

the port of the Cape. The news from France is good—the enemies are defeated on every side. The internal troubles of this colony are finally at an end, as it respects serious alarms; the chiefs of the rebels are sent to France; Villate, is of the number, and what is very happy for us, that we have been obliged to spill no more blood. Pardon on one side, to those who lay down their arms, and a formidable army, well organized, and ready to go against those who refuse to do it, on the other; these are measures which have happily succeeded.

The English in turn will now feel the impetuosity of the republican bayonets, which had been diverted from their true objects by the interior commotions. Our attention will now solely be fixed against the English, who have themselves come to awaken and unite us, by attacking fort Bombard, which, guarded by a small national corps, was obliged to surrender after four hours resistance. The attention of general Touffant was immediately drawn to this point, and precautions are taken to prevent this little advantage being of any consequence to the enemy, by cutting off all communication. On the third we attacked and took fort Pleffis, which communicated with fort Bombard and the Mole; in which affair 102 English and impious emigrants who defended it, and refusing to surrender, were killed; we lost 30 men.

The culture of the plantations of St. Domingo already recommence; and if the enemies to our present public affairs do not create new troubles, every circumstance inspires new hopes of future prosperity.

I forgot an anecdote which appeared singular to me: fifteen of the English cavalry, in a fornic from the Mole, bound to fort Bombard, fell in with one of our ambulances (not knowing the communication was cut off) and seven of them were left dead on the field of battle; among whom was found a woman with a musket on her shoulder.

A gentleman of this city obligingly favoured the editor with a Newry paper of the 11th of May, containing the following particulars of the ship America, belonging to this port:

NEWRY, May 11.

On Tuesday evening last arrived at Warren point, the ship America, capt. Palmer, laden with flaxseed from New-York, which port she left the 10th of February. On the 14th she encountered a severe gale, which continued with increasing violence till the 22d—about 3 o'clock P. M. in lat. 39, 58, long. 47, 50, a large sea struck the ship, stove in her dead lights, and laid her on her beam ends, she was filling fast with water when another sea (as they suppose) struck her, by which she righted, but how dreadful the prospect, six of the best seamen swept overboard, and clinging to pieces of the wreck, masts, rigging, boats, anchors, bowsprit, head, stern, and quarter rails, binnacle, kitchen, water and harness casks, even the timber heads, all were gone close by the decks.—The first exertions were directed to the unfortunate men who were struggling with the waves, but they could save only one, five perished. In three days they were able to shape their course for the Western Islands, distant about 1200 miles, having converted one of the remaining anchor-stocks into a tiller, some spars into jury-masts, and in 21 days arrived at Fayal—in five weeks were refitted, and on last Saturday morning made the S. E. coast of Ireland, at night struck the tail of Wicklow sands, but was soon got off.—On Monday night she ran on Sheep rock inside Carlingford bar, where she struck, every moment expected to go to pieces, when she was saved by the great, uncommon, and highly praise worthy exertions of James Read, Esq; surveyor of Carlingford, who instantly double maned the king's shallop, and armed with every necessary for the ship's protection, collected all the vessels, small craft and boats, at or near Carlingford, and got along side the ship by break of day—he instantly proceeded to lighten her, by which means she got off the rocks, and her cargo saved. Mr. Read saw her safe into port, where she is now discharging the remainder of her cargo.

July 22.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, 23d Floreal, May 19.

Yesterday the council of five hundred ratified the treaty with Sardinia. The council of Ancients are employed in the examination of the treaty.

7th Prairia, May 26.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The French republic and his majesty the king of Sardinia, equally animated with the desire of concluding a happy peace, and of finishing the war that now divides their love, appointed, the Executive Directory in the name of the French republic, citizen Charles de Lacroix, minister of the external relations, and his majesty the king of Sardinia, M. M. Chevalier de Revel, and de Tonso, to treat in their names the conditions requisite to re-establish and consolidate good harmony between the two powers, who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles.

1. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding between the French republic and the king of Sardinia—all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the time of the signing of the present treaty.

2. The king of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the coalesced powers against the French republic; to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or in money, to any power at war against France, under any title or denomination whatever.

3. The king of Sardinia renounces purely and simply for ever, for himself, his successors, and assigns, in favour of the French republic, to all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende and Braill.

4. The boundaries between the kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French republic, shall be established by a line drawn from the polls nearest to the side of Piedmont, the heights and the platforms of the mountains and other places hereinafter mentioned, and also the intermediate height and platforms, viz: beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Faucigny, Jola, the dukedom of Aoste and Valais, to the extent of Glacier or Curced Mounts.

1. The summit of the Alps to the east of Col-mayor.

2. Little St. Bernard and the hospital which is situated thereon.

3. The summits of mount Alban, Col de Crauce, and mount Mercu.

4. In turning a little to the south, the summits of Celen and Cayai.

5. The great mount Cenis, and the hospital which is situated on the south of the Lake.

6. Little mount Cenis.

7. The summits that separate the valley of Bardonnache from Valderpries.

8. Mount Geneveve.

9. The summits which separate the valley of Quiero from the lake of Caudois.

10. The mount of Cifo.

11. The Col Maurin.

12. The mountain of Argentiere.

13. The rivers of Ybette and Sure.

14. The mountains which divide the vallis of Stured and Gesse, and those of St. Etienne or Tines, St. Martin or Leszubie, Tude or Roye.

15. Roche Barbon on the boundaries of the republic of Geneva—If any communes, habitations or portions, of the territories of the said communes, were behind the line of the boundaries above mentioned, they shall continue to make a part of the territory of the French republic, without affecting the present article.

5. The king of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French republic to remain within his kingdom; he may nevertheless retain in his service, emigrants from the departments of mount Blanc and of maritime Alps, as long as they do not give cause of complaint by their undertakings and manoeuvres tending to affect the internal safety of the republic.

6. The king of Sardinia renounces all personal action which he might exercise against the French republic for anterior causes to this time.

7. There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favoured in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean-time all communications and commercial matters shall be re-established.

8. The king of Sardinia engages to grant an amnesty to those of his subjects who have been prosecuted for their political opinions—all suits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgments that may be obtained thereon, are abolished—all their property, real and personal, or the value of them if they have been sold, shall be restored without delay. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of the same, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit them.

9. The French republic and his majesty the king of Sardinia engage to give up all sequestered revenue or seized property, confiscated, detained or sold from the citizens or subjects of the other power, on account of the present war, and to admit them respectively to exercise legally the actions or rights which may appertain to them.

10. All the prisoners respectively taken, shall be delivered one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on payment of the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals,—they shall be delivered on their recovery.

11. Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage through its territories to the troops of another power.

12. Besides the fortresses of Coni, Ceva and Tortona, and of the territory which the troops of the republic now do or are to occupy—they shall have possession of the fortresses of Exiles, Aissete, Suze, Brunette, Chateau Dauphin and Alexandria—to which last place Valence shall be substituted should the general in chief of the French republic prefer it.

13. The places and territory herein above mentioned, shall be restored to the king of Sardinia on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the republic and his majesty, of a general peace, and of the establishing the boundary line of the frontiers.

14. The territories in possession of the troops of the republic, and which are definitively to be restored, shall remain under the civil government of his Sardinian majesty, but shall be subject to the levy of the military contributions and loans of provisions, as far as which may be required for the wants of the French army.

15. The fortifications of Brunette and Suze, as well as the intrenchments erected above this town, shall be demolished and destroyed at the expense of his Sardinian majesty, under the inspection of commissaries appointed for that purpose by the executive directory.

The king of Sardinia shall not erect or repair any fortifications on this part of the frontiers.

16. The artillery of the occupied places whose destination is not stipulated by the present treaty, may be employed in the service of the republic, but it shall be restored with the pieces and at the same time to his Sardinian majesty; the warlike stores and provisions which may be found in them may be used for the service of the French republic without return.

17. The French troops shall enjoy a free passage through the dominions of the king of Sardinia, to transport themselves into the interior parts of Italy and return therefrom.

18. The king of Sardinia accepts from henceforth, the mediation of the French republic, definitively to terminate the differences which have long subsisted between his majesty and the republic of Genoa, and decree upon their respective pretensions.

19. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th Floreal, of the 3d year, the Batavian republic is comprehended in the present treaty. There shall be peace and amity between the republic and the king of Sardinia; All things shall be restored between them on the same footing they were, previous to the last wars.

20. The king of Sardinia shall cause to be disavowed by his minister near the French republic, the proceedings against the last French ambassador.

21. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one month from the signing of the present treaty.

Done and concluded at Paris, the 26th Floreal, 4th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 15th May, 1796.

(Signed) CHARLES DE LACROIX, LE CHEVALIER DE REVEL, LE CHEVALIER TONSO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22. Extract of a letter, dated New-York, July 20th, 1796.

Reports are spreading that we have the yellow fever among us, and I believe we have had a few instances of it, but do not find that it increases yet.

Several other letters from New-York contain the like disagreeable information.

The ship Mount Vernon, captured a few weeks ago by the Flying Fish, has arrived at Porto Rico, where the Spanish governor, from some suspicions of the impropriety of her capture, has forbid her being proceeded against as a prize.

We publish the following extract of a letter from Madame De la Fayette, which came to us from a quarter which leaves no doubt of its authenticity.

Extract of a letter from Madame de la Fayette, to general Ferrari, one of the emperor's ministers.

"I am particularly grateful for the regret you express at the impossibility of granting my requests. I made them in the first instance to the commanding officer of Olmutz, because his Imperial majesty had told me to address myself to him—I made them in writing, because I had no means of seeing him.

"I asked first—permission to go *masi*, because I ought to do every thing in my power to go to it, on Sundays and holidays.

"2d.—To be attended occasionally by a servant, because having learnt when at Vienna, that M. Bournoville, Camus, Bancal, and others, conventional prisoners, who had servants, enjoyed here the liberty of seeing them all the day long, I did flatter myself that the same favour might be granted to me for some moments.

"I have also asked that M. de Maubourg and De Puzy might pass some hours with us, because in the different prisons of France, in Kobespierre's time, (where, as you know, I have passed sixteen months) I was in the habit of seeing the prisoners communicate with each other.

"I beg pardon, for having in this respect allowed my confidence to carry me too far.

"I confess with great pleasure, that we agreed to participate all the rigours of M. de la Fayette's prison, and that this was the only favour we applied for. Our sentiments are still the same, and we repeat with all our hearts, that we are happier with M. de la Fayette, even in this prison, than we should be any where else without him.

"To justify, however, the liberty I have taken with you, I will remind you Sir, that his Imperial majesty in the audience he was pleased to grant me, had the goodness to say to me, that "I should find M. de la Fayette very well treated, and that if I had any request to make; I should be well satisfied with the commanding officer."

"I have also the honour of reminding you, Sir, that his Imperial majesty permitted me to write directly to himself, and to address my letter to the prince of Rosenberg; and, as since we have been shut up, I have been utterly deprived of the means of writing to the emperor, or even to M. Rosenberg, I conceived it my duty to address my requests to you, and beg you will excuse me, if they have appeared somewhat exaggerated to you."

ANNAPOLIS, July 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Niagara, to his correspondent in New-York, dated the 1st instant.

Two months ago this place, the liveliest, the most thronged in Upper Canada, garrisoned by 360 men, reduced to the most lonely in all the province; of any thing left—all is gone. Fifty men under the command of captain Sheaffe, and two subaltern officers, of the 5th regiment, only left to deliver up the fort to the Americans. It is really like a desert, but it is to be hoped will not be long so. We hear the