

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1797.

Having received by the ship Telemachus, at Boston, from Liverpool, regular files of The Times and Morning Chronicle, for the month of April, we are enabled to lay before our readers particulars of many interesting events of which we gave yesterday the outline.

Mr. Pitt, on the 27th, opened the Budget, which contains propositions for sundry new taxes—amongst others, an additional stamp duty on newspapers and an enhancement of the tax on advertisements—the whole sum proposed to be raised being 45,000,000, which, however, (says the Times) will fall short by upwards of 1,000,000.

Our Leyden papers by this arrival, are replete with interesting matter. Want of room obliges us to defer a variety of translations prepared for this day's paper.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, 28th March 1797.

It is on this day that the people of the nine departments of Belgium is called on to exercise for the first time that act of sovereignty, which is the qualification of French citizens has authorized, that is, the right of choosing our representatives for the use of the law. Unhappily, it is greatly to be apprehended that this right will for the present be illusory, and that the representation of this country, as an integral part of the French republic, will be either a mere chimera, or rather a mere form without the reality. A very inconsiderable portion of the citizens of Belgium has been enrolled in the civic registers; a still weaker portion is disposed perhaps to attend the primary assemblies: it is thus that the exercise of so precious a right is absolutely abandoned to the most deplorable part of the community, to violent partisans, and to men bankrupt in reputation and in fortune. It is thus, moreover, that very few Belgian citizens will offer themselves as candidates for the legislature: this is probably the motive, which has produced the following letter:

The Minister of the General Police of the French Republic, to the Commissioners, near the central administration of the Department of Dyle, at BRUSSELS.

I am informed, citizen, that malevolence is at work in your department, and seeks, by speeches and publications industriously circulated, to persuade the inhabitants of the united departments not to attend the primary assemblies, unless to protest against the re-union of the ci-devant Belgium to France, and not to nominate any deputies to the legislature. I am so informed by various channels, that several citizens of those departments, even among those who appear attached to the republic, are of opinion that even if they should appoint this year deputies to the legislature, they ought not to take them from among the inhabitants of the ci-devant Belgium, but that, for this election, and until peace shall have ultimately decided the fate of those departments, the deputies ought to be chosen in France. All these suggestions are evidently the result of the manoeuvres of the enemies of the public good, who wish to alienate the inhabitants of your department, by inspiring them with fears respecting the good will of the republic, and by persuading them that the re-union of the departments is not solid, and that it is probable the republic will restore them to the peace.

I recommend to you, citizens, to employ all the means in your power to destroy the effect of these perfidious insinuations on the minds of your fellow citizens, and to attach them by cordiality and affection to the republic as they are by interest. Assure them that the government, strong in the energy of all Frenchmen and in the courage of the invincible republican armies, will never consent to a peace, contrary to the honor and dignity of the French people, and that it will never relinquish a union, cemented by the interest of the two nations, and enjoined moreover by a law of the convention, a law which it is not even in the power of the directory to contravene. Persuade then your fellow citizens, to repair to the primary assemblies, to choose good electors, such as will give to the legislature representatives, who will form one link more to the union of the two nations.

I do not see however any inconvenience, and, perhaps under present circumstances, there would result some advantage from your choosing some of the members for the nine departments of ci-devant Belgium from among those FRENCH CITIZENS, who are well known for their talents and the services which they have rendered during the revolution; the legislature has sustained great losses by the late drawing of lots; you will find annexed the NAMES OF SOME OF THOSE, whom it would be MOST INTERESTING TO RESTORE to the legislature, and without wishing to influence your opinion, nor the votes of your countrymen, I think it my duty to advise you, that you will perform a service very advantageous to the public good AND VERY AGREEABLE TO THE DIRECTORY, if you CAN PROCURE to be elected in your department SOME OF THOSE DESIGNATED IN THE ANNEXED LIST. Those whose names are marked with an asterisk, are only eligible to the Council of five hundred: the other are equally eligible to both councils. Health and fraternity. (Signed) "COCHON."

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

The above mandate from the minister of police to his agent at Brussels (which ought to be published, as a warning, in every paper throughout the United States) is the most audacious and barefaced interference in the sacred right of elections that has ever been witnessed under the most encroaching monarchies.

These wretched Belgians (whose very name is soon to be stripped from them, their country being carefully denominated the ci-devant Belgium) are told, that they must elect Frenchmen, men who have just gone by lot out of the councils, men who are designated, as being agreeable to the directory; and a broad hint is given them, that unless this is done, they will incur the wrath of the powerful and vindictive directory! Unhappy Belgians! what have you obtained by your change of matters?

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, 9 Germinal, March 29.

If the manoeuvres of the Jacobins have succeeded in the Primary Assemblies of some parts of the republic, it appears, however, that a majority, which strikes anarchy with despair, has made such a choice as promises us deputies of honor and integrity. They write from Avanches, that the electors are

all remarkable for their honor and probity. The Jacobins in the Assemblies were in proportion of 20 to 300.

At Vitry-sur-Marne, the most perfect union prevails in the assemblies. Only one person was excluded as insolvent, namely the famous Battelier, commissioner of the Directory, and ex-member of the Convention. Politicians are desired to answer the question, whether a man incapacitated from exercising his political rights in the assemblies of the people, is a proper object to bear the functions of a commissioner of the Directory? The electors of that commune are all honest men, who triumphed likewise at St. Dixier.

The Primary Assemblies of P'ain have been held in tranquillity: the elections made are excellent almost every where. At Chalons they are as good as honest people can wish them; at Macon they were held amidst disturbances; at Sens, an impure obstruction of the Jacobins has disgraced the mass of good citizens; at Lyons all passed off to the great satisfaction of all the friends of good order and peace.

At Rouen, Amiens, and Valenciennes, the elections have been very quiet, and were worthy of the cause which honest men defend. At Nantz, the choices have been tolerably good, notwithstanding the intrigues of the Jacobins, and the culpable interference of a great number of merchants. At Blois the Jacobins were disappointed; but at Limoges and Montreuil sur Mer, they came off victorious; in the departments of the west, the suffrages of the people fell upon men justly esteemed.

A letter from Mortagne, in the department of P'Orne, informs us, that the fitting of the Primary Assembly in that place has been attended with bloodshed. Without entering into details, our correspondent remarks, that the Jacobins of that country, dissatisfied with the composition of the body of the electors, wished to proceed to acts of violence, but the well-disposed people were not intimidated by their threats, and armed themselves for the purpose of falling on the disturbers. Several have been wounded, and two have been killed on the spot. The names of the last are Gotine and Lamberdierre. They were distinguished in the country for their revolutionary spirit.

VENDOME, 3 Germinal, March 23.

Our Primary Assemblies are terminated, and those of the adjacent districts are also ended. If all the assemblies in the republic were held in the same patriotic manner, if all the elections resembled ours, the constitution will be respected. All our electors are respected, and justly respectable; our municipal administrators are recalled to the functions which they filled with so much wisdom and energy, and it was not a common majority which marked those chosen by the people, but every one of them was elected almost unanimously, and the triumph of virtue is complete.

RIOM, 3 Germinal, March 23.

In the town of Riom, the Jacobins intruded in such a manner among the peasants, who are very numerous there, that out of the 12 electors chosen by the three different sections of that city, every one is a Jacobin. At Limoges, the friends of the bishop Gavernon have terrified the inhabitants in such a manner, that it seems they will again triumph this year: Lesage, Senault, Cavignac, Treillard, Dubois Crance, Daunou, Drouot, and Co. may therefore expect to be re-elected.

At Verdun, one of the worthy brothers of Pons, the partisan of the mountain party, passed on horseback through the town, on the eve of the elections, willing to make the people rise against the ancient mayor, whom Pons of Verdun had turned out of office; but, notwithstanding the money distributed among the workmen, the attempt he made served only to confound him.

In the department of P'Eure the electors are nominated; they are men worthy of that department: it is true, that in the little commune of Pont-audemer some slaves of the Mountain had the honor of being chosen electors; but their number is so small, in comparison with the friends of the constitution, that there is no reason to be afraid of them.

BRUSSELS, 8 Germinal, March 28.

One Chapel, ex-administrator of the department of the Dyle, a fraudulent bankrupt, having been introduced by a junto of Jacobins into the office of the Primary Assembly, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the good citizens who wanted to exclude him from it, has been arraigned by the citizens of his section, before the Civil Tribunal. Last night at twelve o'clock, the Tribunal declared, that that infamous man was insolvent, and could not of course preserve the rights of citizenship. He was, therefore, disgracefully turned out of the Assembly, which must begin all its operations over again, they have been pronounced null and void, owing to the presence of a bankrupt at the office.

Several sections of this city have chosen their electors last night, of whom a list will be sent, containing the character and qualifications of every individual contained in it, and chosen to exercise those important functions. In the section des Carmes is citizen Bonaventure, president of the Criminal Tribunal.

P.S. This moment we learn, that the sections assembled in the Temple of the Law, have chosen for their electors the ci-devant duke d'Uxel, the ci-devant count Lanouy, Depeller Laferte and citizen Ferry.

LONDON, April 20.

The accounts received from Portsmouth by the post of yesterday were extremely embarrassing, as the lords Commissioners had not on Wednesday evening been able to persuade the sailors to abandon their extravagant and dangerous pretensions, which seemed to increase in proportion as the liberality of the Commissioners disposed them to accede to every thing which was just and ho-

norable, and compatible with the welfare of the service.

From an increase of pay, which the Commissioners were willing to grant, the sailors demanded a larger proportion of prize-money, a greater quantity of provisions, pensions for their families in case of any accident befalling them, liberty to go on shore more frequently, &c. &c. In short, it seemed difficult to know what they did require.

According to advices received last night, we are happy to say, that affairs had taken a more favorable turn; and though at the breaking up of the Board held yesterday at Portsmouth, matters were not quite settled, yet they were again in a train of accommodation.

In the mean time we think it necessary to state, that the reports circulated in several morning papers of yesterday, of the sailors having hung up one of their men for his attempting to take the part of a gallant Officer, and of having flogged others for similar offences, are without the smallest foundation. Affairs have been sufficiently unpleasant, without the need of exaggeration.

PARIS, April 13.

On examining the wounds of Syeyes, it is found that they are the more dangerous, as the balls have been cut.

On an examination of the assassin before the Police, he said, that he gloried in having avenged his country of a man who had been the source of so many misfortunes. He denied having any accomplices, and there was found in his pockets a printed list of the National Deputies.

April 14.

A letter from Milan, of the 20th ult. announces the complete overthrow of the Venetian Aristocracy.

April 15.

Fifteen millions of the first contributions of the Pope, and 10 millions of gold and silver, with 6 millions of diamonds, have been already paid to the army of Italy,—which has in consequence retired from Nolino to Macerata. All the troops have been withdrawn from the Papal territories, to march towards Tyrol.

A number of our countrymen have been assassinated in the Venetian territories.

We understand that Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, is occupied by our troops;—and authentic letters from Turin, of the 5th inst. state, that intelligence has been received there, of Gen. Buonaparte having entered Clagenfurth.

Gen. Buonaparte has wrote a letter to the Executive Directory, from the head-quarters at Clagenfurth, that the army of Italy has fought several battles with the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Lavis, Trauen, and Claufen. That in these several actions the enemy has lost 8000 men in killed and prisoners. "We have taken several cannon and important magazines. We are masters of the bridge of Neumarck, and the towns of Brixen and Botzen. The Austrians have been driven from the States of Venice, from the higher and lower Carinthia, and from the district of Trieste.

April 16.

Head-quarters, Clagenfurth, 12th Germinal (April 1).

Citizens Directors,

I have in my last dispatches given you an account of the battles of Trevisa and Lachina. On the 8th (March 28), the three divisions of the army, after having passed the defiles which lead into Germany from the Venetian States, encamped at Villach, on the borders of the Drave.

Gen. Massena put himself in movement with his division, on the 9th, and about a league from Clagenfurth he fell in with the enemy's army, took two pieces of cannon, and 200 prisoners. We entered Clagenfurth the same night, and Prince Charles, with the ruins of his army, is flying before us.

Our head-quarters are this day between Saint Veit and Friezaeh. Gen. Bernadotte's division is at Laubach, the capital of Carniola. I have dispatched the Polish Gen. Zajouzech, at the head of a body of cavalry, for the purpose of penetrating to Lienz, by the valley of the Drave, and effecting a junction between me and General Joubert, who is at Brixen. It should take place about the present time.

Since the beginning of the campaign Prince Charles has lost near 20,000 men,—who are our prisoners. The inhabitants of Carniola and Carinthia have the most inexpressible contempt for the Administrations of Vienna and Great Britain. The English nation possesses so completely the hatred and execration of the Continent, that I believe if the war continues yet for some time, the English will be so universally detested, that no part of it whatever will grant them a reception.

Here, then, are the enemies entirely driven from the States of Venice! The upper and lower Carniola, Carinthia, the district of Trieste, and all the Tyrol are subjected to the arms of the Republic.

We have found near Villach, a magazine of iron shot, cartridges, and powder, mines of lead, tin, iron, &c. We have also found near Clagenfurth manufactories of arms and of cloth.

Signed "BUONAPARTE."

Another letter from Buonaparte, of the same date, announces three new engagements. That of Lavis, where Joubert and Boranguy d'Hilliers surrounded, on the 30th Ventose, a body of the enemy on the Lavis, and after an obstinate action, took 4000 prisoners, killed 2000 men, and carried off three pieces of cannon, and 2 standards. That of Tramin, on the 2d Germinal, in which Gen. Dumas took 600 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. This success prevented the ruins of Loudon's column from arriving at Brussels. And that of Claufen, where we routed the enemy in the most decisive manner, and took 1500 prisoners. We are masters of Brixen and Botzen, where we have found magazines of all kinds of military stores.

Barriere, who should be with Collet d'Herbois at Guisane, has lately published a pamphlet on Montequien, in the department of the upper Pyrennees, where he resides.

CLAGENFURTH, April 1.

Buonaparte, on entering Carinthia, addressed a letter to the people of that country, assuring them that he did not come thither as a conqueror, for to alter their customs or religion. He was the friend of all nations, and of every people.

He then goes on to tell them, that the French have availed themselves of several opportunities to make peace with the Court of Vienna, by sending Gen. Clarke thither; that it was his wish to have spoken to the Emperor in person, but was refused, as his minister was bribed by the gold of England to continue the war. He promises to the Carinthians, that if they will act like friends, and furnish supplies of provisions, that he will not lay any contributions on their country.

PARIS, April 19.

It is surprising that the directory has not yet published the reply of the Archduke to Buonaparte's very handsome letter. The reply exists notwithstanding.

The prodigies achieved by Buonaparte and his army, ensure an immediate peace with the house of Austria.

There are several rumours abroad on this subject, some of which state, that things are still more advanced, inasmuch that the couriers dispatched by Buonaparte, and which have passed through Germany, have reached the directory with the conditions of peace proposed by the Emperor. It is added, that the directory has vested Buonaparte with full powers to conclude a peace. All these details demand confirmation.

It is stated as a certain fact, that the minister of external relations has written to the commissioners of the treasury, not to pay any of the sums due to the Americans. Has Charles Delacroix had the dexterity to break altogether an alliance which Robespierre himself respected? He is without doubt ignorant how much our commerce and maritime cities will suffer from this measure, and what immense advantages this rupture will hold out to England.

April 20.

The cadres of the army of Italy are for 128,000 men: there are however only 113,000 effective men, from whom are to be deducted the sick and deserters. There will thus remain about 105,000 fighting men.

The Austrian armies have been so often defeated, that no calculations can be made of their amount. We have during the present campaign made nearly 80,000 Austrian prisoners.

The Austrian army commanded by General Mack on the right banks of the Rhine, is estimated at 90,000 or 100,000 men at most.

General Pichegru has received, from two departments at once, that of Jura, and that of Upper Saone, a well-merited homage, and one which he would have received from all France, if the loss of suffrages had not been dreaded: he was unanimously chosen.

The directory has transmitted to the council of five hundred the documents demanded relative to the assassination of citizen Syeyes. By these documents it appears that the assassin was instigated to the crime by want, and by the punishment with which Syeyes had menaced him.

The electoral body of Paris closed its sitting yesterday.

Citizen Syeyes recovers fall from his wounds.

FALMOUTH, April 25.

Arrived the Fox Exelle cutter, Capt. Kilmann, from a cruise, with an American ship of 300 tons burthen, laden with coffee, cotton, &c. from New York to London, captured by a small French privateer, 5 leagues from the Lizard; and retaken by the Fox about 6 hours after.

LONDON, April 25.

The Hamburg Mail of yesterday does not confirm the reports propagated on the credit of a Gentlemen's arrival from Holland, of the preliminaries of peace being agreed on between the Emperor and the French people: but all appearances indicate negotiation. Our readers will see the material facts brought by the mail in the extracts we have made from the Journals.

The channel fleet, it is said, does not proceed to sea till after Parliament has functioned the request of the sailors.

Dispatches were yesterday made up at the Admiralty for Admiral Jervis, which were said to contain the Royal Proclamation, and the whole of the proceedings of the seamen at Portsmouth.

Yesterday Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, Curtis, Goldsmid, Thornton, and Salomone had a long interview with Mr. Pitt, to settle the terms and payments of the new Loan.

The following are the terms of the New Loan.

14,500,000 for England and Ireland. For every 100. subscribed, 125 00 Three per cent. Consols, 50 00 Three per cent. Reduced, 20 00 Four per cent. 66 Long Annuity.

3,500,000. for the Emperor, provided it is sanctioned by Parliament.—Upon which, for every 100. subscribed, 226 10 Imperial 3 per cents.

But should Parliament not sanction the Imperial Loan, then the Long Annuity on the 14,500,000, to be only 6s. instead of 6s. 4d.

The new Loan was last night done at 5 per cent. premium.

That the Bank of Vienna stops payment, will occasion little surprize. It proves, however, that Mr. Pitt is as great a man as Buonaparte, and his mandate can produce the same effect in London, as the terror of the French General at the head of a victorious army can produce at Vienna.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of April 15.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SIEYES.

Hardy said, that in his capacity of an officer of health, he was fortunate enough to perform the first surgical operations: he was therefore enabled to furnish the council with an accurate description of the state in which he found his colleague. Three pistols appeared to have been fired at Syeyes. One ball had reached the abdomen, but having perforated a thick dress, it only grazed the skin: another ball entered his hand; the depth of the wound is not yet ascertained. The ball was however extracted in 50 or 60 pieces.

The narration was interrupted by loud and reiterated bursts of indignation. Hardy defended from the tribune, and the council received several accounts of treatable practices.

PLYMOUTH, April 16.

Arrived La Suffiance #600 of war, of 14 guns, from a cruise, with the American brig William, Samuel Snow, master, from Charotte, laden with brady, bound to Hamburg, which she detained three days since.

Arrived also the Neptune, of and from Portsmouth, (America) Capt. Hooker, laden with lumber, for this port.

The Hercules, Doyle, from the West-Indies to America, is taken by the Santhox privateer of 14 guns and 105 men, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, and carried into St. Domingo.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, April 12.

The house, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Malone in the chair.

The Chancellor of the exchequer, after stating to the committee the pressing exigency of the state, for a supply of money to prepare for the necessary means of public defence, and the inadequacy of the Repe which he had already taken under the direction of the house for procuring that supply, said it was become absolutely requisite on the present occasion to take some extraordinary step for that purpose. He was ready to admit the measure he was about to propose was such a one as he should have wished, if possible, to avoid, but it was his misfortune to be obliged to resort to very ineligible measures in the duty of providing for the public exigency; he therefore moved that a sum not exceeding 400,000, be borrowed on the following terms, viz. for every 600 to give the lender a debenture for 1000 bearing interest at 3 per cent.

Mr. Vandeleur expressed the deepest concern, that, after the zealous desire which had been expressed by several of the members of that house, that the right hon. baronet should give them an opportunity of testifying their ardent contribution to the defence of their country, and after the right hon. baronet had complied with the desire, by establishing an open loan, at a very high interest, that none of the men of property in that house or in the country, had come forward with a single shilling to aid the government in defending that property. Lamenting this circumstance of public apathy on the part of men who were so deeply concerned in the defence of the country, he must dissent to the measure now proposed by the right hon. baronet, ruinous as it was in its nature and tendency. This was a branch of a system which had already ruined England, and was now extended hither for the ruin of Ireland. It was one of the points of that ruinous war in which we had been involved by the British ministers; a war commenced and carried on in direct violation to every principle of justice and policy; but it was a measure which, in the present state of public exigency, he saw was inevitable, and therefore could not oppose it.

The Chancellor of the exchequer again professed his reluctance in adopting the measure, but declared he had not referred to it until every other exertion had failed.

Mr. Bagwell said, he had conversed with some monied men on the subject of a loan to government, and especially one, who was an agent to most of the absentees, and who had 16,000,000 to lend, and the principle mentioned by him as the best instrument, would be transferable debentures, at 6 per cent. with a bonus of 3 per cent.

The Chancellor of the exchequer disapproved this mode.

Mr. Vandeleur condemned the conduct of the British minister in not siding by his influence the negotiation of the loan in England for the use of Ireland.

The Chancellor of the exchequer and Mr. Pelham defended the conduct of the British minister, and impugned the failure of that negotiation in not reaching its intended extent of 500,000, to the reluctance of the governors and directors of the bank of England.

After some further conversation, the motion passed in the affirmative.

The house being refused, after some routine business, adjourned.

PORTSMOUTH

Sunday Night, Eight O'clock.

Every thing is happily settled! The Seamen are satisfied! The fleet sails immediately.

The dispatches which were brought down by Mr. Powell, in the extraordinary short period of seven hours, were instantly carried to the Port Admiral, who sent for Lord Bridport, Admirals Gardner, Pole, and Colpoys, and after consulting a long time together, about eleven they proceeded on board the Royal George, where Lord Bridport's flag had again been hoisted; a signal was immediately made for all the Captains who having gone on board the Admiral's ship, the tenor of the dispatches was made known. Every Captain then returned to his own ship, and communicated to the crews the contents of the dispatches from Windsor. The seamen unanimously declared they could give no answer till the proposals were submitted to Court of Delegates. On assembling the Court, it was found that Joyce and Glynn, two of the delegrates, were on shore. They would not proceed without them.

A boat was sent on shore, and they were brought on board in as much form as if they had been two officers. The Court of Delegates being completed, proceeded to business. The proposals were discussed, and finally agreed upon at half past six. The signal of approbation being three cheers, was first given by the Queen Charlotte, and then went through the whole fleet, every ship giving its consent.

Captain Holloway, of the Duke, first came on shore about seven o'clock, to announce the happy tidings to the thousands of anxious spectators waiting the result on the platform. All the boats from the other ships followed, and the seamen in each, on landing, declared the business happily settled. The seamen are satisfied! they have unanimously agreed to refuse their duty. By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Having taken into our consideration a paper containing several representations from the seamen of his Majesty's ships at Spithead, respecting an advance of their wages, and being desirous of granting them every request that can with any degree of reason be complied with, we have resolved to recommend it to his Majesty that an addition of Five Shillings and Sixpence per month