vendee, and Antannelle, a writer in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*.

Four hundred thousand livres in specie had been expended in maturing the conspiracy. We are assured that the agents of the present minister of police received 200,000 livres of this money, which they have faithfully deposited in the office of police. Several proofs are established that the assassins of the Lyons courier who are apprehended, were sent on that business by the conspirators. They killed him for the purpose of getting into their hands considerable sums of specie he had about him, with which, they were to pay their partisans.

A very numerous force has been on foot in this capital since yesterday morning; and guns are placed at the principal gates and round the two councils. The utmost tranquillity prevails, in consequence of the vigilance of the armed force and police. The conspirators and their partisans are confounded and abashed. Several of them have fled. Among these are Vadier and Amar. Inquiries are making on all sides who were and who were not concerned in the plot. Those who three days ago pronounced boldly against the constitution of 1795, and as boldly in favour of that of 1793, have now a real passion for the first, and curse the second bitterly. If efficacious steps, however, are not taken to dismiss from public employments the men who are a scandal to them, the anarchists will, in the course of a fortnight, be as daring as ever, will deny the existence of the conspiracy, and will accuse the directory of having devised it to cut off the remains of the patriots.

The interrogatories of the conspirators are now taking. It is said, that besides Drouet, another deputy, known to have been a great friend to Marat, is implicated in the plot. It is worthy of notice, that the trials of the Septemberers began yesterday. It was a question to snatch them from the death, which awaits them.

At Drouet's house was found a proclamation, which the conspirators announced to the people the constitution of 1793. To this paper was annexed a seal, with the words, "public safety."

Three waggons filled with conspirators have proceeded to Pletis.

May 12. Paris is still tranquil. Three hundred thousand copies of an address, destined by the conspirators for the departments and the armies, have been seized. The following is the only paper which has as yet been officially given to the public on the subject of the conspiracy.

The Executive Directory to the citizens of Paris, 21 Flo.

"Citizens, a terrible plot was to have exploded this night, or to-morrow morning at day-break. A horde of robbers and assassins had formed the plan of assassinating the legislative body, all the members of

the government, the staff of the army of the interior, and all the constituted bodies of Paris. The proclamation of the conspirators was to be the signal of a general pillage in Paris, as well of the houses, as of the magazines and shops, and the massacre of a great number of citizens was to take place at the same time.

"But be comforted, good citizens, the government watches; it knows the ringleaders of the conspirators and their means.

"The simple publicity which the executive gives to their plans, will without doubt suffice to prevent any movement on their part. But, in every case, be tranquil, and pursue your ordinary avocations. Abandon the brigands to themselves; the government has taken certain measures to defeat their plots, and to deliver up them and their partisans to the vengeance of the laws.

(Signed) "CARNOT, President."

NEW-YORK, July 10.

DISTURBANCES AT PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD.

An affray took place about the 10th of May, between captain Vaughan, of the English frigate Alarm, and some of his officers and seamen, and some French privateers men (who had been driven on shore by an English frigate) late in the evening. It is impossible to ascertain from which party the offence came, rumour says from the English seamen. On the day succeeding, captain Vaughan landed on the king's pier with 115 men, armed for offence, and advanced to the great square with drums beating and colours flying; on this the republicans called "to arms." The governor of the island, Chacon, went to captain Vaughan and requested him to retire on board his vessel, if he had any regard for his men, or the English inhabitants of the island, as by a contrary conduct he sacrificed the lives and property of all such. Captain Vaughan told the governor, pointing to the English colours in a rage, saying, "that has been insulted, and must be satisfied;" but on the governor's further requisition, he retired. In a few minutes the republicans paraded in the square, and commenced firing on some of the English inhabitants and others, who run from them—Some were killed, and some made their escape—The republicans at length were pacified, and drawn off by the humane and prudent captain Bedeau, of the French privateer that had been ashore in that island, which fortunately prevented further mischief, and prevented an insurrection of the negroes, which was meditated. When our informant left Port of Spain things were again tranquil. It was said that about 3000 republicans and blacks were under arms shortly after the landing of captain Vaughan. [Daily Adv.]

Of ST. LUCIA, May 26.

The British have got possession of all the forts, &c. on that island, with the loss of about 600 men, among whom were 45 officers. The French loss was inferior. There are yet about 2000 men in arms who have not surrendered, and whom the British are hunting down as beasts of the forest; it is probable they will prove a troublesome enemy to the English for some time.

Of ST. VINCENT, June 10.

The British are in possession of the forts, &c. of that island, they assailed two forts and as many redoubts, defended by about 400 republicans, the assailants about 4000 men. The skirmishing and assault commenced at 4 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 o'clock, P. M. the English carried one fort and two redoubts, and were called from further assault, on which the French parried, and obtained honourable terms.

July 13. By two arrivals here yesterday, viz. the schooner Lady, captain Hall, from Charleston, and the sloop Sally, Greer, from Turk's Island, we learn, that the Thetis and La Prevoyante are cruising off our coast. They were seen, a few days since, off the mouth of the Chesapeake.

Captain Greer was informed by the brig Harriot, from Cape Francois to Baltimore, that a French fleet consisting of about 20 sail of the line, had arrived at the Cape, and had captured part of the Jamaica outward bound fleet.

By an arrival here yesterday, from Cape Nicholas Mole, we are informed that a number of British armed vessels and transports lay at that place—that great preparations are making for the commencement of hostilities; and that American produce tells high there.

PIRACY.

July 14. Captain Abeel, of the brig Susan and Polly, who arrived here yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, has favoured us with the following account—That on Sunday, the 26th June, after he had left Kingston, Cape St. Antonia being still in sight, a small pilot-boat built schooner, black sides and white bottom, came up with him, and without hailing, fired several shot through his sails and into his vessel, then ordered him to come on board with his papers, which he was obliged to comply with; he and his men were detained, and his boat sent back again with seven of the pirates, who obliged his mate to leave the deck, and then they took charge of the vessel and brought her to an anchor under Cape St. Antonia; where the privateer also anchored; next morning, at sun rise, they began to plunder his vessel of several sails, rigging, stores, provisions, water, wearing apparel and stock, besides several other articles. Captain Abeel could not, by any means, obtain the name of the captain or vessel, only learned that she had been fitted out and sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, about three months ago, had taken one vessel before her, but who, or where from, he could not learn. The schooner was manned by French, English, and other

nations, with 25 men, had sweeps, two four pounders and small arms. They detained captain Abeel until 10 o'clock, A. M. then sent him on board his own vessel, ordering him to make the best of his way, and returned only some of his papers.

June 30th, he was brought to by a French privateer brig, who used him extremely civil, and reprobated the conduct of the pirate.

From the Argus.

By captain Sherry, in the Three Friends, arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, which place he left the 17th May; we have been favoured with the "Haarlem Courant," to May 15, which is several days later from Holland than any thing before received. The important articles from them are now translating for Monday's Argus. Hostilities had not commenced on the Rhine; desertions in the Austrian army were immense—300 came over to the French at one time, chiefly cavalry, who sold their horses and were sent to Mentz. There were some disturbances at Amsterdam.

From the Daily Advertiser.

RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

By the arrival of the ship Three Friends yesterday afternoon, in 48 days from Amsterdam, we learn that the inhabitants of that city were placed in a disagreeable situation.—There were a body of citizens to the number of 8 or 900, called cannoniers, of the lowest class in the society, who were allowed to wear side arms.

They had lately assembled every night in gangs, and ranged about the city like madmen, in several instances committing murder. The municipality justly alarmed at these proceedings, gave orders on the 11th of May for them to assemble in front of the stadthouse, and surrender their arms. The cannoniers assembled on the day appointed; and the light horse, and the rest of the militia were ordered to surround them in order to disarm them. The cannoniers however, remained firm, determined to surrender only with their lives. With this disposition they remained from 12 o'clock at night until 12 at night.

At about half past 12 at night they entered the stadthouse, and forcibly liberated three or four of their party who had been confined for murder; who were next day seen to parade the streets of the city unmolested. A body of French troops had been sent for to keep the peace of the city.

Letters by the Three Friends mention a report having circulated in Amsterdam of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Austrians were defeated with considerable loss.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The brig Susanna, captain Baird, arrived here last Saturday in 53 days from Belfast, a passenger vessel. After a tedious voyage, when the Susanna had nearly made the land, it was the misfortune of these emigrants, about 215 in number, to fall in the way of the British frigate La Raifon, they were told commanded by captain Beresford, in company with the Alliance 50 gun ship. Captain Beresford sent officers and men on board the Susanna, who, after transacting and searching every thing, impressed 46 of the passengers and two of captain Baird's seamen.

What rendered this transaction the more distressing, was the wanton and barbarous conduct in dragging away the sons of many aged and respectable parents, who were obliged to part with them in this cruel and insolent manner.

This transaction took place on the 29th ult. The Susanna then being in lat. 39, 42, long. 71, 12, at 6, P. M. and was detained ten hours by captain Beresford's orders, whose hardened heart could not be removed by the tears and cries of the women and children, the old or the young, to restore any of those unhappy men he thus wantonly tore from their peaceable relatives.

The Susanna was afterwards boarded by the British frigate Thetis, in company with La Prevoyante, but neither of these thought proper to inflict any further distress on the passengers when they were informed of the conduct of captain Beresford.

A Dutch fleet arrived at Surinam, on the 28th of May. It consisted of two sail of the line, two frigates, and two cutters, and had on board 16,000 troops. A British squadron blocked the river.

The following intelligence is furnished by captain Pelor, from Gibraltar.

About the middle of April authentic accounts were received at Gibraltar, from different parts of the Mediterranean, that the dey of Algiers had declared war against the king of Denmark; that his cruisers were out, and had taken and sent to Algiers eight sail of Danish merchantmen.

July 18.

Authentic intelligence from St. Domingo.

C A P E, June 24.

Villate and his accomplices are embarked on board the Hyzra sloop of war, and sent to France, where they are to stand their trial.

Dispatches transmitted by Roume (a member of the colonial commission) from Santo Domingo, and arrived on the 23d June, announce the arrival of Richery's Squadron, composed of nine ships of the line, ten frigates, four sloops of war, and four armed transports with troops on board, and five millions in specie. The Squadron has in its passage made 22 prizes, among which is an English frigate and a sloop of war. The corps which marched under the orders of Roume, composed of Pageot and Toussaint, was composed of 300 troops of the line and 5000 Africans intended against Cape Nicholas Mole; they have already rendered themselves masters of Bombarde, where they sur-