

more formidable than ever. It is in the most important affairs of Europe are conducted with secrecy; that the governments are disposed of; that the republics are created and destroyed, are mingled and divided again, and their constitutions, governments, &c. determined on. It is there that the house of Austria, having taken up arms to destroy the French republic, has found means to employ its troops in effecting its ambitious designs.

We are assured that the directory has nominated as minister for foreign affairs, Tallard Pergeot, the ex-constituent; as minister of the marine, L. Hoche, the ex-minister of the republic at the court of Berlin; and as minister of justice, Desmouliners, the ex-constituent. It is added, that the directory will keep Ramel as minister of finance.

July 7.

The Redacteur of yesterday, contains the following official article.

*Bulletin of the Telegraph, from Lisle to Paris, July 4.*

The English Plenipotentiary is arrived this evening at six o'clock, at Lisle.

(Signed) CHAPPE, Eng. Tel.

The revolution of the republic of Genoa is completed. The Ex-Doge has been chosen President of the new municipality, and appeared for the first time, on the 17th of June in public, decorated with a red and white scarf, the only mark of distinction, according to the new order of things.

A revolution has also been effected in the Valteline and Bormia. The people of those countries intend to form a separate state in alliance with the Swiss Cantons; and in case of non-acquiescence on the part of the latter, they propose to join the Transalpine republic.

The following pieces have been proposed in the municipality of Venice—1st, a project of a proclamation to the Greek nation in the Archipelago, inviting them to shake off the yoke, and re-establish by their union with the Venetian people the former glory of the Greek name—2dly, a letter to the Patriarch of the independent territory of Montenegro, inviting him to lead the brave Montenegrines to democracy. Gen. Buonaparte has formally informed citizen Allestrandria, a member of the directory of the Transalpine republic, that Mantua with its dependencies shall form a department of the new republic.

The territory of Venice has been divided into seven departments, viz.—1, Breda—2, Verona—3, Vicenza—4, Pedua, including the province of Rovigo—5, Feltrina—6, Venice, including Treviso—7, Friuli.

Cunt Bernhoff, the celebrated minister of Denmark, died on the 3d of July.

Council of Five Hundred, July 10.

Bourdon de l'Oise procured the adoption of a project for recalling to their homes the unhappy colonists of St. Domingo, who have taken refuge in the United States or elsewhere. Those who are in France will be conducted thither at the expence of the republic; and at their arrival they will return to the enjoyment of their estates.

QUITO, 6th February, 1797.

Some accounts of the dreadful effects of the Earthquake at Quito and its neighbourhood, on the 4th instant.

The dreadful calamity began at Quito, at half past 7, A. M. and lasted, from the best calculation, upwards of three minutes. The elegant college of St. Fernando is in ruins. The large edifice of Santa Domingo is considerably damaged; the grand tower was broke into many pieces, and a number of the cells entirely destroyed; the student's school is in ruins. The high church of Del Carmen, one of the most elegant fabrics in this place, is totally demolished. The tower of La Maerced is nearly in the same state; it has been ordered to be pulled down. The church de la Concepcion has suffered considerable damage; indeed all the best buildings of the place are destroyed. None of the low buildings have received any damage.

At Facunga the earthquake began some time past 7 o'clock, A. M. and the agitation of the earth continued until 2 o'clock, P. M. leaving the village entirely in ruins, not a building being left standing, except an arch in the great square, and a part of a neighboring house.

The people who have perished are innumerable; the churches of St. Augustin, Santa Domingo and La Maerced, were crowded with people hearing mass, not

one of whom was saved.—The whole place opened in gullies, out of which large quantities of water issued. Don Francisco Camacho was swallowed up, and no account has been received of Don Antonio Texado, who was with him.

The village of St. Philip, which is near to Facunga, is swallowed up; in this place here was a school with upwards of forty children who have suffered the same fate.

There are different reports respecting the village of Anbato; it is said to be like wife in ruins.

The famous estate of Marquis de Miraflores, on which was a cloth manufactory, all his horses and an elegant church, are entirely destroyed, many lives lost.

Calera, an estate adjoining the Marquis's is swallowed up, and scarce the vestige of a house to be seen.

Alaques, Saguoi, Puzili, Fachuchi, and other considerable villages and estates are entirely ruined.

Machache, Albaci, Amaguana, Aival, and other villages in the neighbourhood of Facunga, have suffered great damage.—Not a church left standing in either of these places.

The mountains of Calopaci opened in several parts and issued great quantities of water: a small hill near to the city threw up vast heaps of stones.

This earthquake is said to be much severer than that which happened in the year 1755.

To add to the general consternation at Quito, it was affirmed the next day that an inhabitant of Guavaquil had brought accounts of 14 English ships having arrived there; certain it is, that a person who came thence, passed on to Quicacube, where the president is.

LISLE, June 29.

The minister of the interior, Benezach, has written a letter to the municipality, in which he engages it to justify, by its zeal, the confidence which the directory has honoured this city, in choosing it for the place of the negotiations for peace, about to be opened with England. The municipality has published the following proclamation on this subject—

The Municipal Administration of Lisle to its fellow citizens.

"Citizens,

"The plenipotentiaries of the French republic arrive within our walls; they come to plant the olive of peace and labour at the great work of the public felicity. The plenipotentiaries of England will join them in the commune and bring with them all the pacific dispositions which will re-animate the hope of seeing the effusion of human blood stopped, of giving new life to agriculture and commerce, and to establishing the happiness so long expected by the French Republic and all Europe. These circumstances, so fortunate for the friends of humanity, of order, and of public felicity will exact from our fellow citizens a slight sacrifice of their time and their labour. But the sacrifice will appear light to them, when they will be the first to reap the advantage of them. Without waiting for the requisitions which circumstances may render necessary, we flatter ourselves that every one of our fellow citizens will lend his assistance in paying to the Representatives of the two nations all due honor, to those whom two powerful rivals, willing to become friends, have chosen for the purpose of bringing about the common happiness. Our fellow citizens and brethren in arms are informed, that the local national Guard of the commune, will take up arms on the first signal given of the arrival of the ministers of the two nations; that they will be received with a discharge of the artillery of the place, that the troops of the line and the national guard will line the road from the gate to the habitation destined for the Ministers; and that there will be a guard of honour provided for the respective Presidents of the two legations. There will be, besides this, a guard stationed every day, which will be regulated according to circumstances.

"Given at a sitting held on the 25th June 1797."

BOSTON, September 6.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A gentleman is arrived in town from Kinsale, Ireland, via Newport; where he arrived in 29 days. He informs, that the London accounts at Kinsale, when he sailed, were as late as July 22; and that they mention the continuation of the negotiations at Lisle; but that nothing decisive had been agreed: That Lord Malmes-

bury's communications to his government contained nothing on which a correct opinion of the issue of the meeting could be formed; and that a cessation of hostilities had not been proclaimed. The commotions in Ireland are subsiding, and the naval mutiny was at an end.

The trial of the mutineers on the Neptune continued; and about half a dozen had been hanged.

The British regular troops in Ireland, he was informed, amounted to 60,000 which, with an equal number of embodied militia, kept every thing quiet.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

The latest advices from Europe represent the political horizon, as yet clouded with hostile appearances. The report of the signing of a definitive treaty between the Emperor and France, at Montebello on the 31st of May, which was stated in positive terms, Paris and Hanburgh accounts, is now known to have been premature; and the negotiations are protracted for reasons that can only be conjectured by circumstances.

If the Emperor delays the final conclusion of the treaty, he must have some knowledge of changes in the cabinet of friendly courts favorable to his views, or he has expectations from some revolution in France.

It is hinted in foreign papers that the cabinet of Russia had acceded to the Emperor's views, & signed a treaty to aid him, a few days before the signing of preliminaries by Prince Charles, & Gen. Buonaparte. How far this suggestion has foundation in fact, we pretend not to know or conjecture. It founded in fact, it may account for the Emperor's tardiness in concluding a definitive treaty with France.

The prospect of an explosion in the heart of France, may have some influence on the cabinet of Vienna; as the combined powers have always rested their hopes upon the enemies of the revolution and the factions which divide and distract the French councils.

The death of the king of Prussia, an event daily expected from the ill state of his health, may contribute to retard a final peace; as that event would probably influence the fate of Europe—the expected successor of that Prince being known to entertain political views different from those of his father.

The views of the French also remain a secret. Their ambition cannot be doubted, and the strength of their armies is equal to any enterprise on land. It is evident there has been a change of views in the Legislative Councils since the election; but the pacific policy of B. rthelmy alone, opposed to the most violent and ambitious projects of Rewbell, Carnot and Barras, in the Directory, may not be able to stem the torrent of bold audacious attempts to push still further the humiliation and disorganization of Europe.

If the French mean to pursue the idea of revolutionizing England, which is not improbable, their entering upon negotiations at Lisle, is a mere feint to cover their hypocritical designs; while they are prosecuting the work of changing all the governments in Italy, and preparing to enter upon the same plan in Spain, Portugal, and the north of Europe. Indeed it is far from being improbable, that the real views of the leaders in France, extend to total renovation of Europe, or subversion of the present forms of government, and that all the parade about peace is made solely to amuse the present governments, until the French armies shall attack and demolish one government after another; and thus by piecemeal change the whole structure of the political fabric of Europe. Indeed this may be thought to be the only ultimate safety of the French Republic; for the present governments of Europe must be all hostile to that Republic, and embrace every convenient opportunity to annoy its strength and prosperity. The French may therefore believe their own power and consequence, to depend on the utter extinction of the monarchies of Europe; and may be thus gradually destroying them, and throwing the nations into small Republics, which will be always weak, because divided. A proud, subtle, active, intriguing nation may have these extensive views, and God only knows, if they have not the power and the will to carry them into effect.

September 9.

BOMBARDMENT OF CADIZ.

An arrival at Boston from Lisbon, which sailed thence July 20, states, that Lord Saint Vincent, (late Jervis) with a fleet of 30 sail of the line, gunboats, &c. had entered Cadiz harbour, bombarded the town, saluted

the batteries, captured St. Mary's, on the main, and pulled the Spanish fleet, which had fled to the most interior part of the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon,

dated July 18.

"The last Post informs us, that Cadiz is invested by Jervis's fleet. The bombardment has been very severe—upwards of 15,000 inhabitants have fled from the city, which has been seen on fire in several places. The town of St. Mary's, on the main, has been captured."

Extract of a letter from Mess. Buckley & Son, dated July 18.

"The Blockade and Bombardment of Cadiz still continues, to the great injury and detriment of their trade.

[CADIZ is in W. Long. 6. 46. lat. 36. 25. a city and port town of the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. at the N. W. end of the island of Leon, or Lyon, opposite to port St. Mary's, on the Continent, 270 miles S. W. of Madrid 60 m. S. W. of Seville, and 45 N. W. of Gibraltar. The island it stands upon is in length about 18 m. the S. W. end about 9 broad and the N. W. end where the town stands, is not 2 m. broad. It has a communication with the continent by a bridge and with the opposite shore forms a bay 12 m. long, and 6 broad; but about the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent, and the island so near together, that the boats upon them command the passage. The city has about 5000 houses in it, and best foreign trade of any town in Spain, for the galleons annually take in their loading here, and return hither with the treasures and rich merchandise of Peru and Mexico. The earl of Essex in the year 1566 landed on the island, took the town plundered it of a prodigious treasury, and burnt the galleons in the harbour.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 25. AUTHENTIC.

The information which has been published in some of the newspapers, 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 extra proclamation of the Baron de Carondelet, on the 21st 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 that state of the public mind, a single act of oppression could not fail to produce an explosion. This happened on the 10th 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 rigor 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 their fort.

In three or four days, Governor Gayoso requested an interview with Mr. Ellicott, of which the object 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 endeavors 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 suspense 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 tranquility, which, thro' the prudent conduct of Mr. Ellicott, with the principal inhabitants, had been happily restored.