

violation of a neutral territory, as a just retri- bution for the seizure of a French vessel by the English in the harbour of Leghorn, without any resistance on the part of the Tuscan government, and for the partiality with which the grand Duke has per- mitted the English merchants to make Leghorn the great depot for their Mediterranean trade. What- ever may be the justice or suspicions of these com- plaints, the French will probably be successful in their plan for giving a dangerous wound to the British Mediterranean commerce, as there is no force in Tuscany which can make any show of resistance.

They flatter themselves in Italy, that the territo- ries of the Pope will be regarded as neutral. Let- ters from Venice, however, announce that several French privateers have appeared in the Adriatic, which capture the Roman and Neapolitan vessels. This leaves not a doubt of the intentions of the re- public, with respect to the Pope. Moreover the late Proclamation of Gen. Buonaparte to his army, clearly announces the design to enter Rome, and to operate there a change of system.

Extract of the Proclamation of the Commissioner Salicetti and General Buonaparte, published at Milan, 30th Floreal 4th year.

The army is about to pursue its victories, and drive entirely out of Italy the depot who holds Lombardy in chains. The independence and hap- piness of this country are connected with the suc- cesses of the French. Lombardy ought then to direct every effort towards this desirable object.

To secure the march of the troops, we demand of you provisions, which the army cannot receive from France on account of its great distance from the frontiers. It ought, therefore to find supplies in Lombardy, into which victory has conducted it. The rights of war can command us, and friendship should hasten to offer us succours.

This has determined us to impose a contribution of 23,000,000 of livres on the different provinces of Lombardy. The wants of the army demand it. The periods of payment, which ought to be as soon as possible, shall be fixed by particular in- structions. It is an easy contribution for so fertile a country, above all, when the advantages which may result from it are weighed.

The distribution of the sum to be raised might certainly have been made by the agents of the French Republic, and nothing would have been more lawful; but they have confided it to the local authorities and to the junto of state, pointing out to them only its basis.—This contribution ought to be divided among the provinces, in the proportion in which the impost, that Lombardy paid to the tyrant of Austria, was levied. It ought to fall solely on the rich, on persons in easy circumstances, on the ecclesiastical bodies, who have been too long privileged, and who have hitherto had the address to free themselves from imposition. In general, the indigent class must be spared as much as possible.

If requisitions of property are made, the general in chief, and commissioner of the government de- clare, that there shall be no sur-charge of contribu- tion. They shall estimate hereafter the value of all the objects in requisition, and they shall be paid for to the vendor out of the produce of the war contri- bution above fixed.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE, SALICETTI.

LEYDEN, May 28.

From Amsterdam we learn, that in consequence of the notification made by General Bournaville to the Municipality, relative to the sending a gar- rison into Amsterdam, the Council of that city sent a deputation to him, to request that he would not impose upon them the necessity of receiving a gar- rison. But the General replied, by letter to the Council, that the arrangement in question was the indisputable effect of a military plan, according to which a line was to be formed from the Helder to Dollaert, and that this would require the placing of a garrison of 12 or 1400 men in Amsterdam.

ITALY, May 24.

General Buonaparte has ordered an army of 25,000 men to penetrate into the Ecclesiastical State. Deputies from the Pope have, however, already entered into a negotiation for an armistice. The proposals of the French General are the same kind with those which the Duke of Parma has been compelled to accept. Buonaparte requires, besides the Apollo of Belvidere, the Laocoon, and other valuable statues, fifty pictures, at his own choice, and a contribution of fifty millions of liv- res, either in ready money or silver plate. The lat- ter condition, it is expected, will be moderated by the mediation of the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, to a smaller sum.

MILAN, May 18.

The inhabitants of this city assembled on the square in front of the Cathedral, to hear the patriotic speeches of several orators. The Music of Milan played the cherished tunes of liberty; Ca Ira, the Marseilloise and the Carmagnole. The people af- terwards swore to live free or die; hatred to royal- ty, &c.

I was this morning in the popular society. Dif- ficulties breathing a great deal of patriotism were pronounced here; they denounced a libel, which was said to have been published by the monks and the nobles with a view to deceive the people. In another society they said that the arch duke who had thought fit to run away had sent word that the Emperor had made peace with the French, and that he would soon return to bring all those to reason who had dreamed of declaring themselves a free people. All this does not discourage the patriots of Milan; on the contrary, it renders them still more vigilant. I feel inclined to hope, that they will succeed in their generous undertaking, and that the satellites of despots will do best to make a journey to Germany.

I shall send you, by the next post, the speech of the president of the society, and also a patriotic song which was handed to me.

The citadel has not surrendered yet; but I be- lieve it will soon be besieged and easily taken.

LONDON, June 14.

The pope, it is said, has quitted Rome. He has taken the route of Naples.

An opulent farmer, tenant of a Noble Lord who rented nearly a thousand a year of the estate

of the latter in Suffolk, previous to the falling in of a lease of a smaller farm adjoining his own, of the rent of eighty pounds, lately applied for the lease of it, offering one hundred and thirty pounds. The terms were accepted, and he had the farm. Soon after the original possessor applied for a re- newal, and had the fortification to hear it was dis- posed of: in vain he pleaded that his family had been in possession for nearly a century, and that the rents had been regularly paid—the new lease was signed, and could not be cancelled; however, his Lordship told the man to call in a few days, and he would think of other means of accommodating him, this he did, and was then informed, that, as some kind of recompense for his having lost his small farm, if he so chose, he might have the lease of the larger one, which was in the possession of the man who had taken the smaller one—the lease of which was nearly expired. The offer appeared of a magnitude which at first staggered the ap- plicant, until he was farther told, that, with what- ever money he might be in want of, as necessary to so extensive an undertaking, he should be accom- modated. The bargain was on these terms accep- ted to; no doubt with gratitude on the part of the tenant, and not less heart-felt satisfaction on that of the noble landlord, who had thus an opportuni- ty the next day, of informing the avaricious spec- ulator, in turn, that the lease of his farm was also disposed of, and to the very man he had been so active to deprive of the means of procuring an honest subsistence.

Sir Joseph Mawbey, and the Rev. James Lip- trap, came up to receive the sentence of the court upon a conviction of misconduct and corruption in their character as magistrates for the county of Sur- rey.

Mr. Justice Ashurst pronounced the sentence, which was, that Sir Joseph Mawbey be fined 100l. and Mr. Liptrap 50l. The money being paid in Court, they were both discharged.

Andrew Robinson Bowes, who was committed for an assault upon Lady Strathmore, and who has been in prison eleven years, was brought up, and in consequence of the sign manual produced in Court, containing his majesty's most gracious pardon, was discharged upon his own recognizance.

A singular instance of the hardness of the times occurred a very few days since—

Four priests of the order of Black Friars, took the following medicine, as an emetic and antidote to apoplexies, so frequent at this period:—

Two boiled fowls, with proper sauce;
Two roasted ducks, with green peas;
Eight pounds of fresh salmon, with a sufficient quantity of lobster and shrimp sauce;

And four legs of lamb, with cauliflowers, &c.

After swallowing the whole dose, which operat- ed violently, and working it off with copious li- bations of warm punch, they retired, much indis- posed; but we are happy to hear, that they are all perfectly restored to health; and have recom- mended, in the most feeling words to their poor, not to try the like powerful medicine, but content themselves with the usual emetics, and work off their sickness with water gruel.

MILAN, May 9.

The French troops continue to observe the strict- est discipline, and pay money for all they purchase. The spirit of liberty makes daily rapid progress.— The republican fetes continue to draw the people of Lombardy from their torpor, and to excite pop- ular enthusiasm. On all sides we hear Austrian despotism spoken against, and vows never to re- turn to it. The nobles, the priests, and the wo- men are ever occupied in preparing means for the establishment of liberty, but the popular societies contribute the most efficaciously to stir up the peo- ple to defend their rights, and to overturn royal and aristocratical despotism. The republican spirit is not confined to the capital, it spreads peaceably through the rest of Milan and Lombardy, Pavia, Lody, Cremona and other towns, are eager to fol- low the example of Milan. Every thing shews that a revolution will be rapid, if peace between France and the Emperor be not concluded too sud- denly arrest the progress of patriotism.

The reclamations of the popular societies and of the Milanese to the general against the provisional government established by the Archduke before his departure, and against the general Council and Mu- nicipality, have prevailed with the French commis- sioner and Gen. Buonaparte to abolish them—they have substituted in their place a Council of sixteen members, taken from the citizens without distinc- tion of rank or birth, which is provisionally char- ged with the administration, civil, political and e- conomical. The armed force will be under the orders of General D'Espinoix, commandant of the place.

The French have not yet raised any contribution on the Milanese; they have taken what they found in the public treasury, and the city furnishes subsis- tence to the army.

The Council General before its suppression, put in requisition for the French 12,000 ells of white cloth, 500 ells of scarlet, 3000 ells of fine blue for the officers, and 3000 ells of green for the dragoons; besides these articles the city is obliged to furnish 20,000 shirts, 10,000 pair of stockings, 5000 pair of shoes, and 2000 hats.

PROCLAMATION,

Issued by General BUONAPARTE on the 16th.

"A misled multitude, who have no real means of resistance, proceed in several communes to every kind of excess, refuse to acknowledge the republic, and menace the army that has triumphed over so many kings. This infamy is deserving of pity. It will conduct the people to their destruction.

"The General in Chief, faithful to the prin- ciples of the French Nation, which makes not war upon the people, is still desirous of leaving a door open to repentance. But those, who after a delay of 24 hours, do not lay down their arms, and take a new oath of fidelity to the French republic, shall be treated as rebels, and their villages shall be burnt. The terrible example of Binasco ought to open their eyes. The same fate threatens every village and every town that shall remain obstinately rebellious."

June 17.

Joel Barlow, the celebrated literary champion of freedom, is appointed the American Minister to Algiers.

Lady Salisbury patronizes the *Long Wages*, like Mr. Pitt's profuse of *Gold*!

The Cavendishes, one and all, intend now to vote against the war, when it is almost too late.

June 18.

NEGOCIATION with the POPE.

It now appears that the intended march of the French troops to Leghorn, was set aside, solely in consequence of an alteration of circumstances, that rendered this measure unnecessary, which was, that the offers of his holiness to negotiate, being strongly backed by the Court of Spain, had been finally agreed to. Gen. Buonaparte, it seems, previous to this, had ordered a column of 25,000 men to proceed to Rome. The terms proposed by the French General are, that his holiness shall deliver up the Apollo of Belvidere, the Laocoon group, and several other magnificent statues, with 50 paint- ings to be selected by the French, besides paying a contribution of 50 millions of French livres in ready money, or plate. This last condition it was thought would be mitigated by the mediation of the Spanish ambassador at Rome. In the mean while a cessation of arms has been agreed upon.

The Pope, it is said made an application to the emperor for leave to reside at Vienna, which was rejected.

Most of the French cavalry in Italy, are mounted upon Spanish horses, and a number of Spaniards are among their armies. The arch-duke Ferdinand has sent most of his effects to Vienna. He is still at Padua. At Pavia, and several other places in the Duchy of Milan, National Guards are establish- ed after the French mode.

The French Generals in Piedmont have ordered their troops to act against the peasantry of that country, who, having threatened to destroy the villas of the Nobility, obliged the latter to take re- fuge at Turin.

General Carteaux, who commands the left wing of Kellerman's army, has marched through the Ge- noese territory with 20,000 men, to reinforce Bu- onaparte. Another division of the same army has passed through Aosta towards Corno.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Pomona, Gardner, Boston 8
Sally, Wade, St. John's 14
Sloop Sylvia, Macey, Nantucket 5

CLEARED.

Brig Liberty, Dewar, St. Kitts
Schooner Little John, Kemp, Ditto
Maria, Merchant, Fredericksburgh
Sisters, Jackson, Ditto
Sally, Williamson, Currituck
Sloop Nancy & Peggy, Tatem, Ditto
Diana, Pearson, Alexandria

Arrived at the Port.

Ship Fabius, Corrae, Havannah 17
PROVIDENCE, August 13.

Capt. Whitney, who arrived here a few days since from Cayenne, on the 30th ult. spoke the new ship General Mifflin, out two days from Philadelphia, bound to Gibraltar. The ship crank, but all well.

PORT OF BALTIMORE,

August 16.

Arrived—Schooner Union, Rose, 16 days from Petit Guave; left there schooner Beaufort, Con- way, of Baltimore; schooner Brothers, Bradish, of ditto; brig Charlotte, Cushing, of Philadel- phia.

Schooner William, Murphy, 17 days from Do- minique: left there schooner Polly of Philadelphia, to sail next day.

Brig Commerce, Isaacs, 10 weeks from Leg- horn: lat. 30, long. 70, spoke sloop Active, Fisher, from —, bound to Fort-Dauphin, out 7 days, all well; a few days after spoke brig Haddock, from St. Bartholomew's bound to New- York.

Schooner Edward, Penice, 24 days from Su- rinam: Captain P. failed in company with about thirty American vessels, the brig Paramarabo, of Baltimore, was the only one recollected.

Capt. Gorfuch, of the schooner Peggy, left at Jaquemel, schooner Eagle, Bomberly, of Balti- more; Rachel, Pannel, of ditto; ship Mary, Pat- ton, Philadelphia; sch'r Hope, —, Charleston; schooner Adeline, Stanley, of Baltimore, failed for the Bite:—lat. 24, spoke a sloop bound from Port-au-Prince to Philadelphia, all hands sick.

Capt. Isaacs, of the brig Commerce, says, that it was currently reported at Leghorn, and gener- ally believed, that a peace had been concluded between the French Republic and the Pope; that the Pope was to pay them four millions sterling, and two of the principal paintings in St. Peter's Church—that the King of Naples had made pre- parations to march, in person, at the head of his army against the French, but that he had thought better of it, and resolved to stay at home, and act on the defensive—Capt. Isaacs left Mr. Donaldson at Leghorn, waiting for the arrival of the money for the ransom of Americans in Algiers.—Was brought to by an Algerine galley, in the month of the Straights, and detained two hours, but per- mitted to proceed.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

Capt. Drummond of the ship Nonpareil, which arrived here yesterday from Hull, in 81 days, in- forms that on the 16th inst. in lat. 40, 10, long. 70, spoke the schooner George, of Old York, Mas- sachusetts from Tortola, bound to Boston, the cap- tain of which informed him, that in lat. 35, he had taken up the crew off the wreck of the schooner Independence, of Baltimore, capt. Cushman.—The schooner had been upset 5 days before the George fell in with her. All hands were saved; but being under a fresh breeze, Capt. D. could not obtain any further particulars.

August 25 in lat. 43, 41, long. 54, 43, spoke the ship Montezuma, Captain Howard of Kenne- beck, bound to Liverpool—all well.

August 8, in lat. 42, 33, long. 58, 30, spoke the ship Light Horse, capt. Renfelaer, of New- York, from Bristol bound to Philadelphia, out 36 days—all well.

Capt. Drummond, at his departure from Hull,

which was on the 17th June, left the following vessels there, viz.

Ship Severn, Farley, New York, loading for New-York
Peggy, Bunce, do. do.
Adventure, Swain, do. do.
Rebecca, Curnan, Peterburgh, loading for Baltimore
Prudence, Miller, Philadelphia, do.
Swift, —, New-York, loading for Philadelphia.

A passenger in a brig from Jamaica, a few days since, favoured us with the following list of American vessels taken and carried into Kingston, Jamaica, by British ships of war.

Schooner Voluptas, Hall, from Gonaves to Platform, Oliver Thompson, owner, Baltimore; cargo consisting of 31,000lb. coffee, 300 bls. flour, 100 bls. beef, 5600 dollars. Captured by the Severn, December 1795; condemned on the 27th May, 1796; was sailed for 750l. failed April the 16th, for Baltimore.

January 22, 1796. Schooner Swallow, Stubbs, James Tritel owner, Bolton, from Cape-Francois to Bolton, cargo 30 hds. 19 bls. sugar, 17,000lb. coffee, 31 hides, 2 bls. cocoa, 1 tierce molasses, 1 package cotton, 5313 dollars; captured by the Argonaut—Condemned.

Feb. Sch'r. Paragon, Ballard, Moses Miers owner, Nor- folk; from Arkein St. Domingo, to Norfolk, cargo 8000lb. coffee, taken by do. condemned: was sailed for 750l. failed in March for Norfolk.

Feb. Sch'r. Adelaide, Stanley, Oliver Thomson owner, Baltimore, from Jacomet to Kingston and Aux-Cayes; cargo 2,300lb. coffee, condemned; was sailed for 700l. failed in March for Baltimore.

Feb. Sch'r. Active, Scanton, Oliver Thomson owner, Baltimore, from Baltimore to Jacomet; cargo dry goods; taken by ditto—condemned.

Feb. Sch'r. Fortitude, R. Rofs, owner, from Leogane to Aux-Cayes; cargo, coffee, taken by ditto—condemned. Sailed for 700l. failed April 26, for Charleston.

March 10. Brig Dolly, Polding, Staggs Folks, owner, New-York, from Curacao to New-York; cargo 4000 hides, 24 bags coffee, 19 bales cotton, taken by do.

March 13. Ship Indolent, Marmaduke Wuyill, J. J. Boireau, owner, Baltimore, from Aux-Cayes to Baltimore; cargo 12,000lb. sugar, 18,000lb. coffee. Sailed by Lindo and Sons, but would not let the captain take possession, nor any other person take possession in his place.

March 17. Ship Regulator, Deland, Gaspus C. Schut, owner, Charleston, (S. C.) from Aux-Cayes to Charleston; cargo, 37,000lb. coffee, 15,000lb. cotton, taken by do. Arrived in Anato Bay on the 23d March, with 3 1-2 feet water in her hold; two tons coffee in bags wet, not yet taken out.

March 18. Sch'r. Eagle, Towles, Moses Miers owner, Norfolk, from Aux-Cayes to Norfolk; cargo, 53,000lb. coffee, taken by do. Sailed for 525l. failed for Norfolk 2d May.

The four preceding vessels were condemned on the 4th of July.

March 30. Sloop Elifha, Cottrel, Asia Osmore owner, Middletown, Connecticut, from Anato Bay, to St. Jago, Cuba, four negroes and 1000 dollars, taken by the Con- norant; had no clearance, condemned, Osmore bought her again.

April 6th. Sch'r. Charlotte, Ramdill, George Mak- peace owner, Bolton, from Leogane to Bolton; cargo 33,000lb. coffee, 20 bls. sugar, taken by the Leviathan. Condemned 4th July.

7th. Brig Sally, Rice, Seth Wilmore owner, Bolton; from Leogane to Bolton, cargo sugar, coffee, cotton and molasses; taken at Leogane, cargo taken out, brig given up to Captain at Port-au-Prince.

21st. Sch'r. William Walf, John Panvean owner, Bos- ton, from Cape Nichola Mole, to Port-au-Prince; cargo of provisions, taken by the Iphig'nia; given up after the cargo was much damaged—failed for Bolton May 26.

May 6. Sch'r. Richard, Pratt, John Newson and Sled- well owners, New-York, from Aux-Cayes to New-York; cargo 52 hds. molasses, 24 bls. sugar, taken by the Samp- son.

May 6. Sloop Friendship, Osborn, Garrick, Westfall, owner, New-York, from New-York to Gonaves; cargo wine and dry goods.

May 6. Ship Blenheim, Baird, Oliver Thomson, owner, Baltimore; condemned the 4th July.

17. Sloop Polly, Keen, William Trenholm, owner, Charleston, S. C. from Jacomet to Charleston S. C. cargo, 33 bags coffee, 30 boxes soap, 80 bls. pork, and dry goods, taken by the Argonaut.

17. Ship Cedar, Hampton, was seized for having dry goods on board, although he endeavoured to enter them at the Custom House for exportation, and condemned.

June 10. Sch'r. Margarita, Clark, Billous Ward Of- born owner, New-York, from Jacomet to New-York; cargo, 45,000lb. coffee, 5000lb. cotton, 5 casks wine, 12 bls. sugar, 500 hides, 500 dollars, taken by the Argonaut, given up the 28th June.

10. Sch'r. Lion, Doyle, Ferdinand Gourdon, owner, Philadelphia, from Aux-Cayes to Philadelphia; cargo 72 hds. sugar, 30 tierces ditto, 29 barrels ditto, 36 barrels coffee, 6 bales cotton, 1,400 dollars; taken by ditto.

10. Hector, Mold, Ferdinand Gourdon, owner, New-York, went to Aux-Cayes trading; having two barrels of shot on board, was seized and condemned; the captain bought the schooner again.

10. Brig Friendship, Smith, of Boston; seized for having 41 pipes of Madeira on board, though she had been to several English ports to windward, and at her arrival the captain mentioned it to the officer of the fort at Port-Royal what he had on board; was seized the next morning.

PROVIDENCE, August 13.

The frequent instances which occur of barns, filled with new mown hay, being struck with light- ning, ought to serve as a caution against taking shelter in them during a thunder storm.

Ray Greene, Esq of East Greenwich, is in no- mination as a candidate at the ensuing election of Representatives in Congress—in place of Francis Malbone, Esq. who declines.

David Howell, Esq. fat out for Boston on Sa- turday last, from thence to proceed for Halifax on the business of his appointment, as commissioner for settling the eastern boundary of the United States.

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COFFEE, in hds. bbls. & bags }
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IN a genteel family, resident in town or country, a French lady lately arrived in this city. She has received a good education and can be well recommend- ed. She wishes to undertake the tuition of children, and will teach them to read, write, and speak the French language, in a short time, by principles simple, but very intelligible. She will also instruct them in history, mythology, &c. and will be careful in paying strict attention to their morals; her terms will be very moderate. Apply at No. 15, Lombard-Street, Phila- delphia.

August 20. 10t d.