

understood, that in the minute of the cabinet council of the 15th of May, it was resolved to make this a substantive part of the proposition to the Directory. It was probably omitted in the letter, because, from the situation of our navy it might have been interpreted into an unbecoming alarm.

A letter from the bay of Honduras, dated March 2, says, "The Baymen are assembled at the mouth of the river Belize, and are raising redoubts, batteries, &c. All-trade and the cutting of wood are now at a stand. The Spaniards may expect a warm reception if they make an attack upon this settlement."

Mr. Evans, the messenger, arrived last night at the admiralty from Yarmouth, to which place he set off at 6 o'clock on Tuesday night, having travelled 260 miles in five and twenty hours.

June 12.

The news of the return of the fleet of the Nore to duty was premature. This error arose after the accounts by the telegraphs, of which the admiralty had published a bulletin in these terms:—"The disorders at the Nore are terminated." It seems that the mistake arose from the red flag being lowered, and that of the fraternity being hoisted, out of respect to captain Knight, the bearer of the propositions from the sailors to government, and who was returning with the admiralty's answer. But it was no sooner learnt from his mouth, that his majesty had made some exceptions to the pardon he had granted, and that the delegates were to be treated as traitors to the nation, when the red flag was again hoisted. Captain Knight was dispatched again at ten in the evening with fresh propositions signed by delegate Parker. We learn that all those propositions of accommodation are rejected by government; and that captain Knight, accompanied by the lieutenant, set out last night to carry that answer from the admiralty. If the sailors persist in their design, we can but forebode the most afflictive issue to this unhappy affair.

BOSTON, August 9.

We have seen a letter from Mr. Bulkley, dated at Lisbon, 16th June, to a respectable mercantile gentleman in Salem, containing the following important postscript:—"I have just received a note from Mr. Yznardi, the American consul at Cadiz, of the 2d instant, informing me, that he has received an order from the Spanish king, directing all bona fide American vessels, detained in Spanish ports, to be immediately given up, and all those carried in on suspicion of having enemy's property on board, to have speedy trial."

The Executive Directory of France have suspended the functions of citizens Raymond, Roume, Saint Laurent and Santhonax, in St. Domingo; this comes officially; and was done in order to anticipate the resolution of the two councils, by which they would have been compelled to adopt this measure.

August 11.

Captain Vissal in the ship Young William, from Dunkirk; captains Stone, Knowles and Brown, at Gloucester from Bordeaux, bring our European advices down to the 23d June, 13 days later than our former accounts. A change had operated in the French government, since the admission of a new director, and third, almost tantamount to a revolution.

The conduct of all officers is severely scrutinized: Already the most astonishing dilapidatory excesses have been detected. Truguet, the minister of marine, Merlin of justice, Delacroix, of foreign relations, and Romell, of the interior, it seems are dismissed.

The first is charged with sharing in Santhonax's plunder, with having suppressed information of the atrocities of that tyrant of St. Domingo; and with having defrauded the republic of his provision and contracts.

The charges against the others are not specified. The recal of Santhonax and his colleagues in power and iniquity at St. Domingo, is produced by the most perfect conviction of their criminality—and resolution to purge and reform that important colony. The dark picture of the crimes committed at this ill-fated island, and their effects, would be beyond credence. Vice-admiral Joyeuse is appointed chief of the new commission to be sent out, and judging from a speech he delivered on his appointment, we conceive the islanders under his humanity, will once more be happy, and the citizens of the United States, by his justice freed from horrid persecutions and robberies, which have destroyed or beggared many, and essentially affected the whole.

The change in France, we believe, will operate greatly in the American favour. We have been abused extremely under the ex-officers—the new, mean to pursue different measures—is it not probable they will wish to destroy the remnant of our commerce—it is not probable they will improve on a system which has been called unjust in France—they must—they will seek to harmonize once more with us—and treat us equitably.

These pleasing circumstances and considerations are heightened by the certainty that negotiations for peace have commenced.

At the sailing of the above mentioned captains from Bordeaux, it was currently reported that Mr. Pinckney, our envoy, had been invited to Paris from Rotterdam.—This rumour was probably created from the evident change in the disposition of the French rulers.

MUTINY IN JARVIS'S FLEET.

Captain Percival, from Lisbon, who sailed the beginning of July, and who arrived here this morning, informs, that the day before he sailed, a report was in general circulation, that a mutiny had broken out in Jarvis's fleet, and that coercion had been used by the admiral, and 26 sailors hung at the yard-arm.

From HALIFAX, August 3.

Our latest foreign news is by merchant ships—No packets having lately arrived. It is stated that symptoms of revolt had appeared on board the Victory, one of Jarvis's fleet, and that they had been destroyed by the execution of some of the sailors.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

It is a fact, pleasing to remark, that this city is at present more healthy than it has been for many years past, at this season.—From this circumstance, it is a reasonable conclusion that the late measures pursued for cleansing the streets, filling up certain slips, &c. has contributed not a little to this desirable event. Further endeavours to preserve the health of the city are about to be put in force; for we are told that in consequence of the number of dead cats lying about the streets, which began to render walking out exceedingly disagreeable, the commissioners of the health office have made it the duty of the Inspectors to employ a person to go round with a covered wheelbarrow, and take them away to the river. This had become indispensably necessary, as the olfactory nerves were continually offended by the putrid effluvia issuing from these decaying animals. The commissioners are entitled to much credit for this fresh instance of their attention to the health and convenience of their fellow-citizens—and we trust their vigilance will in no respect be relaxed, particularly during this hot and dangerous season.

An article under the head of Vienna, in a foreign paper, advises that the whole of the French army is about withdrawing from Italy, except 30,000 men, who will remain to keep the Jacobins in check, and to establish order in Italy; as also to aid in the fissions and exchanges of territory to be made by the treaty of peace. It is said that the provinces of Bergamo and Brescia are to be united to the Milanese, and make a part of the new republic of Lombardy; so that the Adige is to be the dividing line between the republic of Venice and the emperor's dominions. Venice is to be indemnified out of the provinces taken from the pope; so that the French erect a republic in Italy, and tack on to it what parts of the country they like, out of the provinces belonging to Venice, and Venice is to be paid out of the pope's dominions. The pope we believe will be left to look for indemnification to St. Peter.

No sooner had the French Directory ratified the preliminaries of peace, than notice was given in the conquered provinces on the Rhine, that all contributions should cease, and the French troops be substituted alone at the expence of their government.

Strong symptoms of disaffection have recently been manifested in Naples, and 120 persons of the first families have been arrested. Among them are two brothers of the prince Belmonte-Pignatelli, who signed the treaty with France, and the duke of Viano, whose only crime was to have kept the Gazette of Florence in his desk. Nothing escapes the vigilance of the ministerial inquisition.

But all these measures to check the progress of Jacobinism, or rather republicanism, will have but a temporary effect.—The principles which the French armies have spread in Italy, aided by 30,000 French troops, who are to remain there, will, in a few years, revolutionize all that country. The pope will lose his mitre, and the king of Naples his throne.

August 14.

We have it in our power to lay before the public, the following important particulars: A gentleman from Ireland received a letter on Tuesday evening from his connexion there, stating the dissensions in that country had arisen to a most alarming pitch.—That the duke of Lianster has enclosed his titular badge under cover to the king, acquainting his majesty he could no longer consent to wear as an insignia of rank and honour, that which was become a mark of disgrace, and that he wished only to be known as a United-Irishman.

That the post-master general of Ireland has resigned his office, worth at least 3000 pounds sterling per annum, declaring he could no longer reconcile to himself holding an office under the present order of things, and that he is also a United Irishman.

That the city of Dublin, has proclaimed itself for the united party, and declares any attempts of the government to coerce them, will produce open rebellion.

The letter is written in Dublin—we regret we have not been able to ascertain its date, but the gentleman to whom it came was in the city only a few hours, and left it on Friday morning, without giving any publicity to the accounts he had received.

He had engaged his passage to return to Ireland, but this letter advises him to remain in this country till he hears something further from home. We have every reason from the respectability of our authority, to give full credence to the above. [Minerva.]

August 16.

GENERAL PEACE IN EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Proserpine, captain Mallin, in 5 days from St. Thomas.

A gentleman who came passenger in the aforesaid schooner, informs us, that a few hours before he sailed, a Mr. King, (a gentleman of respectability) arrived there from St. Kitt's, and reported that the Shark sloop of war had arrived at that island from Barbadoes, the captain of which said that a British packet had arrived there from Palmyra, and brought London accounts to the 26th of June, which stated that a GENERAL PEACE had been concluded in Europe—one stipulation of which was, that the British were to retain Martinico and Trinidad.

It is also said that private letters from St. Kitt's, received at St. Thomas, corroborated the report of Mr. King. [As we received it, so we give it.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Captain Rice of the ship George, arrived here this day, informs, that he was at Lisbon on the 18th June last, (the day before he sailed from St. Ubes) and was there informed by the American consul, Mr. Toland, that the French and Spanish armies had entered the frontiers of Portugal in three different bodies. Captain Rice says, that this news was currently circulated at the exchange in Lisbon and was generally believed.

Letter from New-York, dated yesterday.

"I am just informed that the captain of the Hancock, on his passage from Belfast, spoke two English armed ships ten days out from Cork, who informed him that all the mutiny ships at the Nore, had come over to government, except one which had on board Parker and the other delegates.—They offered to give themselves up, on condition of a pardon, which was refused by government. I believe this may be depended on.—I am now about ascertaining it more particularly—but I shall be too late for the mail if I delay closing my letter."

August 16.

Several of the bank notes of the United States, payable at the office of deposit and discount at Charleston, have lately been counterfeited and attempted to be passed there: A reward of one thousand dollars is offered by the Directors to any person who will give information which shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the person or persons concerned in this daring offence.

The forged notes which have appeared may be easily detected by attending to the following remarks. They are all of the denomination of twenty dollars, and dated in May, 1795, whereas there is no true note of such tenor and date. The false notes are not indorsed; all the true notes are indorsed, D. Desautels. The paper on which the false notes are made, is of a miserable coarse fabric, thin and rotten, and the names of the signers so badly executed as with the slightest examination to be discovered.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

The following decree, dated June 5, recalls Santhonax and the other agents from the West Indies.

"The functions of citizens Raimonde, Boume St. Laurent, and Santhonax, agents named by the Executive Directory for the island of St. Domingo in execution of the law of the 5th Pluviose, 4th year, shall cease the 4th Thermidor, 23 of July.

"They shall repair immediately after the expiration of their functions, to the Executive Directory to give an account of their mission. For this purpose, every necessary measure shall be taken.

"The minister of marine is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be printed.

(Signed) CARNOT, President, LEGARDE, Secretary-general.

Beware of counterfeit.

A most bare faced species of counterfeit TEN DOLLAR bills of the Bank of the United States was discovered in this city yesterday; the paper is coarse and heavy, without a water mark, Thomas Willing's name is wretchedly imitated, &c. We could not get farther descriptions at the late hour this intelligence was given.

August 22.

A HORRID MURDER!!!

A person by the name of JOHN WALTER was yesterday found lying dead on the road, within a mile from Elk-Ridge Landing. From the external signs of violence, it is evident he was most barbarously murdered. The verdict of the coroner's inquest, held over the body yesterday, was that—this morning, about the hour of eight or nine o'clock, being in the peace of God, in the road aforesaid, he was maliciously, feloniously, and of malice afore-thought, murdered by some person or persons, unknown to the jury, by fracturing his skull with stones, by which he received a mortal wound, of which he instantly died. Can this foul, inhuman, murderer expect to escape the punishment he deserves?—None he's known; and to a witness that will never cease to accuse him—his own conscience—and Heaven, if man does not, will certainly reward him.

Since writing the above we are informed that Mr. Walter was a resident of Howard street, and by trade a tailor.—By his untimely death, a wife and three children are deprived of his support.

Annapolis, August 24.

APPOINTMENTS.

Simon Gros, of Maryland (an officer in the American navy during the late war) first lieutenant of the frigate Constellation, at Baltimore, commanded by captain Truxton.

John Lockwood, of Philadelphia, sailing master of the frigate United States, vice Atkinson, resigned.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Alexandria, August 18th, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

I OBSERVE in your paper of the 14th instant a piece of news, said to have been brought by me from Rotterdam, which has not been reported to you in its true light. So far is true—I had the pleasure of dining at the American consul's in company with general Pinckney. I consulted him on the safety of my returning to America under American papers, with my ship and cargo. As the ship and principal part of the cargo was my own property, I had no orders to comply with from my employers; therefore, thought it necessary to consult him. He candidly gave me