

tranquillizing that distracted kingdom; and the preliminary step should be a change of the Lord Lieutenant and his advisers.

The plot, as our readers already know, was discovered by a private of the Dublin militia; and in consequence of his information, between 30 and 40 soldiers of the Bandon camp, were secured, who were described as the ringleaders, or most active agents in the business; as were also some of the country people, who were represented as having been the means of communication between the different camps.

The extent of the conspiracy greatly alarmed government—it was resolved, after some deliberation, that a pardon should be granted to all the conspirators who were not then in custody, on condition that they abjured the principles of the United Irishmen, and took anew the oath of allegiance to his Majesty.

On this occasion Gen. Dalrymple who officially made the offer of pardon to whole companies advance in bodies to avail themselves of the offer; thus proclaiming, by their abjuration, that they were, or at least had been, United Irishmen.

If any man thinks that the mischief is at an end, and that this new security taken for their allegiance, is a firm pledge of their future loyalty, and of the public tranquillity, he must be credulous to a most unpardonable degree—for what reliance can be placed upon the oaths of men, who have already broke the most sacred and solemn engagements?—Not to say any thing of their engagements, confirmed by oath to the society of United Irishmen, they could not have entered into the conspiracy which has been so lately detected and defeated, without a deliberate breach of the oath of allegiance which they took at the time they were enlisted or embodied. Surely the repeated breaches of the most sacred obligations cannot afford a rational ground for hope that those who have hitherto disregarded and trampled upon oaths, will in future be religious observers of them. Those who are capable of entertaining such a hope, are not qualified for the office of statesmen.

LONDON, July 5.

The Impartial European of the 28th ult. contains the following article:

"We are this moment assured that it is reported through the different Swiss Cantons that the negotiations of peace between France and the Emperor are broken off, and that hostilities are on the point of recommencing.

"The Swiss, who appear to have been apprehensive that Buonaparte would march against their Cantons, have perhaps spread this report to quiet the uneasiness of the people; since they are sure that the threats of Buonaparte will be attended with no effect.

"What appears to give credit to this report is, the arrival of several Piedmontese Agents in Switzerland, who purchase horses at any price for the cavalry of the King of Sardinia: it is, in fact, more than probable that if the war with Austria recommences, this Prince will be obliged to furnish the contingent which he has undertaken by the treaty to furnish. We are, however, disposed to believe that these horses are destined for some other purpose, and that this bad news will not be confirmed."

A letter from Dusseldorf of the 25th ult. (contained in the Brussels paper of the 29th) states, that an order had just been received there from the commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which excited general astonishment; the county of Berg is immediately to supply 500 men per day, to work at the fortifications of Dusseldorf. The city itself is to supply 25; and 300 sappers are arrived to second the operations of the workmen. The object of a measure so extraordinary, at a moment when every thing promises a speedy and general peace, is anxiously enquired.

The French troops are making movements, the end of which it would be difficult to divine. We are indeed assured that General Lefebvre is entrusted with a private expedition, but this assurance is merely founded on conjecture.

On the other hand it is remarked that

the Austrian troops are assembling in force at Hanau.

The Archduke Charles is daily expected at Frankfort, where it is said his Royal Highness will have a conference with General Hoche. The Duke of Wirtemberg has left Frankfort for Stutgard.

The keel of a new ship of 98 guns, is ordered immediately to be laid down in the King's dock yard at Chatham, to be called the Europe. She will be constructed wholly of English oak, which has been some time collecting, and from a model on the largest scale and newest improvements of naval architecture.

Orders are gone down to the Plymouth marine barracks, from the Admiralty, for three of the marines lately tried for a conspiracy to murder their officers, to be shot—the fourth was tried, is to receive a thousand lashes, and to be transported to New South Wales.

The mutineers of the Inflexible, now in custody, are we hear, to be the next that are tried by the court martial, on board the Neptune.

NORFOLK, September 7.

By the Baltimore and Norfolk Packet, Captain Borbine, arrived here last evening in 32 hours from Baltimore, we received papers of Tuesday last.—Extracts follow.

BOSTON, August 28.

Arrived schooner Bilbao, Stutlow, from Bourdeaux, in 35 days.

Capt. Stutlow is said to have brought great news: That hostilities had commenced in Italy, between the French and Austrian armies; that the hopes of a speedy peace had entirely dissipated; that Buonaparte had been summoned to Paris, to give an account of his dilapidation of the contributions levied in Italy; that he had replied, that the money had been appropriated to the best of purposes, that of paying, clothing, and supplying the veterans of his legions; and that his soldiery had declared they would not part with him; and if he must proceed to Paris they would accompany him; that the crater of insurrection at Paris, threatened to involve France with its destructive lava; and that in the sharp contests between the legislative councils and the Executive Directory, the former had prevailed; an event auspicious to the continued tranquillity of the United States.

August 29.

Translated from French papers received by the brig Hind, arrived at Salem from Bourdeaux, latest dated July 12.

PARIS, July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports respecting the recommencement of hostilities in Italy.

In consequence of the preliminaries of peace, the French army had evacuated several parts of Italy, to which the Austrians returned: But the inhabitants of several places doubtless little flattered by the visit of the latter, took arms and fired upon the soldiers to prevent their entry. Their resistance did not continue long. Thus in spite of all newsmongers and stock jobbers, war will not break out again.

July 11. A courier which arrived yesterday from Italy, has brought dispatches for the Directory, in which Gen. Buonaparte announces that negotiations with the Emperor continued.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

Last night arrived the ship Severn, Captain Fairley, 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 5 days subsequent to the execution of PARKER the delegate, in a state of mutiny, one of which was the Marlborough 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 Spencer, 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 the British government had

allented to) between that Republic and Great Britain. The credentials of Lord Malmesbury commences with an acknowledgment of the Republic on the part of Great Britain.

Richard Parker, the Delegate, was executed on Friday, June 30, on board the Sandwich, a man of war, at Black Stakes, near Sheerness, on which occasion he behaved with manly fortitude.

The mutiny on board the fleet at the Nore is entirely quelled.

Arrived this morning the British packet Jane, Captain Tilby, who left Falmouth the 27th June. We learn by the Captain, that before he sailed Lord Malmesbury had departed for France—that the mutiny was entirely at an end—and general peace expected. A number of American vessels sailed about the same time with the packet, and several were seen on the coast.

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

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.
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 Government 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 fort 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 rigour 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, at which the object was to fill upon 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 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 them, 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 their tranquillity, which, through the prudent conduct of Mr. Ellicott, with the principal inhabitants, had been happily restored.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to the Editor, dated yesterday.

Sir,

By the Severn, Captain Fairley, from Hull, we have London papers to the 5th July, and Hull papers to July 8.