

1. That the ministers to be appointed shall treat solely of objects that belong to the two nations exclusively?

2. That they shall both leave out of the negotiation their allies? or,

3. That France and her allies, Spain and Holland united, shall treat with England separately? that is, that England shall not bring into the negotiation any thing that belongs to the question of the general balance of Europe, or the particular interests of the single forlorn power that continues to be her ally.

It is our opinion that the last is the interpretation which we ought to put upon this general expression—and the true and plain meaning of the French policy in this demand is, to disjoin us from the poor, feeble, and yet interesting Portugal, over whom we have been exercising the same protecting cares as over Holland, and whose fate is likely to be similar.

NEW-YORK, August 22. IMPORTANT.

Last night at a late hour we went along side the brig Commerce, captain Coffin, from Gibraltar, which place she left the 4th July, much the latest from that quarter; at which time admiral Jervis's fleet were off Cadiz, and were not in a mutinous state—But were preparing for an attack on Cadiz. Gun-boats were going from Gibraltar to aid in this attack.

By this vessel, we have received the following information from James Simpson, the American consul at that place, which he handed to the captain the day he failed.

"Advice has been received of a complete revolution in the government of Venice—most of the senate cut to pieces—and perfect equality established as their form of future government."

August 24.

A letter from Montreal dated the 5th instant, says, "No news yet of our fleet; yesterday's post from Quebec brought us a report of a vessel arriving there from Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, who said it was believed the fleet were put into Newfoundland; if that is true, they are afraid of some enemy, and the convoy will peep into the Gulph before they allow the trade to proceed. Indeed, it is much feared that Quebec will be visited by a French force this summer, however, we must hope it may not be so."

August 25.

Yesterday morning the British packet Jane, captain Tibby, arrived at this port from Falmouth (via Halifax) which she left the 27th of June.—It was said before she sailed lord Malmesbury had departed for France—that the mutiny was entirely at an end—and a general peace expected. A number of American vessels sailed about the same time with the packet, and several were seen on the coast.

The trials had not come on; Parker had two days to prepare his defence. Papers by the packet are said to have been left at Halifax.

Halifax papers, brought by her, contain London articles of June 19 and 24th, of no great importance.

Lord Bridport's fleet was at sea, when the packet sailed.

A paragraph from Halifax, mentions, some apprehensions are entertained there of a visit from the French, in consequence of which the governor has embodied 1200 of the militia—The garrison amounts to 2000.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

In the ship Adriana, captain Lee, arrived here last evening, from Bristol, came passenger that illustrious defender of the Rights of Mankind, the brave, but unfortunate Kosciuszko, the Polish general, accompanied by two Polish gentlemen.—On the arrival of the vessel at the Fort, the commander of the garrison being informed that the veteran general was on board, welcomed him by a federal salute; and when the vessel came to anchor in our harbour, the sailing master of the frigate had its barge manned with eight masters of vessels, and waited upon the general to take him on shore. On his landing, he was received with three cheers, and, as a further mark of popular respect for this great character, the citizens insisted upon drawing him to his lodgings. The general appears to be in good spirits; but has suffered very materially from his wounds and inhuman imprisonment. We trust, however, he will long live to enjoy on these peaceful shores, that liberty and happiness which he assisted in fighting for, but which he fought in vain to obtain for his native country.

We understand the general is personally known to most of the leading characters in our revolution.—He speaks in the handsomest terms of the treatment which he has received from captain Lee, during his voyage.

Mr. Joshua Sutcliffe, of this city, also came passenger in this vessel.

By the Adriana we have received London papers to the 15th, and the Bristol Journal to the 10th of June: The late hour in which we received them prevented any further than the following extracts:

LONDON, June 15.

Every necessary arrangement for commencing the negotiation between this country and France is now completely formed. Lord Malmesbury is the person appointed to treat in behalf of this country, and we understand that M. Barthelemy is the negotiator on the part of the French.

A cabinet council was yesterday held at lord Grenville's office on the subject of lord Malmesbury's credentials; when it was determined that his lordship should be invested with full powers to negotiate and conclude a peace with the French republic. He is expected to set out for Paris on Monday next; accompanied by lord Morpeth, son to the earl of Carlisle, and two other gentlemen as his secretaries.

Lord Bridport's fleet was off Falmouth all day on Sunday last, and on Monday passed to the eastward.

Bank of England.

In the House of Commons.

The chancellor of the exchequer gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to continue the restrictions on the bank of England, with respect to payments in specie, for a further time to be limited.

A council sat yesterday at eleven o'clock; and about half past twelve, lord Malmesbury was sent for and introduced into the cabinet; when his lordship received directions to prepare himself to go to Paris as soon as possible.

Lord Morpeth, or lord Leveson Gower, will attend his lordship as secretary of the embassy; but it is not determined which of these gentlemen should be appointed, as great interest is making by the friends of both parties.

We have the satisfaction to know, that let the negotiation take what turn it may, there are at least very solid hopes, at its commencement, that it will be brought to an amicable conclusion. M. Barthelemy has certainly written a letter to lord Grenville in the most friendly terms, expressing his wish for the return of peace.

August 24.

We have it from good information, that an express is on the road from Mr. Ellicott, informing government, that the Spaniards are in force at the Natchez, and have sent an order to Mr. Ellicott to withdraw the troops of the United States from their post—which he has positively refused unless forced thereto.—The inhabitants of that country are still very anxious to be under the government of the United States. How this business will terminate, time will only discover; but it will probably appear by the dispatches which we suppose will arrive to-morrow, that the intentions of the Spanish commandant are evidently hostile to this government.

August 25.

AUTHENTIC.

The information which has been published in some of the news-papers, that the American troops at the Natchez have been ordered by the Spanish governors to quit that country, is without foundation. The latest intelligence is to this effect:

The long delays of the Spanish governors to execute the treaty between the United States and Spain, and on a succession of such miserable pretences as could not deceive the least wary and informed of the inhabitants of the Natchez, gave great uneasiness; which was increased by the Spaniards reinforcing and repairing the forts at that place and the Walnut Hills. The inhabitants generally were impatient to come under the government of the United States, of which they considered themselves as citizens. A great variety of incidents on the part of the Spaniards, and an extra proclamation of the baron de Carondelet, of the 31st of May, which the inhabitants viewed as little short of a declaration of war against the United States, had wrought their tempers up to a high pitch. In this state of the public mind, a single act of oppression could not fail to produce an explosion. This happened on the 9th of June. A Baptist preacher, and a citizen of the United States, was taken on some trivial pretence, and confined by his legs in the Spanish fort. This was considered by the people as an attack upon the privileges of the citizens of the United States, within their own acknowledged territory, and evidence of a determination at all events, to enforce with vigour the laws of Spain, both civil and religious. Under this impression, the inhabitants flew to arms, and the governor and principal Spanish officers took refuge in the fort.

In three or four days, governor Gayoso requested an interview with Mr. Ellicott, the object of which was to fall on some plan of accommodation with the inhabitants.—This Mr. Ellicott had uniformly exerted himself to accomplish; and after some days it was effected; and he, and lieutenant Pope, the officer commanding the American troops at the Natchez, engaged to use their endeavours to preserve the peace and order thus restored.

The inhabitants stipulated, that having embodied as citizens of the United States, none of them should be prosecuted or fined for their conduct in this affair; that while they should remain under the Spanish jurisdiction, the laws should be executed with moderation; and that none of the inhabitants should be transported as prisoners out of their district, on any pretence whatever—that none of the inhabitants north of the boundary line (the 31st degree of north latitude) should be embodied as militia, or to aid in any military operation, except in case of an Indian invasion, or to suppress riots, during the state of suspension in regard to the execution of the treaty; but on the contrary, that during that time, they should be considered as in a state of neutrality. To these terms governor Gayoso acceded, and published the same by his proclamation.—The terms were sent down to New Orleans to the governor-general, the baron de Carondelet, for his confirmation, which if given, will continue the tranquillity, which, through the prudent conduct of Mr. Ellicott, with the principal inhabitants, had been happily restored.

DISCOVERIES.

On the 16th of February, 1796, the snow Arthur, captain Barber, returned to Madras, after a voyage to New South Wales, the north-west coast of America and China.

On the 26th of April, 1791, he fell in with a very extensive group of islands, counting thirteen in all.

These islands agree with Arrowsmith's general chart, but are laid down too far to the eastward. The longest island lies in the latitude of 17.30, south, longitude 175.45, east of Greenwich.

Captain Barber anchored in a large bay, on the west side of this island, in ten fathoms water, and shortly after a canoe came off, but approached with great caution; and, it was some time before the natives, by signs of friendship, could be induced to board.—They had no idea of battle, but were very willing to receive presents. The next day several canoes put off, but in lieu of provisions, as was expected, they came all armed, and their boats loaded with spears, clubs, bows and arrows.

Captain Barber made all the boats go astern, and endeavoured to convince them that he meant not to hurt them. At length they formed a plan for an attack, when they were shewn some muskets, but they not knowing what they were, took them for clubs. Several attempted to board on the quarters; violence was necessary to keep them off, and some who had obtained footing, were pushed down.

On this a few arrows were fired into the Arthur in different directions, and shortly a general discharge from every canoe took place. Captain Barber immediately cut his cable, but found it necessary to fire upon them from two or three swivels and a few muskets, by which some of them must have been killed, as the canoes were very near the ship. The report of the guns, and the effect they produced, occasioned the greatest consternation among the savages, who in an instant disappeared. Two of the crew were wounded by their arrows. There being a fine breeze at the time, the Arthur soon got clear of them.

Their canoes appeared to be about 30 feet in length, but scarcely three feet broad.—They had a stage erected in the middle of each, apparently for the purpose of standing on to heave their spears; and there were from 8 to 14 men in each canoe.

They are a very stout race of people; not a man amongst these that were seen appeared to be less than six feet high; they are of a copper colour, with woolly heads. They saw no women.

These islands require very great caution in approaching them from the westward; being almost surrounded with reefs, and interspersed with sunken rocks and shoals in every direction. The 18th of May, on his passage to the northward, in the latitude of 3.45, south, captain Barber discovered a small sandy island to which he gave the name of Drummond's Island, which appeared to have no other inhabitant than birds. This island is very low, and cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel more than five or six miles. It lies in latitude 3.40, south, and nearly in the longitude of 176.51, west of Greenwich—variation 9, east.

BALTIMORE, August 25.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Philadelphia, to another in this city, dated August 22.

Our city has been for two weeks past alarmed with the appearance in Penna street, of the yellow fever of the West-Indies (not the fever of '93, which was more like the plague). I suppose 6 or 8 persons have, during that time, died of it, and as many more now have it, most of them in a fair way—besides this, 7 or 8 have died of the bilious fever, which is frequent at this season. These, added together, have alarmed the citizens, and cause many of them to fly. The old saying is now evidently true, that is, "Burnt children dread the fire." Many are much alarmed, and the faculty are as much frightened as any others.

Reports are gone abroad of many being daily taken down and daily dying; but depend most of them have little foundation. 'Tis very common in the morning to hear of a person being taken very ill, dying or dead—and in the afternoon to meet him in the street as well as ever. 'Tis, however, thought best, for fear of its spreading, to sound the alarm, and by that means for a little time to get many of the inhabitants to go into the country. Yet, I can assure you, there are now fewer deaths than in common at this season of the year. The German Lutheran congregation have buried only four in ten days. The Quakers have in three weeks buried only eleven, viz. ten children and one woman of a consumption. These are two of the largest societies, and by this you may judge of the general health of the city.

About twenty-five persons have been sent to the hospital, of whom about one fourth are dead, not of the contagious disorder, but of weakness, fright, &c. I still flatter myself it will subside in a few days, if not I shall leave town with my family."

Annapolis, August 31.

On Thursday night last arrived at New-York, the ship Severn, captain Fairly, from Hull, which place she left on the 8th of July, and brings London dates to the 5th; the principal articles they contain are as follow:

Second mutiny in lord Bridport's fleet.

Three ships of lord Bridport's fleet had returned to Spithead about five days subsequent to the execution of Parker, the delegate, in a state of mutiny, one of which was the Malborough, of 74 guns, captain Easton, the remainder of the fleet was in sight, and expected all in, in the same state.

Captain Easton, commander of the Marlborough, went up to London with dispatches from the ships in mutiny to earl Spencers, and while waiting for an answer, at the admiralty house, from some unknown cause, stabbed himself and immediately expired.

Arrival of lord Malmesbury at Lisle.

His lordship has been received at Lisle with great pomp, and three commissioners appointed by the Directory of France to treat for a separate peace (which