

has not been spilled in vain—Future generations for many ages (may it be for ever) will gather the sweet flowers of liberty and all her blessings.

The French republic represents a brilliant planet, with many lesser republics circulating round her, her satellites and friends!

The great Machiavel of England knows that as despotism gains ground, ignorance should spread; it is therefore well conceived to crush the press and retard its free circulation.—Twenty years more of such an administration, and Englishmen would be in the predicament of the *modern Greeks or Romans!*

It does great honour to the feelings of the victorious Buonaparte to communicate first the pleasing tidings of peace to the armies of the Rhine. The great object with the philosopher is to spare the effusion of human blood and preserve not exterminate the human species; would to God, tyrants and their counsellors were impressed with the like sentiments!

#### NEW - LONDON, June 28.

##### LILLIPIUTIAN.

A male child, six years old, weighing but twelve pounds when dressed, has been exhibited at Bowen's Museum, Boston. He has an acute mind, perfect symmetry of form, and is very active. His parents are poor.

#### BOSTON, June 24.

##### Republic of Venice in distress.

Paris, May 4.

General Buonaparte to the most serene doge of the republic of Venice.

Head quarters at Jundenberg, April 8.

"Through the Terra Firma, the subjects of the most serene Republic are in arms: the general cry is death to the French!

"The number of soldiers of the army of Italy who have already become their victims, amount to several hundred.—You affect, in vain, to disavow the assembling of troops, which you prepared yourselves. Do you think, that after carrying your arms into the heart of Germany, it will not be in my power to cause the first people in the world to be respected? Do you think that the legions of Italy will tolerate the massacres which you excite? The blood of our brethren shall be avenged: and there is not a single French battalion, which, entrusted with this generous mission, will not feel three times more courage and resources than will be necessary to inflict vengeance on you. The senate of Venice have returned our generous with the blackest perfidy.

"I send you my propositions by one of my aids-de-camp and chief of brigade—War or Peace? If you do not immediately adopt the necessary measures for dispersing the bodies of men that have assembled, and arrest, and deliver up to me, the authors of the murders which have been committed, war is declared.

"The Turk is not on your frontiers; no enemy threatens you; and yet you have purposely caused priests to be arrested, in order to excite the people to rise against the army. I give you twenty-four hours to disperse them. The times of Charles the eighth are passed.

"If, in spite of the benevolence which the French government has displayed towards you, you reduce me to the necessity of waging war against you, do not suppose that the French soldiers, like the banditti whom you have armed will lay waste the fields of the innocent and wretched inhabitants of Terra Firma; no, I will protect them, and they will be led even to bless the very crimes which will have obliged the French army to extricate them from your tyrannical government.

##### "BUONAPARTE."

[The above letter not having the effect wished, a French column marched against the city of Verona; and drove the Venetians at once, who fled to a large magazine, where they maintained themselves for a considerable time, till a shell fell among their ammunition, and blew them up. The city was then set fire to in several quarters.]

#### NEW - YORK, June 22.

The following authentic information is received by captain Cooke, from a correspondent at St. Mary's.

Town of St. Mary's, in Georgia, 24th May, 1797.

Yesterday returned to this place James Seagrove, Esq; commissioner from the United States of America to the government of Florida, and Thomas King, Esq; agent from the state of Georgia. These gentlemen have been at St. Augustine for a month past, during which time an agreement took place for an exchange of all fugitive slaves from the United States, or his Catholic majesty's province of East-Florida, from the 2d of September, 1790, until the 19th instant. All fugitives, prior to the 2d of September 1790, remain to be settled by the king of Spain and the United States.

It is with pleasure we inform, from undoubted authority, that Mr. Seagrove has entered into a treaty with the Spanish government, whereby a total stop is put to all fugitive slaves or servants; being people of colour, from receiving countenance or protection in Florida. Should any such people go there, on being discovered, they will be thrown into prison, until demanded by their owners, when they will be delivered up.

This treaty, we are informed, extends to houses, fields, and all other property that may stray or be stolen and be taken into Florida, are to be returned without delay or expence. The United States are reciprocally bound to the Spanish government, so soon

as the president and senate of the same shall approve and ratify this treaty.

Twenty-seven of the American fugitive slaves were brought to this place on the 22d inst. in the sloop Harriot, captain Cooke, from St. Augustine, well secured in irons. They are now safely lodged in the new prison in this town, until proof be made by their owners. Eleven runaways are left in prison in St. Augustine, as hostages for the return of an equal number now detained in Georgia, belonging to Spanish subjects. A list of the negroes delivered up, will be forwarded to be published.—The commissioners speak in high terms of the polite treatment they experienced from governor White as well as from gentlemen individuals. There appeared a great desire in the government and many of the subjects to have these runaways sent back, as they had become so great a nuisance to that country, that most of them were chained, and at work among the convicts.

June 24.

A Kingston article of April 29, states, that general Simcoe had commenced successful operations in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, attacked 6 or 7 posts, and put upwards of 700 brigands to the sword. This article, if it had been dated later, would probably have been swallowed by many; but our accounts 21 days later, make mention of nothing but successes on the part of the French, alias (in the English style) brigands!

June 26.

From Paris papers, to May 5.

An extraordinary courier sent from Milan April 22, reached Paris the 30th, with two delegates from that city to Paris, bringing with them a copy of the preliminaries of peace between the French and his Imperial majesty.

The first article is the independence of Lombardy—and the second, the bank of the Rhine for a limit to France.

A correspondence has been discovered between the Venetian government and the Austrian general, to fall at the same time upon the French in Italy, and cut off Buonaparte. This news was brought by the courier from Milan.

A plot has been discovered at Berlin, the ramifications of which extended through several Prussian provinces, and which had for its object to put in execution the most dreadful principles of Robespierianism. A great number of persons of all ranks, particularly in Silesia, Prussia and Pomerania, are concerned in this plot. One of the most active conspirators has been sent to Spandau, whither he will be followed by a great number of his accomplices.

May 2.

We are certain that the emperor has signed an article which assures the independence of Lombardy. We are equally certain that the Venetian ambassador will immediately receive an order from the Directory to quit Paris within 24 hours.

##### ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Leoben, April 18.

Citizen Directors,

I sent you by adjutant-general Le Clerc, several plans of arrangement which had been sent to Vienna, and upon which the plenipotentiaries waited for instructions.

M. de Vincent, aid de-camp to the emperor, meanwhile arrived; the plenipotentiaries returned to me to renew the negotiation—and after two days we agreed, and have signed the preliminaries of a treaty of peace.

All that has been declared departmental by the laws of the convention, remains to the republic, and the Lombard republic is confirmed.

I have not levied a single contribution in Germany, and there is not a single complaint against us.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

To the conditions of peace already announced by the Executive Directory, may be added the following:

France has for its limits the line of the Meuse, and for frontier places, Luxemburg and Maastricht. In consequence, Belgium and the country of Liege, already divided into nine departments, remain to us, as well as the territory of the empire to the Meuse.

May 3.

A courier arrived last night to the Directory from Buonaparte, who brought letters to the deputies from Milan. The following are their contents.

The French troops commanded by general Derieux, joined to the Lombard legions under general Lehoz, marched against Verona.

They found before the town the inhabitants armed, and the Slavonian troops intrenched with cannon. The French general summoned the commandant to disarm and dismiss them.—The commandant answered, that he could not at that moment, as the people were irritated against the French.—Immediately the peasants attacked the Lombards, and were repulsed. The French general ordered an attack to be made. The resistance was obstinate, but the Venetian satellites of oligarchy were at length routed. They fled to a large house which they had established for their magazines, and where they had their ammunition and provisions. From this they kept a dreadful fire, but a shell fell amongst them, set fire to their powder, and all blew up—4 or 500 Slavonians, with their commandant, were the victims to the explosion!

At the departure of the courier the city had been fired, and the fire was spreading on all sides.

June 29.

##### TWO REMARKABLE FACTS.

On the 14th of April last, Mr. Allen Taylor, grocer, of this city, purchased a cask of hogs lard, weighing about 21 lbs. which he continued selling

by retail until the 12th of May, when at the bottom was found, enclosed in the fat, a living HEN, supposed to have continued thus imprisoned ever since last fall, the bird having been brought from one of the southern states, and having been in the possession of Mr. James Carter about a month before it was sold to Mr. Taylor. An egg with a soft shell was likewise found in the cask. For a day or two after her liberation, the hen continued to void pure lard; she is now alive and in good condition.

It would appear ridiculous to obtrude such a story upon the public without sufficient evidence: Mr. Allen Taylor, No. 59, Barclay-street, and other persons of credibility living in the same house, can vouch for the fact, and are willing to give every kind of satisfaction with respect to it.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

By one of the papers received by the late arrival from Ireland it appears that a private soldier had been condemned to receive one thousand lashes as a punishment for having been a member of the society of the United Irishmen, but he died before the sentence was completed!

June 30.

Yesterday an express arrived from Mr. A. Ellicott, with secret dispatches to the president—he left Mr. Ellicott and his party in good health the 12th ultimo.—As to the state of business between the Spanish governor and the commissioner, nothing new has transpired.

Letters received yesterday by an arrival in 12 days from Charleston, inform, that two British 74's and some light vessels, are at anchor off the bar, and are daily taking in ammunition, &c. for the intended expedition against St. Augustine, and that they also publicly recruit by beat of drum. The French and Spanish consuls, justly alarmed at this proceeding, have also proceeded by beat of drum to recruit for the reinforcement of St. Augustine. They have already raised 67 volunteers when the vessel sailed.

#### BALTIMORE, June 28.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 24.

Last evening arrived the ship Rising States, in 37 days from Hull—She brings London papers to the 12th and Hull to the 16th May. These are chiefly filled with the discontents of the seamen.—The debates in parliament are warm and lengthy on this subject. When lord Bristport made the signal for the fleet to weigh anchor, the seamen unanimously refused to obey. The marines were ordered under arms—they fired, and killed five seamen; the latter, however, got the better, and admiral Colpoys was seized and put in irons. One of the London papers says that the seamen had threatened to hang admiral Colpoys.

Private letters from London inform that Ireland is lost—the greatest internal commotions prevail.

On the 10th of May in the British house of commons, Mr. Whitbread, after a spirited introductory speech, brought forward this motion.

"That the right hon. William Pitt, in having so long delayed presenting to the house the estimate of the sum necessary for defraying the expence of the increased pay of seamen and mariners of his majesty's fleet, and for the purposed issue for the full allowance of provisions, has been guilty of a gross neglect of his duty, and deserves the censure of this house."

After considerable discussion it was modified so as to convey a censure upon his majesty's ministers instead of Mr. Pitt only. On the division it was negatived 237 to 63. When the motion was about to be put, the speaker observed it would be proper for Mr. Pitt to withdraw, which he did. From the result, it does not appear that he is yet considered as extremely culpable in the British house of commons.

June 30.

Captain Sprague, arrived at Boston the 21st instant, in 50 days from Dublin, informs, that the spirit of insurrection in Ireland continued daily to wear a more serious aspect—that a short time previous to his sailing there had embodied in the environs of Dublin, above 80,000 men, completely armed, whose publicly avowed object was, Catholic emancipation—religious freedom, and the independence of Ireland—that this body of men were increasing in numbers, and practiced strict order and subordination—that they aided and assisted the farmers in getting in their crops, intending thereby to secure the means of subsistence, when struggling for their liberty—that many of the members of the Irish parliament were friendly to their cause; and that they had notified the government, that in case of a refusal to grant them what the laws of nature and of God would justify, they would apply for foreign aid, determining to perish rather than submit any longer to drag on a slavish and miserable existence.—He further informs, that the city of Dublin was in a continued state of alarm and apprehension—that the manufactories were shut up, and trade of every kind apparently annihilated.

A very melancholy affair has lately taken place in Smyrna. The circumstances are briefly these—a party of strolling German rope dancers had arrived, and were exhibiting their feats, on the tight rope to a numerous audience. As is the custom in that place, four Janissaries were placed as sentinels at the door of the theatre, to preserve the peace; and after the performance had commenced, a number of Slavonians entered the doors; one of them intuled the Janissaries, who resisted his conduct. A scuffle ensued, which terminated in the death of one of the Janissaries, who was shot by a Slavonian. An inquiry was instantly set on foot, and a demand sent to the theatre to give up the assassin—he, however, from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be dis-