

The report had been read, it was ordered to be communicated to the House of Lords, and printed.

May 23.

A report of the preliminaries of peace between this country and France having been signed, was yesterday very industriously circulated, for the evident purpose of raising the funds; but its extreme improbability effectually defeated the desired end.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office from Gibraltar, brought by the Lisbon mail. According to this intelligence, the whole of the British troops are safe arrived from the Isle of Eba, in the Mediterranean, and in consequence of that reinforcement, the 90th, and another regiment have been sent off to Lisbon, in addition to the British forces in Portugal. General O'Hara has received a present of a fine Barbary charger from the emperor of Morocco.

Cattle have had a considerable reduction in price; Irish beasts have fallen 20 per cent.

His majesty has directed that all the volunteer corps throughout the kingdom, shall be inspected in the present month.

At Gloucester, the last market-day, butter sold for 7d. per lb.

PLYMOUTH, May 15.

Reports of an unpleasant nature have been brought from dock this afternoon, relating to a disturbance among the crews of the shipping at Hangoaze; but the accounts are so various and contradictory, and Hangoaze so distant from Plymouth, that it is next to impossible to collect the particulars with such accuracy as is necessary, previous to their publication in a news paper.—A riot took place last night among the sailors at Dock, in which, it is currently reported, four lives were lost.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

By the politeness of a gentleman who came passenger in the Franklin, from Bourdeaux, arrived yesterday evening, we are in possession of Paris papers to the 23d May; from which we have extracted the following particulars:

The late hour we received them, precludes the possibility of furnishing any thing more for this day; but whatever appears worthy of translation will be given to-morrow.

The most important event announced, is the intelligence relative to the insurrection on board the British fleet commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and destined for the East-Indies. Though the Paris editor does not appear to attach much credit to the authority on which this news is founded (letters from London) yet we think it corroborates the accounts we published last week from Marblehead; which may now be rendered less dubious.

PARIS, May 16.

On the 14th instant, the Directory is said to have appointed Buonaparte (brother of the general) ambassador to Rome—and Scherer, consul-general to reside at New York.—Mr. Scherer is brother of the general of that name.

La Fayette and his companions in misfortune, Bureau de Puys and Latour Maubourg, are liberated. Buonaparte did not wait for special instructions from the Directory, but demanded and obtained their enlargement, immediately after the signature of the preliminaries with the emperor. We are assured that La Fayette is determined to repair to Paris in the character of a prisoner, and that he means to solicit a formal trial.

May 23.

Letters have been received from London of the 15th instant, which announce, that a new insurrection had taken place in the British fleet, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and destined for India. The admiral having given orders for sailing, the crews refused to obey—he resolved on decisive measures and directed the mutineers to be fired on. This step, far from calming the insurrection, served only to exasperate the sailors, who soon obtained the entire command of several ships. They immediately arrested Lord Cornwallis and many of the superior officers, and appointed a commission of delegates from the several ships to try them.—Meanwhile, deputations from the fleet were sent to the other ports of England, to engage all the sailors in a common cause for obtaining the justice they require of government. It is unnecessary to add, that while we give publicity to these reports, we think it prudent to suspend our belief of their entire authenticity, till further accounts are received.

[Nouvelles Politiques.]

By accounts it would seem that France wishes to be on good terms with this country—viz the following letters.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bourdeaux, dated May 14.

"As to danger of war between this country and ours, I am under no apprehensions. Sending in American vessels on frivolous pretences has become very unpopular, in so much, that the tribunals themselves have remonstrated against it, and several vessels of late have been set at liberty. Peace with England is much spoken of as likely to take place."

Extract of another letter from the same port, dated May 28.

"The change that has taken place in the Directory is thought to operate very favourably to America. General PICHEGRU is elected president. The Jacobin party, which has been our greatest enemy, are rather losing their influence in the administration. Two or three American vessels have lately been released at some of the Channel ports and the captors made to pay damages, which it is thought will rather deter the privateers from sending them in on such frivolous pretences as they have heretofore done."

Thus it is rendered more and more evident that it is our country, through the baneful influence of the British administration, that would widen the unhappy breach which this same influence commenced in 1794.

Accounts further state, that a consul-general is named to come out to America, and that a mutiny had taken place on board some British men of war in the East-Indies.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky), June 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, to the editor, dated June 4, 1797.

"An express passed through here yesterday from Mr. Ellicott, to Philadelphia, who informs us, that the Spaniards have not given up the post at Natchez, nor has the commissioners proceeded to run the line. The Spaniards say they expect a body of troops by way of the Lakes and down the Mississippi, and are strengthening the garrison. They requested the commanding officer of the American troops to remove from the ground he then occupied, as they wished to fortify it, which he refused doing but at the point of the bayonet. The express further says, that a squadron of English ships are lying at the mouth of the river, and that no vessel got either out or in.—That flour is selling from 8 to 12 dollars per barrel, and he expected by this time it may be had for six—he is afraid the Spaniards will use every influence with the Indian tribes, to go to war with the United States.

"The commissioners are now running the boundary line between the Indians and us."

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Extract of a letter from Abington, Washington county, Virginia, June 23.

"Yesterday a letter came to us apprising us of an incursion into Montgomery county, by the Indians. Some families have been killed, and a militia company defeated, the captain of which was butchered. A large party were in major Parris's field, at whose ferry I constantly pass and repass in my route to and from Greenbriar.—I have not been informed whether any of his family were killed or taken. To-morrow I shall be at Russell, a county still more exposed, but from which no alarm has arrived.—The militia of the quarter, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness."

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Buxton, of New York, a pupil of the late Dr. Bard, arrived in town in consequence of a subpoena from the secret committee of congress, requiring him to attend as an evidence on the conspiracy of messrs. Blount & Co. We understand that it is intended to criminate certain persons by his testimony, who had made him offers of emolument, and even a permanent office in the Spanish territory, in case of its being conquered by the British—all of which, like a true American, he resisted. Dr. Romaine's development has enabled the committee to ascertain some other of the links of this chain of conspiracy—all of which in due time, will be laid before the citizens of the United States, and enable them to decide upon the nefarious scheme, the bud of which is not yet fully disclosed.

Dr. Romaine, at first resisted the authority of the committee, but whether (being shown day by day, as he has attended their examination, papers more and more touching the standing he had taken) he has been induced to open himself more freely, we do not pretend to say—but this we know, that well founded expectations are now entertained of unravelling this hitherto inexplicable business.

The committee of congress have hitherto applied to the investigation without regard to hours, frequently sitting the whole day; they now pursue their business on system, and sit from 11 till 3, unless pressing circumstances require longer attention.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

An obliging gentleman of this city, has favoured us with a hand-bill issued from the office of the New-York Gazette, containing the following intelligence, dated

New-York, Wednesday, July 19,

7 o'clock, A. M.

"Eager to serve the public and ourselves in the attainment of news, we last night dispatched a boat to the Narrows, where we found the ship Triumph, captain Hazard, in 42 days from Liverpool. Having obtained the following very important advices, we hasten to lay them before our readers.—The principal events are, that an actual INSURRECTION has taken place in Ireland, which has assumed the most alarming appearance—that in Belfast, one of the largest churches has been demolished, and a number of priests and others put to death—that there has lately been 10,000 troops, principally cavalry, sent from England to aid their government.

That at Brest there were 60,000 French troops embarking, which it was supposed were to invade Ireland or England.

That every 10th man in England had been draughted, and were training for service, and that every pleasure horse above 14 hands high is taxed one guinea, and out of the whole of this description, every ten proprietors of these horses is obliged to furnish for service one horse and a man, for cavalry; which are to be commanded by gentlemen of their neighbourhood.

That men were and had been, for some time, at work night and day at Plymouth dock-yard, building flat-bottomed boats for the transportation of troops in case of an invasion, which was expected—that the gentlemen of the different towns in England were training for service at their own expence.

That there had been many counter petitions from various towns in England, for continuing Mr. Pitt in office.

That there had been new disturbances on board the English fleet at different places—the requests of the sailors not having been fully complied with, delegates were sent from the different ships on board of admiral Gardner's ship, who refused to receive them, told them they were a parcel of skulking rascals, and were afraid to meet their enemy—they insisted on coming on board, when the admiral ordered the marines to fire on them—they returned the fire, and a number were killed on both sides, among whom was a lieutenant of the admiral's ship.—They took Gardner prisoner, and had appointed a day to hang him; but through the influence of lords Howe and Spencer, and their demands complied with, Gardner was released and tranquillity restored—that the fleet, except one (the *Moniteur* of 74 guns) had dropped down to St. Helen's.

That there had been a late mutiny on board the Plymouth fleet—but no serious disturbance took place.—They chose delegates, who fitted up a small vessel and went to Portsmouth to consult with the delegates of Lord Bridport's fleet, and agreed to the measures they had adopted. Through the whole of this business, they conducted themselves with great loyalty, and said if they were sure of the enemy's being at sea, they would sail at an hour's notice.

These are the most prominent events, as stated by the captain and a Mr. Langworthy, a gentleman passenger, who had lately travelled in many parts of England, and was a witness to part of the above, and read the particulars of the *whistle* in London and Liverpool papers, which he unfortunately left behind.

We got one Liverpool paper of the captain, dated 25th of May, which contains but little; from which and others we expect to obtain, we hope to be more full and satisfactory in to-morrow's Gazette.

On the meeting of the new council of Five Hundred, May 20, to verify the powers of the members, Barrere was ordered to be absent.—The council declared his nomination null. Pichegru was elected president—the secretaries are Simon, Vaublanc, Henry Lariviere and Parisot.

General Buonaparte is withdrawing his troops from Sutaria and Carinthia, towards the borders of Italy—as these recede, the Austrians advance and take possession of the posts. The communication between Francfort and Mentz is opened; as is the free navigation of the Rhine by Cologne.

The tribunal of commerce in Havre-de-Grace, have declared the capture of the ship *Juliana*, captain Thomas Hayward, to be null and illegal.—The *Juliana* was bound from Baltimore to Bremen.

Annapolis, July 27.

THE vacation in St. John's College commences on the first of August, and continues during the month.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the 14th instant, a slim negro woman, of a dark complexion, or nearly black, named BURNETT, but commonly called NETT, she has thick lips, and a sulky look in her countenance, and is an old offender, five feet six or seven inches high, thirty-four years of age; had on when she went away a brown cinabrag shift and petticoat, and took with her other cloaths, which I cannot describe; it is supposed she has a forged pass and will endeavour to pass as a free woman, as a number has been let free in the neighbourhood the last, and it is supposed that she is in or about Baltimore-town. And on the 24th instant, a negro man named EPHRAIM went off, he has a little of the yellowish cast, intermixed with black, his face full of pimples, has lost one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw, and has a small tuft of wool on his head that stands more upright than any other part of the wool on his head, he is very round shined, and large thick feet, and pretty lully made, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, twenty-five years of age; had on when he went away an ofnabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat; he has other cloaths, but I cannot describe them; this fellow has petitioned Anne-Arundel county court for his freedom by the name of EPHRAIM SAVOY, which is not yet determined, and I suppose will endeavour to pass as a free man. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro woman and the negro man to the subscriber, or secures them in any goal, so that I get them again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

N. B. Should not this Ephraim Savoy be brought in to the subscriber before the next Anne-Arundel county court, which is the third Monday in September next, and the judges of that court be of opinion that his evidence is sufficient to give him his freedom, I will not pay the reward if brought in or secured after that time, but should their judgment be against him, the reward will be ready at any hour when demanded.

G. R.

July 25, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MOSES MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to SARAH MACCUBBIN, Executrix.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, a dark bay HORSE, about two years old, and twelve hands and an half high, he is without any particular mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM PENNINGTON.