

complice in the late conspiracy, has been condemned to death by the criminal tribunal, and executed in the place de Grève.

Drouet has published an address to the legislative body, in justification of his principles and conduct, which affords strong proofs against his pretended innocence; as in this publication the doctrine and maxims of the conspirators are openly avowed and defended by him.

Some attempts having been made to carry off the conspirators from the Abaye prison, it is determined to transfer them to the temple.

Dannon is this day to make the report of the commission relative to Drouet's conspiracy.

BELFAST, May 30.

For several days past there existed some animosities between the two corps quartered here, arising, as we understood, from trivial causes. It grew, however, yesterday, into a serious affair, and the Ray Fencibles and Limerick militia were on the point of coming to a general engagement. Some skirmishing had already taken place, when the timely interference of the officers on both sides, prevented any further hostility. Our worthy chief magistrate on this, as on former occasions, evinced his anxious desire to preserve the tranquillity of the town. The Limerick militia marched for Londonderry at day break this morning.

LONDON, May 23.

The examination of Drouet is carrying on before the commission of seven. Paris is not yet tranquil; the partisans of the conspiracy still entertaining some hopes of carrying their plan into effect.

The duke of Parma, alarmed at the rapid progress of the French, has solicited and obtained a cessation of arms, but on conditions the most humiliating to himself.

A number of French troops, it appears, have been detached from the army of the Rhine to Italy; while the emigrant corps under the prince of Conde have been augmented to 15,000 men by the accession of a considerable body of French deserters.

General Delas, the commander of an Imperial corps in the Brisgau, is gone to Italy, and has been succeeded by general Furstenberg.

A letter from Elfsneur, of the 14th inst. announces a declaration of war by the dey of Algiers against Denmark.

May 24. Peace is said, by the Parisian Journalists, to be negotiating in favour of all the states of Italy, excepting those belonging to the house of Austria. It appears that even the Pope will not be excepted.

The treaty with the king of Naples is already advanced. One of his agents is arrived at Paris, to treat with the Directory.

When the treaty concluded with the king of Sardinia was submitted to the council of five hundred, some of the members remarked, that the terms were too degrading for a conquered prince, who submitted to the terms imposed on him, and who was certainly entitled to that respect which is ever due to misfortune.

In the sitting of the 19th inst. a report of the celebrated Abbé Sieyès was read to the council, containing the strongest threats against England, and exhorting the government to turn the whole force of the republic, and to direct the whole weight of their vengeance against her.

May 30. A letter from the Hague, of the 18th inst. says, that the committee of union having communicated to the national assembly the contents of a note from general Bournonville, in which he insists, that a commander in chief of the army of the state shall be appointed without delay, the assembly nominated general Bournonville to that office, and invested him with full power.

The louis d'or sold at Paris, on the 18th inst. for the enormous price of 8400 livres in assignats; and re-scrip-tions or promises of mandates, then bore a discount of 38 per cent.

At the close of the poll for Westminster, on Friday, Mr. Fox and Horne Tooke addressed the mob, in pretty long speeches:—that of the former gentleman was the most inflammatory we ever heard. He said (among other strong things) that he remembered but two wars in which this country has been engaged—the one directed against the liberty of America, the other against the liberty of France—both caused by the despotic principles of the existing governments—that the present war was nothing more nor less than a combination of despots to overturn the liberties of Europe.—That a constitution was good, exactly in proportion to the share that the people had in the government of the country—that the sovereignty was in the people.

He cautioned the people against entertaining the fantastic notion—that an existing constitution might not be destroyed.

He spoke of Mr. H. Tooke, as a gentleman whom he respected, and whom he considered as the most injured and persecuted man alive; this speech might be called a canvass for Mr. Tooke.

Mr. H. Tooke said, that he would not continue a candidate, if he conceived, that by so doing, he would endanger Mr. Fox's election. He agreed in every single sentiment that Mr. Fox had uttered.

It there not then a coalition in principles avowed between Mr. Fox and the chief of the corresponding society?

Extract of a letter from Cadix, April 29, 1796. I give you an abstract of a letter, dated Alicante, April 10.

On the 10th instant, an American brig came in three days from Algiers to this place; reports, that the Moors had just carried 9 Danish vessels into that port, they were all loaded, one had Sicilly ash for

London, some others wine and brandy. The ground of this unexpected hostility seems to be this:—Some time ago, a Dane, bringing 300 Moors from Constantinople going to Algiers, was stopped by a Tulcan-man, or war, and carried into Naples, where the Moors are detained. The dey of Algiers makes Denmark answerable for them; and, we understand, that he has intimated to the Danish consul that they must be returned within a limited time; that if they were, he would continue a friend to Denmark, and release the vessels detained, and if they were not, they would be sold and their crews made slaves, the Danish flag declared enemy, and the consul turned out of Algiers.

As it is some time since the consul has been writing for compromising the matter at Naples, it may be hoped he will be able to pacify the dey, in which case the prizes would be restored.

This intelligence may be depended upon, but however, it is not improbable that you may ere this reach, be informed of this circumstance.

The American treaty with the Algerines, it seems, is in great forwardness, and the captives expected to depart daily from Algiers. Mr. Donaldson, it was likely, would be able to accommodate matters on a permanent footing with the regency of Tunis and Tripoli—and when this takes place, the Americans will have nothing more to apprehend from the Barbary powers.

June 4. A letter from Gibraltar, dated May 8, says "Last night an express arrived here from Mr. Duff, in Cadiz, with information that 6 Spanish ships of the line had sailed from thence supposed for St. Domingo, and that 7 sail more were expected to sail hourly, and it was reported that the French were to fail under their protection. Admiral Mann was still off Cadiz."

The storm of Monday has been productive of much damage on the sea coasts of France in the channel. The mouth of the Seine is covered with wrecks. Nor are the advices from Flanders less deplorable: In the Scheld several shipping are lost, and in the road of Flushing they talk of a Dutch man of war being lost.

BOSTON, August 1.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Yesterday arrived ship Concord, captain Colley, 56 days from the Downs.

Capt. Colley left London the 28th of May, and the Downs the 2d of June. While he lay there, he experienced a severe gale of wind, which did considerable damage to the shipping there; among others, the ship Fair American, belonging to New-York, with her whole cargo on board, and ready for sea, was driven on shore and lost. She had about 40 passengers on board, 18 only of which were saved, with part of the crew; the captain was on shore. Several English vessels were also driven on shore. A brig from Bolton, captain Cole, bound for Cowes, put into the Downs the day after the gale, which happened the 30th of May. We have not yet received any papers, and by the captain we learn nothing new.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, of July 1, says, "we are informed by way of St. Thomas's that general marquis de Bouille has taken possession of the island of St. Eustatia, with a regiment of emigrants, in the name of the king of Great-Britain."

From Grenada, July 5.

Captain Stevens informs, that the English are in full possession of Grenada, and that 47 of the French inhabitants who had sworn allegiance to his Britannic majesty, at the time of its former capitulation, were taken up, tried and condemned, 14 of which were executed on the 2d instant, among which was one second in command, who met his fate with the greatest fortitude. The remaining 33 were to be executed the Saturday following (9th instant.)

ALBANY, July 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Oswego, to his friend in this city, dated July 14.

"This day has been a great day to us. The British garrison marched out, and gave possession of the post of Oswego to the American troops, who marched in with two field pieces, planted the standard of the United States on the ramparts of the fort, and fired a salute of 15 cannon. Our troops were then drawn up in the centre of the fort. Mr. McClallen had the management of the field pieces.—We partook of a refreshment at the room of the late British commandant, which ours now occupies.—The British officers behaved with great politeness on the occasion.—Captain Clark, the commanding officer, has left us a fine garden.—Mr. Glen will sail for Niagara, in company with the late garrison, having chartered a vessel for that purpose."

ANNAPOLIS, August 18.

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated August 1.

"For these three weeks past we have been alarmed with the appearance of a fever, something similar to that which was so fatal to the inhabitants of Philadelphia. Though in no one instance can we trace its having communicated by infection from one person to another; it was confined to a neighbourhood in Water-street; it is the general received opinion that it took its rise from a stench proceeding from a quantity of entrails of fish, which were thrown into the dock, and laid there until they were in a state of putrefaction. Five persons died from one family, and four others from the neighbouring families; the fifth has been removed, and the fever has subsided.—The season is to all appearance equal to any ever known in this part of the Union."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to his brethren in arms.

Head quarters, Cherasco, April 26.

SOLDIERS.

"You have in a fortnight gained six victories, taken 21 stand of colours, 71 pieces of cannon, several strong places, conquered the richest part of Piedmont; you have made 15,000 prisoners, and killed or wounded more than 10,000 men."

"You had hitherto fought only sterile rocks, rendered illustrious by your courage, but useless to the country; you have equalled by your services the victorious army of Holland and the Rhine.—Deprived of every thing, you have supplied every thing; you have won battles without cannon, made forced marches without shoes, watched without brandy, and often without bread. The republican phalanxes, the soldiers of liberty were alone capable of suffering what you have suffered."

"Thanks be to you, soldiers; the grateful country will, in part-be indebted to you for her prosperity; and if when victors at Toulon, you predicted the immortal campaign of 1794, your present victories will be the prefaces of more brilliant victories. The two armies which attacked you with audacity fly disheartened before you. Men who smiled at your misery and rejoiced in thought at the idea of the triumphs of your enemies, are confounded and appalled: But it must not, soldiers, be concealed from you, that you have done nothing, since something remains yet to be done. Neither Turin nor Milan are in your power. The ashes of the conquerors of the Tarquins are still disgraced by the assassins of Bassville. At the commencement of the campaign you were destitute of every thing; now you are amply provided; the magazines taken from your enemies are numerous, the artillery for the field and for besieging is arrived."

"Soldiers, the country has a right to expect great things from you; justify her expectations."

"The greatest obstacles are undoubtedly overcome, but you have still battles to fight, cities to take, rivers to pass. Is there one among you whose courage is diminished? Is there one who would prefer returning to the summits of the Alps and the Appennines? No, there is not one amongst the conquerors of Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, Mondovi. All burn with the desire of extending the glory of the French. All wish to humple the proud kings who dare to meditate putting us again in chains; all wish to dictate a peace that shall be glorious and shall indemnify the country for the immense sacrifices which she has made; all of you burn with a desire to say on your return to your home I belonged to the victorious army of Italy."

"Friends, I promise this conquest to you; but there is one condition which you must swear to fulfil, it is to respect the people whom you deliver, to repress the horrible pillage which some wretches, incited by our enemies, had practised; unless you do this you will be no longer the friends but the scourges of the human race: you will no longer form the honour of the French people; they will disavow you; your victories, your successes, the blood of brethren who died in battle, all, even honour and glory will be lost. With respect to myself, to the generals who possess your confidence, we shall blush to command an army without discipline, and who admit no other law than that of force."

"People of Italy, the French army comes to break your chains; the French people are the friends of all people; come with confidence to them—your property, religion, and customs shall be respected."

"We make war as generous enemies; and wish only to make war against the tyrants who oppress you."

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

May 18.

Desertion is very great among the Austrian troops. Scarce a day passes that from twelve to twenty do not arrive within the compass of a brigade. In general they appear but little attached to the cause of the emperor; whether it is on account of their great fatigue, their little success, or the fear of a new campaign, or rather a continuation of the war with the Turks. Whatever the cause may be, it concerns us but little; but if their forces are thus diminished, we shall soon force them to an honourable peace.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of October next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LANCELOT CHUNN, sen. near New-Port, Charles county.
Mr. George Sweeney, 2 letters.
Mr. Francis Noble, St. Mary's county.
Doctor Samuel Debauts, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
Mr. Benjamin Reeder, care of Peregrine Bond, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Wilfred Neale, Esq. Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Drayden Reeder, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near Chaptico.

NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called DUVAL'S RANGE.

10/9/96
August 15, 1796.
ANNE MACCAULEY.
JOSHUA LACKLIN.