

Grenville. This negotiator is not yet known, adds the same Journal. The English papers however assure us, that there will be three negotiators, and point out Messrs. Eden, Auckland, and Lansdown; the two first are known to the diplomatic world, the third is one of the celebrated members of the opposition, and signed the last peace with France. Some Journals mention Lord St. Helens instead of Mr. Eden. Lille was chosen on account of its Telegraph, and as being nearly intermediate between London and Paris.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

We have it in our power to lay before the public, the following important particulars. A gentleman from Ireland received a letter on Thursday evening, from his connections there, stating the dissensions in that country as having risen to a most alarming pitch. That the duke of Leinster had inclosed his titular badge under cover to the King, acquainting his majesty, that he considered it as an insupportable stain on an insignia of rank and honor, that which had become a mark of disgrace, and that he wished only to be known as an United Irishman.

That the Post-Master-General of Ireland had resigned his office, worth at least 3000 sterling per annum, declaring he could no longer reconcile to himself holding an office under the present order of things, and that he also is an United Irishman.

That the city of Dublin had proclaimed itself for the United Party, and declares any attempts of the government to coerce them will produce open rebellion.

The letter was written in Dublin—we regret we have not been able to ascertain its date, but the gentleman by whom it came was in the city only a few hours, and left it early on Friday morning, without giving any great publicity to the accounts he had received. He had engaged his passage to return to Ireland, but this letter advised him to remain in America till he hears something further from home. We have every reason, from the respectability of our authority, to give full credit to the above.

August 14.

General Peace in Europe.

This day arrived here the Schooner Prosperity, capt. Marin, in 15 days from St. Thomas's.

A gentleman who came passenger in the above 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 Falmouth, and bro't London accounts to the 29th 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 Tridada.

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

August 15.

Last night the Ship *Mina*, capt. Cuscaden, in 8 weeks from Londonderry arrived here with 450 souls, all in good health; among whom are a number who belonged to the United Irishmen. They sailed on the 16th of June, when that country still remained unsettled. On the 15th of June, several houses of the United Irishmen in and about Londonderry had been burnt by the government party, and one man hung in gibbets when they sailed, who had been that night before by a party of soldiers. We are promised Irish papers to the 14th of June—it we obtain them, we shall give the contents to-morrow.

Amongst those whose houses have been set on fire by the United Irishmen, are the revd. Mr. James Montgomery, the revd. Mr. Ralston, and the revd. Mr. Hamilton, who are of the Episcopalian persuasion—the two latter were entirely consumed, but the former received little injury.

It is worthy of remark, that out of all the passengers, there was only one death, which doubtless is owing in a great measure to the humane attention of the captain, in affording a full allowance, and a strict observance of cleanliness. There is now provisions and water enough on board to return to Ireland with the same passengers.—Such ample provision is too seldom attended to.

On the 21st of June, captain Cuscaden spoke the Fair American of Boston, from Norfolk to Glasgow—out 35 days.

June 26, spoke the brig *Betsy*, M'Crea of Wiscasset, from Liverpool to Charleston—out 10 days.

July 22, in lat. 22, long. 50, fell in with the homeward bound West India fleet, of 150 sail, under convoy of two 74's and three frigates—had been out 8 weeks.

August 16.

Elegant and Important Extract.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in France to his friend in this city, dated May 30, 1797.

"Soon after writing to you from Rotterdam, I set off alone to travel through the beautiful and well cultivated country of Flanders; passed thro' Antwerp and Brussels, with which I was very much pleased. In fact, we cannot wonder that this country has so long been the seat of war, and that the French, in this revolution, have pilt so much blood to obtain it, when we look at the riches it contains. From this I proceeded to Mons, passed over the famous plains of Jemapps, and arrived at Valenciennes. Here nothing but the horrors of war appear; the ruins of 2000 houses of poor and distressed people are all that strikes the eye. You may easily judge of the misery reigning here, when informed that it held out a siege of 23 days, and during that time there were 40,000 bombs thrown into the town, and 16,000 inhabitants and soldiers killed.

"With the ease, the pleasure and happiness, which now reigns in Paris, I assure you I am highly delighted. This place has now become the seat of the arts and sciences: those who once resorted to Italy for the finishing of their education or to see the master pieces of art, may now find them in Paris. The most elegant statues, the finest paintings, those everlasting monuments of genius, are or soon will be deposited in Paris; these are all open to mankind; the young student may here receive instruction in every science; may hear lectures, historical, botanical and philosophical, free of expense. The man of genius may here come and copy the highest works of genius, for these are the property of no one in particular; they belong to the world. It is this noble principle, which, when supported by a liberal and stable government, will clear the mist of prejudice and ignorance which has heretofore obscured the lustre of France, and make her one of the greatest and happiest nations on the globe.

"The manly and spirited letter of Mr. Pickering, to Mr. Pinckney, is considered by the first advocates in Paris, as a master piece, and unanswerable; it has been translated and delivered to both houses, who are extremely well pleased and satisfied with it; and are about demanding, in consequence of it, all the papers relative to the American affairs, from the directory; and should a minister be now sent out, every thing would soon return to its former pleasant situation."

August 21

Capt. Topliff, arrived in 52 days at Boston, from Bourdeaux, states as fact, that the French government has issued orders for Citizen ADEI to return again for America to resume his functions.

August 22.

Last night at a late hour we went along-side the brig *Commerce*, capt. Coffin, from Gibraltar, which place she left the 4th of July, much the latest from that quarter; at which time admiral Jarvis'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 Singleton, the American Consul at that place, which he handed to the captain the day he sailed.

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

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

In the ship *Adriana* came passenger, the celebrated Polish Commander KOSCIUSKO accompanied by two Polish gentlemen. On the arrival of the vessel at the fort, he was welcomed by a federal salute; when the vessel came to an anchor, the sailing-master of the frigate had its barge manned with eight masters of vessels, and waited upon him to take him on shore. On landing he was received with three cheers, and, as a further mark of respect, the citizens present, insisted on drawing him in the carriage, to his lodgings at Mrs. Lawson's in Fourth Street.

General Kosciuszko 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.

August 23.

Three new cases of Fever was reported to the Board of Health, yesterday.

THE Inspectors of the Health Office inform their fellow-citizens that fifteen new cases of the prevailing Fever have been reported to them since yesterday.

From the new cases daily occurring the utmost exertions of the citizens will be necessary in aid of the inspectors to prevent the spreading of the infection.

By order of the Board,
J. MILLER, Jun. Chairman.

BALTIMORE, August 14.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday from Alexandria, and lodged in the post-office here, dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to our executive. Those dispatches were received at Alexandria by the ship *Saratoga*, captain Brewster, in 42 days from Rotterdam. Captain Brewster informed the above gentleman, that the day before leaving port (June 28) he dined with general Pinckney, who informed him, that the executive directory had invited him to return to Paris and resume his functions; that he was only waiting for fresh instructions from his government to comply with their invitation; and that every thing indicated an amicable and speedy settlement of the differences between that country & this. Capt. Brewster also mentions that the French government ditavow the capture of American vessels—that it was principally owing to a pack of abandoned Americans in France, that orders were ever issued to molest our trade—but that they had now sunk into disgrace, and the true American character began to be respected again.

It was generally reported and believed at Rotterdam that the mutiny in the *Nore* fleet had subsided, and that they had sailed to join Admiral Duncan.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western country, to a friend in this place, dated Camp near Col. Ore's, June 23, '97.

"The commissioners arrived here five days ago, and have been since employed here in collecting forage and provisions, in order to run the Indian line from Clinch river across Powell's valley to the ford of Cumberland at the Kentucky crossing.—This line will leave between two and three hundred families on the Indian side. These people, alarmed for their plantations and the means of subsistence of their families, have been assembling for the purpose of taking measures the most effectual for the security of their property.—This day they have sent a deputation of ten of their body to meet us, and know it we were determined to run the line.—They wished to have it procrastinated for a season. We answered that it could not be delayed—that we had it in charge of the President of the United States to progress with the work without delay, the Indians having been promised, that all the lines should be run this season.—They (the deputation) through the whole conference, behaved with much respect and propriety to the commissioners—I really feel for their situation. I think many of them good citizens, such as would not disgrace any state.—In the valley are many handsome and well-improved plantations, comfortable houses, barns, orchards, meadows, &c. Then judge with what reluctance the proprietors will leave them, who are here in easy, if not affluent circumstances; and, if they are compelled to evacuate, must depart in indigence and poverty, with swarms of well looking, hearty children, for the women are prolific here to a great degree.

"I left the *Crag* two weeks past last Saturday—had then been only one week returned from the line on the frontiers of Cumberland, on which I had been forty days and nights, save one, I have not now time to give you a detail of it. Suffice it to say, that I have lost about forty weight but am in good health.

NORFOLK, August 24.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney to his friend in this town, dated Medusa, at Sea, Aug. 21st, 1797.

"After seven months blockade by the enemy, I have at length escaped their vigilance. The moment they reduced the number of their ships to watch my movements (from twelve, eight, six, and until within, these few days, five ships to two—that is one ship of the line and a frigate) I was determined to push out with my two frigates, which I did yesterday, although I saw them both to the southward of me; the

winds were light, but we have lost sight of them in the night. So ends a blockade which has cost the enemy upwards of 800,000 dollars, and has been of no real injury to France. I hope soon to give a good account of ourselves; and was on equal terms with them in point of force, they should have little to boast of."

From A Fredericksburgh Paper at a meeting of the People of Caroline county, at the court house, on Tuesday the 8th day of August, 1797. (it being court day) conveyed by public notice given by the Sheriff of the said county, to consider whether the constitution of Virginia required revision and amendment which said meeting was held in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly.—The subject was taken into consideration, whereupon—

Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this county, That the said constitution is defective, and that it be recommended to the General Assembly to call a convention by law, for its revision and amendment.

Resolved unanimously, That the Delegates for the said county, be, and are hereby instructed, to endeavor to carry the said recommendation into effect.

Signed by order of the meeting,
James Taylor, Chairman.

Attest,

John Pendleton, jun.
Secretary.

A few of the most prominent defects in the constitution of our state—submitted to the meeting for consideration.

1st. The inequality of the representation. For instance—Caroline having about 20,000 people, has no more representatives than Warwick, having about 3000; and this inequality is left in a greater or less degree by every county in the state.

2d. The limitation of the right of suffrage to freeholders. This excludes the majority of the citizens from representation, which is unjust, as they pay taxes, and are liable to military service.—This injustice is aggravated by the mode of taxation which Congress have adopted, all their taxes being laid on consumption, and not on property; so that those who have no land pay as much as those who have. The taxes on salt and spirits bear hardest on the poor, for they consume most of those articles; they ought therefore to have a vote for those who impose them; and by the constitution of the U. States, those who vote for the most numerous branch of the state legislatures are entitled to vote for the members of the house of representatives in Congress. Under this article all freemen in most of the states have such a vote, and why should most of the freemen of Virginia be excluded?

3d. The inequality in the senatorial districts is already enormous, and daily becoming more so.

4th. The militia officers hold their offices during good behavior; whereas they ought to hold them during pleasure; because it is the first principle of liberty, that the military should be dependant on the civil power, and because military officers for life are a sort of privileged nobility—and are of course, incompatible with republican principles; ours is the only state in the union, and probably the only government in the world, where such a thing exists: and it defeats one of the checks in the constitution of the United States, which whilst it gives to the President and Congress the right of commanding and regulating the militia, leaves to the states the appointment of officers to secure to each state their fidelity: a security which is defeated by having no power of dismissal.

5th. A numerous council is maintained at an expense, for which their services are no compensation to the community.

6th. Freedom of religion is so loosely provided for, that two laws, since the revolution, have been thought necessary to secure it, one to manumit the dissenters from the religious government of the Episcopallians; the other to establish religious freedom. Now this ought to be abolished by the constitution: because if the legislature had a right to establish it, it follows, that they also have a right to destroy it.

August 29.

A Bermuda paper of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraphs.

Thursday a brig drifted up to the land, from the eastward of these islands, bottom up. From her being scuttled in the bottom, we imagine she must have been fell in with at sea by some vessel. She was