

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

The following, with what has been already detailed in a few preceding papers, is all the intelligence worthy of notice, which the Paris papers, by the Fair American, contained.

Continuation of latest foreign intelligence, translated for the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, from Paris papers, by the FAIR AMERICAN, from Nantz.

PARIS, 16th Prairial (June 4.) EXAMINATION OF BABOUF.

This 21st day of Floreal, in the 4th year, before us Charles Cochon, was brought Citizen Babouf, of whom we asked the following questions, viz. his names, age, profession, place of nativity and of residence.

To which he answered, he was named Gracchus Babouf, aged 34 years, born at St. Quentin, in the department of L'Aisne, editor of a newspaper, generally dwelling in Paris, No. 21, rue du faux-bourg Honore, in the section of the Elysean fields, but latterly in several different parts of the commune of Paris.

Q. What is the title of the paper you have lately edited?

A. "The Tribune of the People," by Gracchus Babouf.

Q. How many numbers of this journal have you published?

A. Since the month of Vendemaire to this day, I have published from No. 34 to No. 43.

Q. On what day did No. 34 appear?

A. The 5th Floreal.

Q. Have you not preached in your journals, the re-establishment of the constitution of 1793, and the annihilation of that of 1795?

A. I always preached in favor of Liberty, and against Tyranny.

Q. Was it not your wish to overthrow the present government? And was you not associated with several persons to effect it?

A. Convinced that the present government was oppressive, I would have done every thing in my power to overthrow it—I was associated with all the Democrats of the Republic, but it is not the part of an honest man to name them.

Q. Do you acknowledge that the seal of brass shaped in the form of a long square, with a handle of black wood, and on which a level, and the words "Public Safety," were engraved, was found in your house when you were arrested? Does this seal belong to you?

A. It was the sign known in the correspondence of the numerous coalition of the Democrats, who all detest, like myself, the dreadful oppression under which the French people groan.

Q. What were the means you intended to employ for the overthrow of the present government.

A. All the means which might be lawful against Tyrants.

Q. Was it not your intention to cause the murder of the members of the two legislative bodies of the executive directory, and of the constituted authorities?

A. I have no details to give on the means which might have been employed—besides, they did not rest with me alone, I only had a vote in the council of the Tyrannicides—the destruction of the oppressive government, murder aside, would have been sufficient.

Q. Are you acquainted with the citizens Rieord Laignelet, Robert Lindet and Vadier, ex members of the Convention?

A. I have no answer, no information to give on any circumstance that does not individually respect myself.

Q. Do you know the Citizens Rossignol, Manfard, Germain, Darthe and Didier?

A. My answer is contained in the one made to the preceding question.

Q. Where was you the evening before last, at half past 9 o'clock?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was you not in Honore street, in a house near Vendome square, in company with some of the citizens above named?

A. I do not know why the man who interrogates me, supposes me to speak of understanding as not to be capable of perceiving the insidiousness of this question, and that it repeats the preceding questions, which or similar ones, I had declared I should not answer, because I think I ought not to explain any thing that does not personally relate to me.

Q. Had you not fixed on to-morrow, the 23d, as the day on which the insurrection was to break out?

A. It did not belong to me to fix the time on which any insurrection ought to break out—had it depended on my wish alone, the first favorable moment would have been seized for the overthrow of Tyranny, and delivering the people from the miseries that overwhelm them.

We then presented him a pasteboard box, tied with strings, sealed with the seal above described, and having called on him to declare, if he acknowledged this box as his, and whether the seal on it affixed is the same that was set to it in his presence, at the time he was arrested. He acknowledged that the box was his, and that the seal was entire. He then broke the said seal.

We then asked him if he acknowledged the papers, inclosed in the said box, as belonging to him, and to have been found in his room at the time of his arrest. He acknowledged them as his, and to have been found in his room at the time aforesaid.

Q. Among those papers, are there any written by you?

A. This will appear in a proper time and place.

Q. Did you compose any other pieces besides the "Tribune of the People"?

A. No.

The present interrogatory having been read to him, he has declared his answers to be true and sincere, that he persists in them—and signed with us.

(Signed) GRACCHUS BABOUF, The Minister of the General Police. (Signed) COCHON.

Additional Examination of Babouf.

On the 22d Floreal, we have called Babouf to be brought from the Abbaye, and to appear before us Minister of the Police.

We broke the seal which had been fixed yesterday, and immediately proceeded to the examination of the papers contained in the said box, in the presence of the said citizen Babouf.

In the said paper we found 47 printed papers and

journals, by different authors, which were marked and noted by us and the said Babouf.

We then found a printed notice, entitled, "The Infurrectional Committee of Public Safety to the People," containing 21 articles. On being asked if this paper had been composed by him, and printed by his direction? he answered "No." We then asked him if he would sign it ne varietur, with us—he answered "Yes," and immediately affixed thereto the initial letters of his name.

(Signed) COCHON.

Pieces found in the possession of the Conspirators, lately arrested in Paris—and published by authority.

The Infurrectional Committee of Public Safety, considering that by the infurrection of this day, all civil and military authorities established by Tyranny, are no more.

Considering that it is of the utmost necessity to put in activity all the brave defenders of the Rights of the People, to watch over their interests, and keep their enemies within due bounds.

Decrees as follows.

Art. 1. The Revolutionary Committees are reformed as they were on the 8th Thermidor, 4d year. The citizens who composed them are held to assemble themselves immediately at their former places of meeting; and they will give an account of their installation to the Infurrectional Committee within an hour.

2. Citizen _____, is appointed our General Agent of Police, in the place of the Bureau central of the Police of the Commune of Paris.

3. The Revolutionary Committees shall correspond with the said General Agent—who shall do the same with the Infurrectional Committee, from whom he will receive his order.

4. The Infurrectional Committee nominates Citizen _____, General in Chief of the army of the interior, and of the armed force of Paris.—He is ordered to put himself at the head of the troops and of the people instantly, to execute the orders of the Committee.

(True Copy.) The Minister of the General Police, (Signed) COCHON.

PRINCIPAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The Manifesto of Infurrection shows generally the most essential operations: We have however thought it necessary to give you some instructions on the details which you will combine with the military plan, and that of the general execution.

As it is laid in the Manifesto: At the very instant of its publication, the assemblies of each district shall meet at the place of general assembly in disorder, and by the sound of the tocin (alarm bells) and trumpets under the conduct of patriots, to whom the Infurrectional Committees shall have confided banners, with the following inscriptions—

1st Banner. Constitution of '93. Equality. Liberty. General Happiness.

3d Banner. Those who usurp the Sovereignty, ought to be put to death by Freemen.

The Generals of the People will be distinguished by three coloured ribbons, floating vifibly round their hats.

To have the gates and the river well guarded; and not to suffer any person whatever to depart the city without a formal and special order from the Committee of Infurrection.—Conveyers of provisions are to be protected.

To seize the Directory and the two Councils, and judge them on the spot.

To take possession of the National Treasury, the Mint, the Post-Office, and all public or private Magazines of Provisions or Military Stores.

To seize the Ministers, the General of the Interior, the temporary Commandant and the Staff.

To kill on the spot every Director, Administrator, Deputy, Judge, Officer or Public Functionary whatever, who may come forward to give orders, or to exercise any authority.

To arrest every Deputy or Director, who may appear in the streets, and to conduct him to his post for immediate trial.

To exterminate all opposers; also those who might beat the General: as this is a Government call, the People shall not use it—only the tocin and trumpets.

To exterminate also every President, Secretary, Commandants of the Armed Force of the Conspirators of Vendemaire, who in like manner may be found in the streets.

All other exterminations shall be made known by new orders.

(Certified to be a true Copy.) [Signed] The Minister of Police, COCHON.

Extract of a letter from Ratifon, dated May 22. "One of his Imperial Majesty's corgiers extraordinary, charged with dispatches for Count Louis de Harkenberg, his minister, near the Court of St. James's, passed through this city in the greatest haste. He confirms the news of the signal victories of the French army in Italy, and of the incredible losses which the House of Austria has sustained in that country. He adds, that these events have thrown the court into the utmost consternation, and that 15,000 infantry, 5 companies of artillery, and 50 pieces of cannon, have passed through Vienna, for the reinforcement of the routed army, but that it was feared they would arrive too late."

Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated May 18. "War, that dreadful scourge of mankind, is extending its concomitant evils to this country. "We are reduced to the brink of ruin, by the requisitions of all kinds. The King of Prussia, under the pretence of protecting the line of neutrality, causing it to be respected and to prevent an invasion in the north, has sent us a considerable army, which, including our own, may amount to 60 or 70,000 men, three-fourths of which we are forced to maintain. In short, our fields are deserted, nearly all our young men having been destroyed since the beginning of the war. We are likely to lose the remainder, as the recruiting service still continues. We find no difference in the distress inflicted on us by our foes or our friends. "If the King of Prussia and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel have, like us, made peace with the French, what cause have we to fear them or the Hollanders? And certainly there is no danger to be apprehended on the part of the House of Austria."

CREVELD, May 25. Gen. Damas left this place yesterday, for his

post at Audernach; Gen. Kleber accompanied him to Cologne, where they will have a conference with Gen. Jourdan. It seems that some great blow is intended to be struck on the Hundsruck; we are assured that the greatest part of the Austrian army have crossed the Rhine, on its way to that river: the baggage was left on the right bank of the Rhine, under the guard of four regiments stationed from the Sieg to Mayence. The head quarters of the Archduke Charles are by this time at Creutz-nach.

A camp of French and Batavian troops is about to be formed near Cleves. COLOGNE, May 27. The camp near Bruhl will remain there to observe the Austrians encamped on the Sieg.

The motion of the troops in this quarter is not very considerable; but there is the utmost activity displayed on the side of Coblenz, and on the Hundsruck. A flotilla is equipping on the Mozelle, consisting of bomb ketches, fire ships and gun boats, which are to be launched as soon as circumstances shall require it. Sails, rigging and anchors, have been put in requisition.

The camp at Wildg, commanded by Gen. Grenier, was raised this morning; the troops are under marching orders to Audernach.

The General in Chief, Jourdan, left this place at an early hour yesterday; he was followed this morning by Gen. Ernouf, and all the staff of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. Head quarters are removed to Munster Maysfeld, beyond the Mozelle.

All the boatmen of the Lower Rhine have received orders to leave this place.

SALEM, (Mass.) August 2. By capt. Grant who arrived on Saturday evening, in 47 days from Bourdeaux, we have been favored with French papers as late as the 7th of June—seven days later than any on the Continent; from which are the following translations.

[What follows is a handbill printed the day Captain GRANT left Bourdeaux.] GLORIOUS VICTORY!

Obtained by the Army of the Sambre and the Meuse, by which the loss of the enemy amounted to two-thousand four hundred men, of which a thousand were made prisoners, with their Staff-Officers.

PARIS, June 7. DUCHATEL, Representative of the People, to Citizen Duplantier, President of the Administration in the Gironde Department.

As a post going for Bourdeaux with dispatches, has offered me his services, I seize with joy this opportunity to inform you of the Good News, which will soon spread far and wide among our good citizens. I promised you in my last letter the particular events in Italy. The papers to which I refer you will give you ample satisfaction. It is not in Italy only that the French signalize their courage, they have gathered laurels upon the borders of the Rhine. They have gathered them at their first steps. Gen. Jourdan the worthy rival of Buonaparte, has defeated the Duke of Wirtemberg. Accept the substance of a communication from the Directory addressed to us this day upon this occasion.

"After our success in Italy, we expected that the Emperor would sue for peace. We were deceived. Austria has broken the truce which the French had maintained for the good of humanity. But the army of the Sambre and Meuse has undertaken to make them repent of it. On the 30th May, the Republican army took many advantageous positions on the Hundsruck. On the 31st, the enemy attempted in vain to dislodge them. The divisions of Gen. Marceau and Championnet contributed greatly to the success of our arms. On the same evening, the armed force commanded by Gen. Kleber, and supported by other divisions, passed the Sieg, and attacked the enemy, who lost 2400 men, of which 1000 are prisoners, and a whole staff of officers. The army pursued the enemy with their bayonets, and flew to fresh victories. The Directory has promised to publish the circumstances of this memorable affair in the Official Journals."

We enjoy a victory of a different kind, and it is over some late attempts of infamous speculators, in concert with England to destroy the credit of our paper money. These wretches are as completely defeated as the Austrians, and despair of any future success. The mandates which their infamous business had depreciated to 96 per cent. have risen suddenly, and at this moment are up to 86, and things have a most favorable aspect. The legislative body is firmly determined to support the law of the 26th February. You will find proofs of it in what I subjoin. I cannot describe the joy of all friends of the country. What a joyful sight. Each congratulating his friend, and continuing to repeat, We shall at last conquer all our enemies, the Speculators as well as the Satellites of Despots.

GENOA, May 23. The Canton of Berne has ordered all the French emigrants to leave their territory.

In Corfica, the insurgents have taken Ajaccio, and on the Port is displayed the tri-coloured flag. They have found plenty of ammunition, and are in a state of defence till they can have succours from the French. The Viceroy of Bastia was marching to attack the insurgents, but they had intercepted his provisions. Zampino has the chief command among them.

The Letter of 23d May, directed to General Jourdan, and sent by the Major Sebonai.

MONSIEUR, the GENERAL. The Arch Duke Charles, commander in chief of the Imperial and Royal army of the lower Rhine, and that of the Empire, has notified me, that whatever desire his Imperial Majesty might have to spare suffering humanity, the calamities of a new campaign, the unfavorable disposition of the French Directory obliges him to suppress all hopes of peace, and to take arms again to end a distressing war, which is contrary to his inclination. In consequence I have the honor to notify you that the bearer of this message, has orders to remain with you till the expiration of ten days, to be reckoned from his arrival at your advanced posts, and that from that time, the conditions of the armistice, and the suspension of arms will cease. You will be so kind as to inform me of the arrival of this officer, and of the receiving of this notification.

consequence of this notification, Gen. Jourdan ordered every disposition to be made for the opening of the campaign on the 23d.

BRUXELLES, June 2. General Jourdan concert all his movements with the army of the Rhine and the Moselle under the command of General Moreau. A junction seems to be their object, and should they accomplish it, they would recommence the blockade of Mentz. 33,000 men will attempt to reach Limburg upon the Lahn.

A considerable French Fleet is in the port of Flushing, it is said to join in the North sea a Dutch Fleet cruising there.

BOSTON, August 2. John Reeves, Esq. tried for a libel on the two Houses of the British Parliament, was found "Not Guilty."

From MARTINIQUE. Capt. Benet, in 20 days from thence says, the Charraibs, at St. Lucia, with the French, &c. that had retreated to the mountain, on the capture of that Island by the English, had grown to powerful by collecting together, that they had driven the English into the principal fort, and obliged them to send to Martinique, for a reinforcement of troops, which actually failed from Martinique, the same day with Capt. Benet.

Philadelphia, MONDAY EVENING, August 8.

MARRIED.—On Sunday the 7th inst. by the Rev Mr. Gamble, of Chester County, Doctor GEORGE WEED, to Miss NANCY ROWAN, both of this city.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT. Days Brig Commerce, Woolis, N. Mole, 17 Amiable, Creole, M'Keever, Port au Prince, 16 Mary, Jenny, Jamaica, 31 Shooner Phoenix, Gale, Lisbon, 53 Three Sisters, Smith, New-York, 8 Polly, Khrland, Passamaquody, 16 Isabella, Clifton, St. Bartholomews, 12 Sloop Friendship, Matthews, New-York, 8 Eliza, Jackson, do, 3 Flora, Conyngham, do, 7 Ship North-America, Crewell, Londonderry, 77 Union Fraterna, Jose Rofa, Leghorn, 109 The Ship North America, from Londonderry, and the Swanwick, from Belfast, with passengers, have arrived in the river.

Wednesday last failed for Bengal the ship Ganges Captain John Green, with whom went passengers, Mr. John Guelt, Mr. Richard Willing, and Mr. Charles Francis, all of this city. On Friday morning they left New-Castle in company with the ship Fame, for London.

Arrived at New-Castle, the brig Morning Star, Capt. Steele with passengers from Londonderry. The North America had a passage of 11 weeks, and has 370 passengers. On the 4th June, on the coast of Ireland, had 30 passengers taken out by the Union, in company with the Santa Margarita another British frigate. Spoke the Barque Providence from the Havannah—the ship Aurora, Sutter had arrived there from Philadelphia.

The Ship Swanwick, Capt. Joughin, from Belfast, is gone into Wilmington. ARRIVED AT THE FORT. Ship General Washington, price, Cadiz, 42 days. Barque Providence, Jones, Havannah. Schooner Peggy, Lynes, Jeremie The Ganges, and another ship, lay at Reedy Island last Saturday Evening.

The brig Polly, Hannah, from Philadelphia, to Hamburg, was spoke by Capt. Crewell, on the banks of Newfoundland, 23 days out. The brig Morning Star, Steel, failed from Londonderry June 5, and has brought 350 passengers, all in good health.

The Ship Deborah and several others were to fail in a few days after. The brigs Flora and Ceres from this port are arrived at the Havannah. The Florida, Woodman, and schooner —, were to fail for this in a few days. The ship Union, Fraterna, failed from Leghorn April 21—and from Gibraltar June 5. Left 3 American vessels; one of which a Philadelphia brig name unknown.

Arrivals at Boston, August 1. Schooner Apollo, Mallus, from Greenock, 53 days. Left there ship Polly, Cheefman. July 6, lat. 42, 50, long. 49, spoke a ship from Ocracoke, for Londonderry. July 18, lat. 43, long. 57, 30, spoke a brig from Kennebeck for Liverpool. July 23, lat. 42, 42, long. 59, spoke a ship from Salem, for Copenhagen, 6 days out. July 24, lat. 42, 42, long. 62, 30, spoke brig Minerva, Hinkley, 48 days from Lisbon for Boston. Schooner Helen, Bennet, St. Pierre, Martinique. July 17, lat. 24, 7, spoke French frigate Felicite, in company with two other ships of war, on a cruise—examined the schooner's papers, broke open the letters on board, and then allowed her to proceed. Left at Martinique, Capt. Cunningham, of Boston; Capt. Worth and Smith, of do. Capt. Hewes of Newbury-Port; Capt. Allen, of do. Capt. Freeman, of do. Capt. Ropes, of Salem; Capt. Gardner, of Wicfalls.

Arrivals at New-York. Sloop Defence, Judson, St. Bartholomews Rachel, Tyler, Petit Guave Ship Grand Turk, F. Mallaby, from this port, is arrived at the Isle of France, after a passage of 144 days, all well.

FRENCH BRANDY. SIXTY PIPES good Fourth Proof French Brandy will be landed to-morrow or the day after to-morrow, and for sale. Enquire of Messrs. Odier & Bousquet Brothers.

Aug. 8 For Boston, The Schooner Friendinip, JOSEPH MATHEWS, Master. A stout, staunch vessel—will positively fail on Saturday next, and will take freight on very low terms. Enquire of the master on board at Hodge's wharf. Aug. 8

For Rotterdam, The ship CATHARINE, JOHN FARRADAY, Master. TWO thirds of her cargo will be on board this week. The remaining third will be taken on freight if offered soon, as she will positively fail in all next week. A few passengers can be well accommodated. For terms of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board at Mr. Thaddeus's wharf, or to JOHN CRAIG,