

the bar and sledge, one of the holes was rendered so much larger than when discovered, as to admit a small man to crowd through, and with a little further exertion and considerable difficulty of passage, the whole company that first discovered it crowded through. Immediately after passing this strait, a bell shaped apartment presents itself, the roof in the highest altitude forty feet at least, or fifty from the floor of the other apartment. This room is twenty-four feet long, and at the end, in a direction a little northward of west, has a narrow low passage, of about four or five feet, through which the company crawled to another apartment, about twenty-four feet in length, beyond which there is a covered way of seventeen feet, which terminates the Cave.

The curiosities exhibited by the different degrees of petrification, baffle description. The walls are in many places as smooth as polished marble, and shine as if encrusted with ice: in many places the appearance of flowing curtains, folded below, appear peculiarly magnificent. In others curious fret work and etchings of various kinds present to view; in every apartment pipes or tubes resembling icicles hang from the roof and juttings, of every length and size, from the eighth of an inch or two inches or more diameter, and from three inches to three feet long, the lesser sort perfectly hollow, the larger very porous, and hard in proportion to size. At the end of many of them the pendant drops of water, from the reflection of the lights, presented a lustre equal to the brilliance of a diamond.

The tracks of some animal or other was thought to be perceived on a bank of fine clay in the Cave, and the entire skull-bone of some small creature most probably of the squirrel kind, was found in the third apartment, on the first visit to it, but no part of the Cave appears to be the residence of any living creature at present.

The foregoing is given from recollection, and may possibly be correct; a fuller or more correct account would be received with thanks, and handed to the public.

### BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

#### NEW-YORK, August 1. ACTION ON THE RHINE.

We have not been able to trace the accounts on this subject to any thing farther than the report of Capt. Glad, as stated in our last. Letters from Paris, as late as the 12th of June, we are informed, say nothing respecting such intelligence. Our papers (The Courier L'Egalite) are not later than those by the Brisis. D. Ado.

Translated for the New-York Gazette.

Friday evening arrived at this port, the ship Fair American, Captain Glad, in 41 days from Nantz.—The Editor has been favoured with a regular file of Paris papers from May 20, to June 12. (which is several days later than the accounts by the Brisis)—Extracts follow:

PARIS, June 10.—LONDON, May 23.

There is at present a considerable fermentation here. The Minister is much disconcerted by the prodigious success of the army of Italy.—We are apprehensive of seeing England soon abandoned even by Austria, and obliged to sustain alone the Burden of the War, which will become more formidable, as the French will be able to apply their whole industry and resources to the encreasing of their navy.

Such is the uncertainty of events, that the funds have fallen within 8 days from 66 1/2 to 60 per cent.

A period like the present is not likely to secure to the Court, elections in favour of Mr. Pitt—What is still more embarrassing to him, is that the Bank has just refused him 1,000,000. to supply his present wants.

THE KING OF GREAT-BRITAIN'S PROCLAMATION, for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling a new one.

#### GEORGE REX,

Having thought it proper, with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve the present Parliament, which remains now prorogued to the 5th of July next, we have for this effect made public this our Royal Proclamation; and the said Parliament is hereby dissolved. The Lords spiritual and temporal, Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and Representatives for Counties and Burghs, are therefore excused from meeting on Tuesday the 5th of July. It being our desire and resolution to meet our people and have their advice in Parliament as soon as possible: We hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure, to convoke a new Parliament; declaring also, that by the advice of our Privy Council, we have this day given orders to our Chancellor of G. Britain, to expedite writs in form for calling a new Parliament, to bear date the 21st of May inst. and be of force on Tuesday the 12th of July next.

God save the King.

The Coach in which his Majesty rode to the House of Peers, was a sort of moveable fortress, constructed in a manner sufficient to resist every species of attack, and so hermetically closed up, as to conceal the Monarch from the view of his faithful subjects.

The King has created fifteen new Peers, and two Earls—Admiral Hood and Bridport are in the number of the first.

The Compiler of the "L'Ami de Loix," who would be happy in effecting a revolution in the island of Malta, is much annoyed by the French government's suffering a diplomatic Agent to reside at Paris, from the Grand Master of the order of Malta.

Mr. Ochs, Tribune of the state of Basle, is just arrived here; he comes in behalf of the Council of that Canton, to confer with the Directory on the subjects which have lately in some degree disturbed the harmony which the Helvetic body, and particularly the Canton of Basle, wish to preserve with the French republic. Mr. Ochs is esteemed a man of good sense, prudence, and intelligence, and well acquainted with the interests of his Country. He is to be introduced to the Directory to day, and we have reason to think the clouds which have arisen on this subject, will be easily dissipated, by their mutual, candid, and amicable explanations. A circumstance which confirms the

prediction, is the recel of Basle, formerly rector of Versailles, and hitherto entrusted with a mission to Basle, in consequence of that fatal system which distracted the first measures of government; his deposition has been announced in the public papers prematurely, as it is only a few days since he was positively recalled. Basle was holding committees with the ci-devant Marquis de Potera, Lebrun, his secretary, formerly sworn of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and a certain ex-conventional serjeant, whose name is pretty well known. It appears that the effect of these meetings has been to create distrust and doubt in our government, of the intentions of the Swiss.

It now appears that this jealousy was unjust and ill founded; and we have a right to hope, that by reducing to nothing the authors and contrivers of such dangerous plots, the ties of friendship and good neighbourhood between the two republics, will be strengthened in a manner not to be broken. We already know that the Canton of Schwitz, yielding to the votes of the majority of the Cantons, has consented to acknowledge the French Republic.

Extract of Gen. Jourdan's answer to the Arch Duke Charles, taken from the Journal of Anvers.

"Butchers, you wish then for more human blood? Well, monster, against my will I will cause it to be shed—I will only attack you once—but the valour of Frenchmen will strike with astonishment the four quarters of the world—you shall pay to the troops, whom I command, the tribute of your barbarity."

This highflown message has too much the appearance of boasting to induce us to believe it General Jourdan's. It is neither the style nor the thought of a commander, confident of his own courage and the valor of his troops—it is the gigantic bombast of a Bashaw, endeavoring to inspire terror by empty threats. When Darius went to enter Scythia, the King of the Barbarians sent him five arrows, a frog, a mouse and a bird; an address which the great king found terrible; had he written him a letter, says Rousseau, the more threatening it had been, the less would Darius have been afraid; he would only have laughed at it.

The Arch Duke Charles would no doubt have laughed at being treated as a butcher by the General of a nation, which may be reproached with having shed but too much blood. Those who gallantly fight us in arms are not butchers, they are our enemies: let us be satisfied with conquering them, and let us not insult them.—It would appear that our Generals have not so good secretaries as soldiers.

Extracts from the French Paper,

L'ami de la JUSTICE et la VERITE, of the 24th Prairial (June 12.)

#### ITALY.

ROME, May 14.

Four Plenipotentiaries of his Holiness, accompanied by the Spanish Ambassador, have just set out from here. It is presumed two of them are going to Paris to negotiate a PEACE—the two others to treat with General Buonaparte for a suspension of arms. The last are the Senator Rezzonico, and Marquis Malini. His holiness has issued an edict forbidding any emigration from his dominions.—Every hour some couriers arrive here; they are sent by the governors of the towns on the frontiers, and the senators and magistrates of different provinces, to receive the Pope's orders respecting the conduct they are to observe in the present critical situation of Italy. The Senate held on the 10th, a meeting at Bologna; but what was resolved, is not yet known. On the 12th, the Senators Malvasia and Caprara, and the Consul of the Senate, Pistorini, set out in a carriage with four horses—they took the road to Modena, probably to meet the French general. A Courier was at the same time dispatched to Rome to the Ambassador of the Senate, who immediately had a long audience with the Pope.

#### SWITZERLAND.

FRIBOURG, May 23.

Extract of a Dispatch from Field Marshal Count de Wurmsler, to the Helvetic Body at Basle.

GENTLEMEN,

"Your answer of the 26th April, is by no means calculated to remove my uneasiness respecting the preservation of the line of Neutrality; my suspicions are so much the more grounded, that since that time, I have learnt the French have formed a camp in the environs of Brudruth, without your having deigned, any way to oppose it. The important post I am entrusted with, obliges me to require for my own security, other guarantees besides writings; for the enemy in the enthusiasm of their success in Italy, will soon think themselves allowed, if it favours their design, to break the neutrality, especially when there will be no other barrier to oppose them but indeterminate words. I therefore request you gentlemen, and for the last time, to gather on the frontiers means sufficient to repulse force by force; without which I shall take all the severe measures which circumstances will require."

Extract of a letter from Basle, May 28.

"Our situation becomes every day more and more alarming; the troops which our Cantons have sent, are returning in great numbers into our city; which has rendered it necessary to form three Camps in the environs.

"The Magistrate in compliance with Field Marshal Wurmsler's request, has sent an express to the French General, to desire him not to go beyond the limits of their frontiers, that hostilities might be avoided; The Swiss being constrained to oppose the most active resistance to the least insult. The French Generals returned a very polite answer, assuring the Helvetic Body, they might rely on the strict observance of the neutrality; that those collections of men had no other end in view than to prevent smuggling, and cause the imposts to be regularly paid on that frontier.

P. S. As the Courier departs, the Mail from Italy arrives—Report circulates, that the city of Mantua has surrendered to the French, by capitulation.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

HAGUE, April 26.

A note from the minister of Portugal was yesterday read in the Convention, in which, after having

thanked the Convention for assistance which had been given to a Portuguese vessel, he observes, that it is the wish of his court to preserve the good understanding which at present subsists between it and our republic. We have seen with pleasure the court of Lisbon thus recognizing our government.

It is a matter of astonishment, that Spain, after having drawn Portugal into the coalition against France, by obliging it to furnish a contingent of troops, should have concluded a peace with that Republic, without including in it her ally and relation, by which inattention, the commerce of Portugal has been subjected to frequent losses, several of her merchantmen having been captured by the French. The court is properly punished for having entered into a coalition from which it could not have promised itself any particular advantage. Such is the gratitude of the great.

May 8.

The fittings of the Batavian National Assembly, have been for these some days past very important. Several motions were made tending to augment the powers of the assembly, and to regulate the mode of convoking it. The business has been referred to a committee for examination. Discussions relative to the arming of the citizens, occasioned a sitting of seven hours on the 6th inst. The arming has been decreed, there is in consequence, an address to the Batavian nation, and letters to the constituted authorities upon the same subject.

May 15.

The Batavian National Assembly has been a long time engaged upon two important questions.

1st. Whether Bournonville should have the command of the Batavian army agreeably to the article of the treaty, which declares that the combined forces of the two Republics should be commanded by a French General.

2d. Whether the combined army should be immediately put in motion. The latter proposition was decreed in the sitting of the 12th of May.

The note of the French Republic, Noel, has been read to the Batavian Convention, which informs them that the Prussian minister, who complained of some private transactions on the Eems, an English vessel, and that hostility, as a violation of the neutral territory. The note has been sent to the commission of foreign affairs.

Upon a report from the commissions of confederation and of foreign affairs united, it was proposed to the Convention to decree that the army of the state, when in the field, should be under the command of General Bournonville, who might at all times march them where he thought proper, he giving an account of his operations to the committee of confederation, to whom also he should apply for supplies for the troops. The discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

May 25.

The day before yesterday, the Batavian National Assembly held an election for a new President, for the succeeding fortnight. There appeared a majority in favour of Citizen Rutger John Schimpenning, deputy from one of the departments of the city of Amsterdam. His predecessor, D. C. De Leuvo, could not complete his term on account of an extreme indisposition, his duties were performed by the late President, Bicker, who at the sitting of the 12th of May, had the satisfaction to find his conduct of the preceding night approved of by a very large majority.

The question was respecting a disturbance or armed insurrection, which had taken place in the city of Amsterdam; and also respecting the measures taken under the direction of the President of the National Assembly, for the re-establishment of order in the city.

A part of the cannoners of the city militia had committed such excesses in knocking down the citizens, and in other violence, that the municipality had, by an ordinance published the 10th of May, directed them to be disbanded; the consequence was, that the same cannoners to the number of 300 collected together, entered the city-hotel, forced the Council Chamber, threatened the members, and above all, put the President's life in danger, refusing all obedience to the constituted authorities. They broke open the prison, and took from thence two prisoners belonging to the city-hotel, who had been confined there some months, and having mortally wounded a peaceable citizen, they also broke open the house of a former member of a peaceable citizen, who had been imprisoned for disturbing the tranquillity of the city-hotel, and also a party of the militia, having refused to suppress the disorders, under these circumstances some members of the municipality of Amsterdam, went to demand a military force, to prevent the destruction of public order with which the city was threatened; the provincial administration of Holland, to whom belonged the right of disposing of the troops in its jurisdiction, for the preservation of peace and the suppression of insurrections and revolts, applied to the president for his consent, to employ on this pressing occasion a part of the garrison of the Hague, for without the advice of the President of the National Assembly, this could not be done.

The President gave his consent, and rendered an account of his conduct at the opening of the sittings. Citizen Vreede, Valences and some others, wished to throw a censure upon the President, giving as their reasons among others, that the civil broils and contests of citizens, were not to be suppressed by a military force. This was not the sentiment of a majority of the assembly; they agreed that the principle of the constitution, and under which the president acted, applied like the one under consideration, to a case where the lives of the constituted authorities had been put in the most imminent danger by an armed force. A majority of 69 to 27, fully justified the conduct of the president who, during a long and animated discussion, preferred his place with the greatest composure, and only replied a few words at the moment they were proceeding to take the question.

SAVANNAH, July 15.

WE promised our readers in our last, some particulars on the subject of the failure of the late treaty. The Indians we are informed were prejudiced in the nation against the disposal of the lands, by

some unfriendly persons; and reports declared to them among a variety of others, that they were to encounter the Georgia militia when they came down to treat. Whether this was the reason or not, of certain regulations of the Federal commissioners, we cannot say; but by those regulations, the commissioners of the state were forbidden to enter the Indian encampment, or hold conversations with them, without the passport or permit of one of the commissioners of the United States; and a small militia guard, which the Executive had ordered for the protection of the Indian articles, procured by the state, for the purposes of the treaty, were forbid landing with their arms, although within the actual limits and ordinary jurisdiction of the state—at which offence was taken by the state commissioners, as infringing the rights and lessening the consequence of the state, and debarring the commissioners from the means of conciliating the affection of the Indians, and thereby procuring the object of their mission. It also appears that the place for the talks was at first within the garrison of Coleraine, but was afterwards altered to Muscoghe, within the Indian encampment, where the commissioners of Georgia had no access, without a permit from one of the Federal commissioners, and to which it seems, our state commissioners did not condescend thinking it beneath the dignity of the state, to request. The Indians drew up their talk in writing, in the absence of the state commissioners, at Muscoghe, and did not deliver it  *viva voce*, as is ever usual among the Indians, but delivered it through the Commissioners of the United States; although the next day, they gave a talk  *viva voce*, to the commissioners of the United States, in answer to the President's invitation.

The Indians in their answer to the talk of Georgia, refuse to give up their lands, in another effort made by the commissioners of Georgia, they were stopped by the Federal picket; and after reaching Muscoghe, under the auspices of a Federal officer, and entering on the subject of the purchase, they were told by Aleck Coruels, a chief in the Creek Nation, and one of the United States Interpreters, that it was useless to say any more about the land; that they were determined not to part with it, and that they did not want to hear any more about it. This the Birdtail King afterwards confirmed, declaring that their refusal was fixed on in the nation. The commissioners of this state have, we are told, in consequence, protested against the proceedings of the commissioners of the United States, and the superintendent of Indian affairs; and have further protested against the payment or liability of payment by the state of Georgia, of any share of the expense attending the treaty, as not having had a fair, open, and honorable opportunity of purchase from the Indians.

It is said the law of the United States, inserted in this day's paper, for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, arrived at Coleraine during the treaty, and was very forcibly explained by the Commissioners of the United States. Had the Indians been disposed to cede their lands prior thereto, this law was sufficient to make them retract.

We hope our citizens will endeavor to preserve peace and harmony, by respecting the laws of the United States; but how far the frailties of human nature will permit our citizens on the frontier to refrain from crossing the line after their own property, and perhaps with their own view, in violation of the laws of the United States, when that property may be the only negro, or only plough-horse, and of course the only dependence of a poor man, with a numerous family for their subsistence; or how far they will permit his neighbours quietly to behold this industrious man's being confined in a Federal Garrison, and carried to North or South-Carolina for trial remains yet in embryo.

#### Philadelphia, August 2.

Extract from the Gazette Francaise of New-York, Monday, August 1.

By the *Friend of Justice & Truth* (French Journal of Paris) of the 12th June, we have the following details. 1st. New victories in Italy 2d. Invasion of Venetian territory by the French, who occupied Verona, Peschiera, and 3d. Many new victories obtained by the French upon the Rhine. We will give successively the particulars of these in the sequel of this paper.

#### Arrivals at New-York.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Ship Fair American, Glad,   | Nantz, 40      |
| Donna Anto,   | Philadelphia 3 |
| Brig Vigilant,  | Jamaica 23     |
| Sch'r. Hannah and Nancy,  | Norfolk 4      |
| Two Brothers, Dermot,   | Baltimore 3    |
| Brig Rebecca, Alden,  | Tobago 30      |
| The Ship Fair American, Capt. Glad, from Nantz; left there the following vessels. |                |

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Hope,              | Marblehead |
| Minerva, T. Paine, | Charleston |

The following vessels sailed from Nantz, on the 19th of June:

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Brig Susannah, Horn,  | Philadelphia |
| Speedwell, Wetherell, | New-York     |
| Lydia, Speck,         | do.          |

On the 28th June the Fair American was chased by a brig which fired several shot at her, without showing her colours; by superior sailing the Fair American escaped being troubled by her.

Spoke sloop Industry, from Bolton to Martinique, lat. 31, long. 57.

#### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

#### Ran away,

ON the 20th April last, a NEGRO MAN, named JACK, aged about 30 years—about 5 feet 6 inches high, the fingers on one of his hands very much contracted.

Whoever will return said negro to the subscriber, living in Sussex county, state of Delaware, shall receive the above reward. RALPH ROBINSON.

AUG. 1

#### BY AN ARTIST,

Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

#### MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12.