

with ammunition, which he took here explained, will lose no time near Cadix, in the force which would be unable to supply the wants remarked at the head of the barbarians, and the English flag having been at the same time flying over many towers in the place, the barbarians conduct which the besieged displayed in cutting off the heads of two volunteers who were killed, must be attributed to the English Commander, a conduct which is very opposite to the honours which have been paid to the English officers and soldiers found upon the field of battle, and to the attentions which have been shewn to the wounded and to prisoners.

The English being those who defend and provision Acre, the horrible conduct of Dgezzar, who caused to be strangled and thrown into water, with their hands tied behind their backs, more than two hundred Christians, inhabitants of this country, among whom was the Secretary of the French Consol, must be equally attributed to this Officer, since from circumstances the Paclia found himself entirely dependant upon him.

This officer having besides refused to execute any of the articles of exchange established between the two powers, and his proposals in all the communications which have taken place, and his conduct since the time that he has been cruising here having been those of a madman; my desire is, that you order the different Commanders on the coast to give up all communication with the English fleet cruising in these seas.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Message to the Council of Five Hundred.

2 THERMIDOR, July 20.

Citizen's Repräsentatives.

The Executive Directory has obtained from the Minister at war an account of the situation of our arsenals. They at the same time called for a report concerning the means of supplying with arms the levying of battalions sanctioned by the law of 10 Messidor last, and of providing for the supply of the other armies. From all the enquiries that have been made, the Directory was convinced that this branch of service deserved the most serious attention. Four thousand stand of arms are necessary. They will be obtained. The Directory will make every effort to supply such immense want. But several Legislative measures seem indispensable, and are very unjust. Accordingly they transmit to you the Report which has just been presented to them by the Minister at war, requesting you at the same time to take it into your most speedy and serious consideration, without which the means of execution would be totally suspended.

(Signed)

SIÈVES, President.
LEGRAS, Secretary.

Report to the Directory by the Minister at War of the above date.

The Minister at War after digesting his ideas respecting the means most proper to supply the want of arms which the armies experience, considers as indispensable, some Legislative measures concerning the following object: When in 1793, it was necessary to provide arms for twelve armies, the committees of Public Safety kept in the manufactories all the workmen liable to the requisition who were qualified to labour in the fabrication of arms. They even recalled from the regiments to the manufactory persons of this description taken away in consequence of the law of the 23d August, 1793. By this means were they enabled to supply the immense demand, and it is now by a similar measure that we can supply the want which we feel. Most of the artificers in the manufactories are from twenty to thirty years of age, that is liable to the requisition or conscription. This is the age of vigour and activity. Beyond this period they quit the active employment to go to establishments upon their own account, either in this or some other line. They have been hitherto kept up, but the law of 23 Fructidor, year 3, and those subsequent, contain no provision to enable the Directory to except these artificers. The Minister of war is of opinion, that the Legislative Body, from the considerations

probability direct and superintend all the contracts for providing the army. Keep a most watchful eye over the purchases, and the workmen. May the substance expected by the soldier be no longer withheld from him. For a long time those who have called themselves the furnishers, have only provided death.—May order succeed to disorder, virtue to vice, and life to dissolution!

(Signed) BERNADOTTE.

The Executive Directory decrees that the citizen Reinhard, Minister Penitentiary at the Helvetic Republic, be appointed Minister for Foreign Relations in the place of Citizen Talleyrand, who has resigned. They then wrote the following letter to Citizen Talleyrand:

2 Thermidor, July 20.

The Executive Directory received, Citizen Minister, the resignation which you addressed to them on the 25th Messidor last. On the renewed instances which you make they have accepted your resignation, and have appointed in your stead the Citizen Reinhard, the Minister Penitentiary at the Helvetic Republic. The Directory continue it as an Act of Justice to testify to you, upon this occasion, how much they are satisfied with the constant zeal, civism, & knowledge which you have manifested not only in the functions of your own ministry, but in those of the marine, which were for the time confided to you. The Directory at the same time invite you to continue your services in the office of Foreign Affairs, until the arrival of your successor. They do not doubt but you will continue to display in it the same zeal."

The Directory also named Robert Lindet to be Minister of the Finances in the room of Citizen Kamet, who resigned. They at the same time wrote a letter to Kamet, intreating him to continue in his place until the arrival of Lindet, and they added: "the knowledge that they have of your attachment to the Republic gives them assurance that you will serve it with the same civism and zeal that you have ever displayed to this day, and do not permit them to doubt that you will give to Citizen Lindet all the information that your experience has procured you, and which will be necessary to him, that no part of the public service may suffer interruption."

The Directory on the same day revoked the appointment of Lambrechts to the Minister of Justice, and appointed Citizen Cambaceses, the Ex-Conventionally, to be Minister of Justice. They also wrote a letter to Lambrechts, expressing to him their confidence in his attachment to the republic, and that he would give full communications to his successors.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

2 Thermidor, July 20.

Gorras submitted a motion with regard to the last armament, of which the two following are the leading articles:

1. No reason of state, of profession, of age or infirmity, or any other cause, shall enable such persons as desire to preserve the exercise of their rights, from inscribing their names on the National Register.

2. The stationary national guard shall be composed only of citizens and the sons of citizens, from 18 years to 60 complete.

Talot moved, That young men should not be bound to inscribe their names until the age of 18.

Jourdan opposed the amendment of Talot.—In fact, all citizens from 20 to 30 years ought to be with the arms.—Those who were older had not sufficient activity for service; and the national guard ought to be supplied by the rest.—The advice of Jourdan prevailed.

A number of other articles of more arrangement were then decreed, and an exception made in favour of the following classes, that they shall not be called upon to exercise: the Directory & the Legislature, the Public Functionaries, the Ministers, the Secretaries and Officers of public Boards, the Justices of Peace, the Army and Navy, the Directors and officers of Hospitals and prisons; the Postmasters and others employed on the public service while actually on duty. Persons above 60 years of age, infirm persons and the sick, and the invalid troops are relieved from all personal service and from all tax.—The following classes were relieved from personal service but subjected to a tax of three days labour for each day's turn of duty. The general Administrators civil and military; the Reviewers the Secretaries General, the Chiefs of Division of the Public Offices, the Public Inspectors, the Officers, the private Arsenals, &c. Each battalion is to consist of 600 men, after some debate the device of their flag is to be, La liberte au la mort.

Lambrechts said that in all the laws of amnesty, they had always excepted the persons transported by the decree of the 15th Germinal, April 1, in the year 3. What said he, shall all the Counter Revolutionists, the Vendemiarans, the heads of the Chouans have their crimes effaced by the law of Amnesty, and shall not Barrere be admitted to grace? he relates all the series of facts relating to Barrere, who was condemned to transportation with Collet and Billaud. He concluded by moving the repeal of that part of the law of Amnesty which excepts the persons transported by the decree of the 15th Germinal.—Adopted.

2 Thermidor, July 22.

Citizen Murat denounced Merlin de Thionville as a dilapidator, for having sold public effects at a shamefully low price in the Moselle, particularly military shoes at 6 sous the pair.—Transmitted to the directory.

They proceeded again to the discussion of the subject of the National Guards, and several articles of mere regulation were passed. On the question about granary companies & challenges, there was a good deal of discussion, and it was finally agreed that there should be granaries.

Baudet moved, that they should efface from the oath required from Officers, the words: "haine à l'anarchie," because there never had been such a thing as anarchy, and because these words had only served to assassinate republicans.

The motion excited a good deal of agitation, and the Council adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated July 22.

"The baggage of the Swiss regiment (which with two others in British pay, have orders to proceed to the Mediterranean) was stopped when embarking a few days ago, by others of this court, an evident sign of apprehension. General Cuyler has had an explanation, and has consented to the detention of the troops until this kingdom can consider itself in a greater security than it is now looked upon to be in. The Spanish Ambassador is on the point of departure from this city; many conjecture that a declaration of war will follow; if not accompany him. Certain it is, that all the troops, as well foreign as native, have orders to be ready at a moment's warning; the signal which is to announce the approach of the enemy, should they make their appearance, is a red flag hoisted at Belem Castle, and immediately followed by a discharge of three pieces of cannon—in the night, rockets will supply the place of the flag."

The Roman Catholics of Ireland are taking a decisive part in support of the proposed Legislative Union between both kingdoms. In addition to many other declarations made in favour of the measure by different bodies of that very numerous and loyal description of men, the Roman Catholics of the city of Kilkenny have recently presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant, expressing their firm conviction, that a complete union can alone promote the happiness and consolidate the interests of both countries.

The majority of the respectable inhabitants of almost all the counties and cities in Ireland are coming forward with an expression of their sentiments in favour of the measure of a legislative union. In one Dublin paper of the 23d inst are declarations on this subject from the under named counties with the number of the signatures to each, as here specified, viz.

From the county of Mayo, signed by ten Peers, and two hundred and fourteen Freeholders.

From the county of Kerry, signed by five Peers, and by upwards of three hundred magistrates and freeholders.

From Ballyshannon, by one hundred and twelve.

From King's county, by five Peers and eighty of the freeholders.

From the city of Kilkenny, by two hundred and thirty-four Roman Catholics.

From the city of Waterford and its vicinity, by two Peers, & three hundred and 48 of the most respectable Protestant inhabitants, and by two hundred and eight Roman Catholics.

From the county of Cork, by thirteen Peers, and three hundred and sixty-two freeholders—and

From the county of Galway, by six Peers, and by one hundred freeholders.

These proceedings lead us to con-

clude, that the people of Ireland, who view the measure of a union dispassionately and disinterestedly, are sensible of the advantages which it holds out to their country—and that whenever it shall again come before the Legislature of that kingdom, the general voice will be found to be loudly in its favour.

August 2.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the King George packet in seven days. It brings intelligence of a messenger having arrived at Lisbon with an account of the combined French and Spanish fleets, forty two, or, according to other accounts, forty three sail of the line, having got into Cadiz harbour on the 10th ult. They are known to have been still there on the 12th—but, according to a report which was circulated at Lisbon, had failed from Cadiz, having been reinforced there with eleven ships, and were on the 14th inst. discerned from the coast of Algarre. There is no certain information respecting Lord Keith.

It is said that the French admiral Bruix had immediately on the arrival of the French fleet at Cadiz, been put under arrest.

A change has taken place in the government of Portugal, the prince of Brazil having, on account of the state of the Queen's health, declared himself regent. The Spanish ambassador was preparing to leave Lisbon.

TALLEYRAND.

The popularity of the limping and apostate Bishop of Autun, begins to subside, and Frenchmen, who feel interested in the welfare of their country, denounce him as a fit subject for the guillotine. His political career has been marked by every species of iniquity and his ready invention at lies and deceit, has produced the most serious consequences to Europe and America. It was Talleyrand who organized the invasion of Egypt, and who planned the barbarous massacre at Raftad. It was this same Talleyrand who trifled with the American Envoys, and demanded money as the price of their reception. His measure of iniquity is full, and he now awaits the punishment of his crimes.

NOTICE is hereby given.

THAT in Smithville on Saturday the 26th of October, the skirts of land on the water around the borders of the town, not heretofore granted or appropriated, will be leased in convenient Lots or Parcels upon terms then to be made known, and as there are several desirable situations to be let, punctual attendance by 12 o'clock at the corner of Potts & Bay-street, is recommended to all desirous of becoming lessees.

By order, JOSHUA POTTS, Town Clerk.

October 10, —3 v.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the lists and valuation made by the United States assessors for the District of Wilmington, will be kept open at the store of the subscriber, from the 27th September to the 12th of October, for the examination of all persons concerned during which time I will attend for the purpose of hearing and deciding on any appeals that may be made against the proceedings of the said assessors, relative to any unequal or excessive valuations made by them.

R. BRADLEY, Principal assessor.

DESERTED

FROM the 2d Regiment of Artillery and Engineers Stationed at Fort Johnston, N. Carolina,

JOHN BROWN, five feet six inches high, light hair, blue eyes, dark complexion, plays the fife, had on regimental overalls, vest, shirt and hat. Any person taking said Deserter, and deliver him to me at this Fort, shall receive a reward of fifteen dollars, and ten if delivered to any Officer in the service of the United States.

PAT. C. HARRISS, Lieut. 2d Regt. A. & E. Fort Johnston, Oct. 10.

Wanted Immediately

THREE or four Apprentices to the House Carpenter's Business. Boys from 14 to 20 years of age, (white or black) will be preferred.

ALEX. ROUSE.