

Prussian administration have, at the instance of the French government, condemned the editor to pay a fine of 120 dollars, and compelled him to publish his Gazette for the future at Emerick, where a French garrison is established. It appears from this, that the Directory have more influence on the cabinets of the sovereigns in alliance with them, than over their own subjects.

Mr. McCartin, an Irishman, and commissary of troops at Nantes, has been chosen deputy to the legislative body, by the electoral assembly of the Lower Loire. He is generally represented as a citizen of the strictest integrity, and of the most virtuous political principles.

The Papal governor of Perugia, in the district of Ancona, has published an edict relative to the peace, in which a particular encomium is bestowed upon general Buonaparte, and the republican troops, declaring, that the French nation is indisputably the best friend to his holiness, and that his subjects were bound to pay them all possible attention under pain of death.

The presence of Buonaparte at Milan, and the declaration made in favour of the independence of that country is said to have excited the most lively enthusiasm. The military power of the new republic is forming with the utmost expedition, and the arrival of the general was celebrated by a brilliant fête.

Monsieur Quirini, the ambassador from the government of Venice, has received orders to leave France within the space of 3 days.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Ireland, which has brought a number of papers to the 18th inst. containing a fuller account of the important debates on a reform of parliament on the preceding day; by some of these we are given to understand that the opposition in the Irish house of commons have determined not to attend the house any longer.—Mr. Grattan, in the concluding part of his speech on the subject of reform, is said to have declared this in the following terms:—"We have offered our measure—you will reject it—we deprecate yours; you will persevere; having no hopes left to persuade, or dissuade, and having discharged our duty, we shall trouble you no more, and, after this day, shall not attend the house of commons."

It does not appear by the letters from Ireland that any serious action has taken place since the affair of the fourteenth, in the neighbourhood of Dundalk; but several struggling parties belonging to the conspirators have been made prisoners in different parts of the kingdom. The insurgents commence their assaults without order or method; their chiefs still remain secreted, they have no rallying point; and from their proceedings, they are considered to be little more than a predatory banditti.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from Gibraltar brought over by the Lisbon mail, which state the arrival of the British forces from the Isle of Elba on the coast of Italy; and that, in consequence regiments had been sent to Portugal to augment the British brigade in that kingdom.

The counter-address of the city (in opposition to the one voted at the late Common Hall, praying for the dismissal of his majesty's present ministers) has already obtained more than 2000 signatures.

Saturday and yesterday there was another very large delivery of dollars from the mint in the Tower, to the bank of England.

Information was received in town yesterday of an attempt having been lately made to create a defection in the Cheshire militia, by means of seditious hand-bills, privately distributed at their habitations in the dead of the night. The men immediately called a meeting, at which none of the officers were present, and unanimously resolved to pay out of their own pockets one hundred pounds for the detection of the authors, printers, and publishers of the infamous placards.—Similar circumstances have happened with two other regiments of militia, an account of which has been received at the secretary of state's office.

On Sunday night last seditious hand-bills were distributed at most of the sentry boxes about the Park, and in Westminster, which were burnt by all the soldiers into whose hands they fell.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th regiment of dragoons, the Kilkenny, Antrim, Longford, Tyrone, Wexford, and Waterford, regiments of militia, the 1st regiment of fencible cavalry, and the Anguishire fencibles, have publicly contradicted the prejudicial insinuations lately thrown out against their loyalty, and offered rewards for the apprehension of any persons who may attempt to disseminate improper principles among the soldiery.

By a letter received from Newry, in Ireland, we are informed that about 5 days ago about 400 of the country people surrounded and attacked a party of the ancient British regiment of horse which lately went to that country. The party amounted only to 20, but charged with such spirit that they soon routed the whole multitude who assailed them, twelve of whom were killed, and the others made their escape to the adjacent mountains.

The troops assembled at Portsmouth on the late mutiny are ordered to their former stations.

In the week preceding the last there was the greatest fall of snow at Buxton, in Derbyshire, that has been known for a number of years.

There never was at this period of the year a greater promise of abundance in corn and fruit than the country in every direction now presents.

PORTSMOUTH DOCK, May 21.

This day the delegates of the men of war at this port returned from Portsmouth; at twelve o'clock every ship was manned, and gave three cheers; and a band of music on board the Cambridge played

"God save the king," and "Rule Britannia." The men will now return to their duty as usual.

The crew of the Powerful last evening flogged and ducked a surgeon's mate for ill conduct, and afterwards drummed him on shore. We hope this will be the last disagreeable circumstance that will happen.

It is reported that lord Howe will be here this evening, to settle every dispute with the seamen.

A frigate under a press of sail, from the westward, has just landed an officer at Cawsand, supposed to have brought dispatches, as the frigate, the moment the boat came off, again stood away to the eastward. It is strongly conjectured that she is from Ireland.

The Speedwell sloop of war, also from the westward, is now coming into the Sound, under all the sail she can crowd, from which circumstance it is probable she may be also charged with dispatches.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

I have just time, before the post leaves this, to inform you, that the fleet under the command of lord Bridport are now off this harbour, standing to the westward, with the wind at S. W. by S.

The Royal George about ten minutes since have in stays, and is now standing off with her head to the south east, with a signal for the other ships to follow.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

Letter from general Werneck, commander in chief of the corps of the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine, to the French general Hoche.

Head quarters at Offenbach, April 28

I have received several complaints relative to individual contributions levied on the right shore of the Rhine by the troops of the French army, which are absolutely contrary to the principles which you have published for the conquered countries on the left shore of that river.

I thought the armistice contracted between the two armies, according to the convention of Francfort, being supported upon the negotiations of peace, was to become general through the German territories; and I have ordered baron Mylius to make known to you in my name the representations analagous to the subject.

I beg, Sir, you will give credit to every thing which he may say on my part, and allow the districts where your armies are cantoned, to enjoy the effects of that humanity which you have professed in those of the Upper Rhine. This proceeding cannot but augment the very high consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.

The general in chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse to general Werneck, commander of a corps of his Imperial majesty's troops.

Head quarters at Friedberg, April 29.

General baron Mylius has had the kindness to present me with two letters, which you did me the honour to write me, and which I avail myself of answering.

You may be assured, Sir, that I shall treat the country you mention in the same manner as I have treated that of the left shore of the Rhine, and even more favourably, having taken into consideration the number of its population, and the sterility of a great part of the soil. I readily believe that several complaints have been sent you respecting the partial requisition: Disorder generally attends war, and yourself, Sir, must know that it is impossible there should not be some knaves among so many thousands of brave and honest men. I have the honour, however, to assure you, the vexations committed are very trifling, and I have taken measures that they shall not be committed in future; and lastly, that those who are found to be guilty will be degraded at the head of the army. I have the honour to be, &c.

DUBLIN, May 23.

In obedience to an order of the lord lieutenant and council, it is the commander in chief's command, that the military do act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrate, in dispersing any tumultuous or unlawful assemblies of persons, threatening the peace of the realm, and the safety of the lives and properties of his majesty's loyal subjects wheresoever.

Dub. Evening Post.

The Mid Lothian, a Scotch regiment of cavalry, were landed on Sunday last, after a tedious passage from Liverpool, and quartered for the present in the barracks. This is the second regiment of horse that has arrived within a few days.

Sunday morning, in consequence of information received by government that parties of United Irishmen resorted to certain houses in Strand-street, Dorset-street, Summer-hill, and Thomas-street assembling in the day time on account of the nocturnal vigilance of the yeomanry, parties of the military were sent to those houses, and upwards of 60 persons were apprehended in the act of consultation.

Yesterday two persons were taken into custody, attempting to seduce the bank guard—they were committed to Newgate.

On the 17th inst. there was a meeting in Dublin of 72 gentlemen of the bar, when they came to several resolutions. They declared it to be their opinion, that temperate and prudent measures ought to have preceded the adoption of new and violent modes of coercion—and that a reform in the representation of the people could alone restore tranquillity to the country.

There was another meeting the same day, of gentlemen belonging to that profession, who were of opinion it was highly inexpedient to hold a meeting for the discussion of any political subject at this time.

Yesterday morning a number of persons assembled at a house at Drumcondra, were taken into custody; and yesterday evening also a number of men were taken out of a public house in Thomas-street. They were all detained for examination.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) July 17.

Extract of a letter to the editor from a gentleman in Vermont, dated Windsor, July 14th, 1797.

"Since the mail is closed we have received information from Canada that the two Mr. Leans, taken some time since, with one Butterfield, for treasonable practices, have been tried, and executed. 'Tis said that Butterfield turned 'king's evidence,' and has discovered an extensive plot against the province of Canada, in which are concerned a considerable number of the first men, on that side of the mountain, with the governor at their head; with it, also, is connected the purchase of arms in France. This information comes in a letter from colonel Porter now in Canada."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated May 3, 1797, to a friend of the editor.

"I wrote you in March from Edinburgh, giving you a slight sketch of the folly and prodigality of Europe, and Scotch wisdom and economy. I arrived in London 2d of April; and, after making necessary arrangements, have amused myself with visiting whatever is rare or grotesque. I have been several times in the house of commons; have seen Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, men who have made so much noise in the world. Their appearance does them no credit. Mr. Pitt is a tall thin man; his head and face are both small, his forehead is contracted, and his nose turns up, like a swine. Mr. Fox is very corpulent, resembling the round bellied—His head upon the principles of Lavater, is better than Pitt's, but his voice is flat and uncouth. I heard them both speak repeatedly, and was very much disappointed, that they should fall so far short of some of our second rate speakers in congress."

NEW-YORK, July 29.

By the Benjamin and Nancy we have received Dublin papers to the 30th May. The most prominent articles are—Bold exertions on the part of the people to effect a reformation, ecclesiastical and political, vigilant and rigorous measures of the government to suppress the rising spirit of revolution, and various meetings of the inhabitants for the purpose of declaring their sentiments upon this occasion, which they represent as really important and alarming.

A change of ministry is loudly called for both in England and Ireland.

The mutiny on board the British fleet was still prevalent on the 26th, exhibiting symptoms of increasing violence. Forceful means were seriously talked of to bring the sailors to their duty, but it is very doubtful whether such means would at present be well timed.

Mr. Joyce, one of the most active delegates, we are informed, was a tobaccoist in Dublin, in very prosperous circumstances. He was taken in the night, and carried on board the fleet, where he was so closely restrained that none of his family knew what had become of him, till his name appeared in the public prints as one of the principal delegates.

Letters from Canada speak of the disaffection of the people, and the preparations of government against any ebullitions of revolutionary spirit. A number of gun boats were getting ready at Montreal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of Dr. Buxton from New-York, and from general report, some other matters relative to that business; but since that we have been told that he has made a deposition on the business, in which it is said, he declares that about the beginning of May last, Dr. Romaine mentioned to him his expectation of being soon in possession of a quantity of vacant land, and that he (Dr. B.) might, if he chose, have an appointment that would be of consequence, and requested he would not take a commission in the New-York militia, which he had in contemplation.—That Dr. R. once shewed him a letter from Sir Wm. Pulteney in which Mr. Liffon is mentioned and the doctor is advised to consult him, as the name of the minister would have more weight in England.—That Dr. B. asked Dr. R. if he was going to Philadelphia to see Mr. Liffon, on which he told him he should not, as Mr. Liffon had given his answer.

We are also informed, Dr. Buxton says, about the middle of May Dr. Romaine told him that he had given up going to England, as the plan was laid aside.

Dr. Buxton deposed that Dr. Romaine never informed him what the plan was, but that he (Dr. B.) expected it was no more than the acquired settlement of back lands, and that Dr. Romaine's trip to Europe was to obtain the aid of some men of capital.

[Mer. D. Adv'r.]

BALTIMORE, July 28.

A gentleman who arrived on the 24th at Philadelphia, direct from Tennessee, met governor Blount six miles beyond Staunton, which being mentioned at that place, a number of its respectable inhabitants immediately mounted their horses with a determination to overtake and detain him.

From the Aurora.

We are informed that governor Blount, before he left this city, had a great number of circular letters printed to be sent on to the State of Tennessee. We are in possession of one of them; an exact copy we now present to the public.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1797.

THE annexed is a copy of a letter [this is the letter to Carey, published in all the news-papers] with