

Inhabitants are to be accountable for him, and measures are to be taken to discover where he is and to apprehend him.

Should a list by any accident be destroyed or torn down, the owner of the house is, within two hours after, to apply to the magistrate or officer upon the spot for a new one, on pain of punishment.

It shall be in the power of any magistrate or officer to give a permit to any person who shall assign a good reason for wishing to be absent on any particular night during the period alluded to.

The magistrates and gentlemen of the yeomanry are requested to assist in executing this order.

DUBLIN, April 5.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Killaloe, (county Clare) which state that a party of yeomanry, had on Saturday last killed twelve insurgents in that neighborhood. The fact is fully authenticated by persons of the highest respectability. The only particulars which we have heard are that a band of armed ruffians assaulted all the persons who were coming out of the church after having attended divine service. The clergyman, a most worthy and esteemed gentleman, was also attacked, and to escape assassination, fled to a bog, where breast deep in water, he was fired on by the assassins. A party of yeomanry were fortunately passing by the church at that time, and being informed of his danger flew to his assistance, killed twelve of the assassins on the spot, whose bodies were found, and wounded many more. They took no prisoners.

UNION, May 25.

An inhabitant of this county, lately from the state of Tennessee, says that colonel Coxe is now at the mouth of Cumberland, with upwards of two hundred of his partisans, who are about building a town on the Ohio, between the mouths of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; and that colonel Coxe offers a lot in said town and 1000 acres of land in the bend of Tennessee, to all young men who will join his force, and drive the Indians from it.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

THE DISPATCHES

From our envoys at Paris, this day communicated by the president of the United States, to both houses of congress, consist of a letter dated on the 9th of March last, enclosing minutes of two conferences, obtained at the instance of the envoys, on the 2d and 4th (or 6th) of the same month, with the minister for foreign affairs. At the first conference, general Pinckney introduced the conversation, by expressing the anxiety of the American government and envoys to remove the subsisting differences between the two countries. He said that many inadmissible propositions for effecting that object, had been waited upon the minister, to know whether other means might be devised to obtain so desirable an end. In answer M. Talleyrand said, that the Directory were extremely wounded by the speech of general Washington, when about to retire from office, and by the first and last speech of Mr. Adams; and that explanations were required of the envoys; and that, previous to treating with them, the Directory expected some proof on the part of the United States of a friendly disposition. Here M. Talleyrand alluded very intelligibly to a loan. General Pinckney having intimated that a loan would exceed their powers, M. Talleyrand drew a distinction between acting contrary to instructions and acting in a case where they were silent; and urged that in the latter case it was their duty to use their discretion for the public good. He said the principal objection of the American government to a loan must be its tendency to draw it out of a neutral situation, and remarked that there were several ways of obviating such an effect; such as a reliance on the secrecy of France, disguising the loan, making it payable by distant instalments and France raising present supplies upon the credit of it.—To this it was answered, that they conceived their instructions did not admit of a loan; that the United States had resolved faithfully to maintain their neutrality; that they would do nothing in secret, which if known, would arrange them among the belligerent powers; that as they could not, if leagued with France, furnish either men or ships of war, and money being the only thing that would be asked of them, to furnish money was in fact to make war. The minister repeated the necessity there was of proving our friendship for the republic by some immediate aid, or by something which might avail them.—In the course of the conversation the minister complained of the envoys not having visited him, and pretended that the original favourable disposition of the Directory had been a good deal altered by the coldness and distance which the envoys had observed; because they had not made private visits to him, and said he conceived their not having had an audience of the Directory ought not to have prevented it. General Marshall told him, that their seeing the Directory or not, was an object of no sort of concern to them, but that it was their opinion, that until their public character was in some degree recognized, they would not take upon themselves to act as ministers. The minister said that was very true, but that they might see him as private individuals; and discuss the objects of difference between the two nations.

At the second conference on the 4th (or 6th) the envoys observed that they had previously attended to the conversation they had had with the minister; that the propositions he had suggested, appeared to them to be substantially the same with those made by Messrs.

It is uncertain on which of these days the last conference was held.

X. & Y. and they explicitly declared that in addition to those propositions if acceded to, amounting to a declaration of war against Great-Britain, their instructions were express, not to stipulate any aids to France, either directly or indirectly, during the war. The conference on the part of the minister chiefly consisted of the remarks and propositions he had made on the 2d of the month. The envoys several times told the minister that if it would be agreeable to the Directory, two of them would return to America to receive the instructions of the government on the actual situation of things, but they were unable to draw any reply from him. Thus ended the conference.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 10.

It is currently reported that the Portuguese minister, who was some time since imprisoned at Paris, is released; and that the king of Spain has undertaken to make the peace of this country with France. I hope the resignation of the prince of Peace from the office of secretary of state in Spain, will be productive of good effect; and it is reported, and I was assured as fact from the Spanish ambassador here, that a Spanish frigate had sailed from Corunna to England. It is also reported, admiral Mazzedo has solicited a passport from admiral Parker off Cadiz, to suffer a Spanish frigate to pass to England; which he complied with. Two frigates are arrived from Limal at Corunna with 7,000,000 dollars. Four out of five Spanish ships which sailed from Montevideo, are taken by the British squadron off Cadiz. An English Indiaman with 5,000 chests of tea, is taken and carried into Spain.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, Tennessee, to his friend in this city, dated 15th May, 1798.

The public opinion respecting the administration of the general government, has lately much changed in favour of the administration. The French measures have disgusted, insulted, and united the people in one sentiment. The most clamorous democrats here are now silent, and the great mass of the people are friends to the country. A few bad men in this state have misled the people before; but now they are left without even a colouring for falsehood to rest on, and the people begin to think and speak for themselves.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Ganges, dated Delaware Capes, May 30.

We are just discharging our pilot, and are all in perfect health and good spirits. We shall proceed to sea as soon as possible, in pursuit of a French privateer lately seen. We have every thing ready for action, and I hope will soon be able to give them a specimen of the force of American metal. The privateer is a schooner of 16 guns, and full of men. We have just heard of the bill having passed both houses of congress for taking French privateers. This intelligence was given us by a pilot who this morning brought fresh instructions for captain Dale. The revenue cutter is in company with us; we have just been examining our men, and proving the guns, which answer our most sanguine expectations.

The Clef du Cabinet, a Paris paper, announces that an expedition is in preparation in France, at once of a military and scientific nature, and intended for another quarter of the globe. Men distinguished in all arts and sciences, to the number of 19 are to form a part of it. The fighting men are to be 20,000.

The expedition announced by the Clef de Cabinet, is said to be directed against Egypt, and that too by the consent of the grand signior. In thus approaching India, the object would seem to be to attack the English power in that quarter.

June 7.

Yesterday the House of Representatives of the United States, was engaged most of the day in discussing the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the compensation of officers employed in the collection of the internal revenues of the United States, and to provide for the more effectual settlement of their accounts. It was at length agreed to; and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Mr. HARPER called up the resolutions which he yesterday laid upon the table, proposing certain amendments to the law providing for the raising of a provisional army, and for other purposes, which were referred (after some observations from Mr. McDOWELL against the reference, and from Mr. HARPER in reply) to the committee for the protection of commerce and for the defence of the country, to report by bill or otherwise, 40 votes to 37. Mr. D. FOSTER laid the following resolutions upon the table, viz.

WHEREAS the French republic regardless of those principles of good faith which ought to ensure a due observance of treaties, have, in various instances, violated the express stipulations of the treaties heretofore made and subsisting between the United States and the French nation, in a manner highly injurious to the interest and honour of the United States; by reason whereof the United States are released from all obligation on their part to respect the said treaties, or to consider themselves as holden or bound thereby.

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a legislative declaration notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the said treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, authorizing the president of the United States to grant letters of marque and reprisal against all ships and other vessels, with their cargoes, found on the high seas, sailing under the authority of the French republic, or belonging to the said republic, or any of the citizens thereof, or its dependencies, to continue and be in force until the French government shall revoke and annul the orders and decrees authorizing the capture and detention of the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, contrary to the law of nations.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law granting a bounty, in proportion to the size and number of guns, on all armed vessels (which shall be taken and bro't into any of the ports of the United States) belonging to the republic of France, or to any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies—or to others sailing under the authority, or pretence of authority, from the said republic.

They were ordered to lie upon the table till the day.

The following are the resolutions proposed by Mr. HARPER on Tuesday last.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for enabling the president of the United States to appoint and commission, immediately, all such officers as he may judge proper for raising, organizing, and commanding such volunteer corps; such officers to receive no pay, or other emoluments, till called into actual service.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for enabling the president of the United States to supply such of the said volunteers as may be in need thereof, with cannon, small arms and accoutrements, either by sale or loan, as he may judge most expedient—and under regulations to be established on that subject.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for enabling the president of the United States, to establish regulations for the government of the said volunteer corps, when ordered on military duty, but not in actual service.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for enabling the president of the United States to appoint and commission, immediately, all officers necessary for the army of ten thousand men, provided for by the first section of the aforesaid act; such officers to receive no pay or emoluments, till the raising of the said army shall have actually been commenced.

PETERSBURG, May 22.

The ships Warren, Fawn, Industry, Rudd, and Rebecca, Corran, are arrived in James river, from London. These vessels are a part of the fleet that sailed with the British convoy bound to Halifax.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Warren, and who has been in Ireland a considerable time, gives a most distressing and melancholy account of the situation of that unhappy country. The British government hath upwards of 80,000 English and Scotch troops in Ireland, many of whom wantonly murder, plunder, burn and destroy with impunity, the most atrocious acts of cruelty are daily committed, and some persons have been deliberately shot without the least formality of trial. The people dare not speak their sentiments, are drove to acts of desperation and in retaliation for their slaughtered and afflicted brethren and the violence and inhumanity committed on them, are murdering the soldiery and government men; and thus the whole face of Ireland has become the scene of terror, confusion and bloodshed. Our informant also mentions, that there is an association in Ireland promoted by the friends of the British government, for the purpose of raising and supporting a banditti under the denomination of a Battalion of Testimony, whose avowed duty is, to appear as witnesses in all cases between the government and people—and that two of them have since withdrawn themselves from the battalion, and publicly declared that the whole banditti was in the pay of government for the purpose of giving false testimony.

The following instance of cruelty and barbarism, among many others that are published, and which are almost innumerable, is taken from a Cork paper of the 5th of March.

Near Castle Ward, a northern hamlet, a father and son had their heads roasted on their own fire, to extort a confession of concealed arms. The cause was, that the lock of a gun was found in an old box belonging to the wife of the old man. It is a fact, that the above old couple have two sons serving on board the British fleet, one under lord Bridport, the other under lord St. Vincent.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated 2d June, 1798.

The vessel reported to be off here last week on Friday, I have no doubt is captured by the Thetis frigate, as a gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from captain Cochran, dated at sea on Wednesday, in which he says "The night before last I captured the privateer Revenge, of 12 guns, where she had come to protect the American commerce. The captain's name is Williams, who calls himself William Wells, says he was born in Lebanon, in Connecticut. He is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion. I have with him another captain of a privateer in irons, and shall carry them to Halifax, to be tried for piracy."

I have no doubt of this being the privateer seen on our coast, as we have accounts of a large ship being off Montock Point the next morning."

Annapolis, June 14.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States
To the People of CHARLES COUNTY, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you for your address, and the copy of your resolutions, which have been presented to me by your representatives in congress, Mr. Dent. The thanks you present to me for the impartial and constitutional administration of the duties of my office, and your cordial prayers for the perfect