ney at six per cent, and give him his own time to refund it; they also give the option of purchasing off the rent, at any time they may see proper, by paying the principal of the amount.

## STATE OF IRELAND.
## IRISH PARLIAMENT.
## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Wednesday, May* 11.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

The report having been read Mr. Pelham said it would be unnecessary at present for him to trouble the house with many observations, because as a committee of the Lords were sitting on the same subject, the only step which ought now to be taken was to send the report to them. He could not however, help observing that what had now transpired must convince every man that it was not legislating which should be resorted to, to repress this daring and dark conspiracy, but to those strong measures which the executive government had already adopted, with the approbation of the house. This report justified to the fullest extent those measures—and at the same time called on the gentlemen of the house—and on a very loyal subject to strain every nerve to put down this society: Nor did he think, formidable as they might appear, that there was any reason to fear that the loyalty of the country and the force of the State, would not be fully sufficient to crush them: their numbers it was reasonable to believe, had been greatly exaggerated in these papers, as it was plain that they tried every mode to keep up the spirits of their deluded followers, as well by fallacious statements of their force, as by the expectation of foreign assistance. For his own part he believed the great body of the people were loyal—and he would be proud to exert every power he possessed in opposing this band of daring traitors; but he hoped that the publication of this report would open their eyes and shew them the danger and the crimes into which they were hastening. He hoped this report would open the eyes of other persons also, No man in the house, he was sure, would deny that parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation were fair questions for discussion, either in or out of parliament—but he was confident that when it was known that these were only made pretences for introducing confiscation, murder and a republic—they would be less zealous in urging these questions at such a time. He concluded by moving that this report be communicated to the Committee of the Lords, and that it be printed—Ordered.

Mr. Pelham, without preface brought up the report of the secret committee appointed to consider of the papers seized in Belfast, and to report their opinion thereon. This report, which consists of sixty nine folio pages, was read at full length by the clerk; we must content ourselves at this time with giving a summary of its contents.

The committee began by stating, that they considered it to be essential to a proper discharge of the duty imposed on them, not to confine their enquiries to the specific papers submitted to their consideration but to go back to examine into the principles and motives of the society of the United Irishmen at its first formation, they assert, that in consequence of this examination, they find the society, under the pretext of promoting a parliamentary reform and what they call emancipation of the Catholics, harb[illegible] design to disunite this country [illegible] Britain, to overthrow the [illegible] tion, and establish in i[illegible] form of governmen[illegible] this opinion i[illegible] written by [illegible] tive mem[illegible] Belfa[illegible] raise money in certain proportions, and to distribute it in certain ways, such as providing arms and ammunition; supplying the members who suffer for the cause by imprisonment or otherwise, with necessaries, and with the means of defence; providing for the wives and families of those who may fall in the field or any other way for the common service; they are enabled to regulate the election of military officers, and, in a word, some branch or other of this organized body is to regulate every thing which relates to the military, the financial or the judical department. With respect to the last, there is a particular provision which fixes the manner in which the tribunal shall be chosen, who, when a revolution begins, shall decide on the property and even the lives of accused individuals; and there is another provision which declares what description of suspected persons shall not be suffered to enter the ranks when the conflict shall begin. This paper contains also the oath and test which is to be taken by the private members and by the committee-men, by the secretaries, treasurers, &c. that of the privates in little more than a promise "to promote as far as in him lies a brotherhood and union among Irishmen—and that he will not through hope or fear, or any other motive, give evidence against any of his brethren, or betray any expressions which he may hear at the meeting of the society." The other papers which the committee have copied into their report, are minutes of the proceedings of sub-committees of United Irishmen; and reports on a variety of subjects. They contain in the first place accurate returns of the numbers of men who have at different periods become members of the body, specifying the precise number in the particular countries, towns, and districts; they contain also returns equally minute of the sums subscribed by each respective place, and the manner and purposes for which the money has been expended. The returns of guns, bayonets, swords, spikes, cannon, powder in barrels, and in weight, of ball cartridges, of bullets, &c. &c. are all reported with equal accuracy, and always accompanying the returns of the men and money.

By these returns it appears, that the society, within a short time, and from beginnings comparatively small, has arisen to a number truly formidable—not less at this moment than *one hundred thousand men!*—The amount of their arms, though far from being commensurate to their numbers, appears to be very considerable, and they reckon among their ordnance eight pieces of cannon and one mortar. In their money accounts are found accurate statements of their expenditures for assisting prisoners, purchasing arms, &c. and in one return it is remarkable that the officer who remits it says, "this money has been paid somewhat before the usual time, because it is expected our friends will soon arrive at Bantry," or words to that effect—and several instances occur in the papers of allusions to the expected arrival of these friends. In some papers the committee earnestly exhort their people to temperance, to sobriety, to peace, observing that the wish of government was to goad them into insurrection, by wh[illegible] hopes of the people would be d[illegible] only now, b[illegible] occ[illegible]

## By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, July 18.

By the politeness of a gentleman, who came passenger in the Franklin from Bourdeaux, arrived yesterday evening, we are in possession of Paris papers to the 23d of May—from which we have extracted the following particulars.

The late hour at which we received them, precludes the possibility of furnishing any thing more for this day; but whatever appears worthy of translation will be given tomorrow.

From a cursory perusal of the most recent they do not appear to contain any thing very interesting.

The most important event announced, is the intelligence relative to the insurrection on board the British fleet commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and destined for the East Indies. Though the Paris Editor does not appear to attach much credit to the authority on which this news is founded [letters from London]—yet we thing it *corroborates* the accounts we published last week from from Marblehead; which may now be rendered *less dubious*.

PARIS, May 16.

On the 14th inst. the Directory is said to have appointed Buonaparte (brother of the general) ambassador to Rome—and Scherer, Consul General to reside at New-York. Mr. Scherer is brother of the general of that name.

LA FAYETTE and his companions in misfortune *Bureau de Pusy*, and *Latour Maubourg, are liberated.* Buonaparte did not wait for special instructions from the Directory, but demanded and obtained their enlargement, immediately after the signature of the preliminaries with the Emperor. We are assured that La Fayette is determined to repair to Paris in the character of a prisoner, and that he means to solicit a formal trial.

May 23.

Letters have been received from London of the 15th instant, which announce, that a new insurrection has taken place in the British fleet, commanded by Lord Cornwallis and destined for India. The admiral having given orders for sailing, the crews refused to obey—he resolved on decisive measures and directed the mutineers to be fired on. This step, far from calming the insurrection, served only to exasperate the sailors, who soon obtained the entire command of several ships. They immediately arrested Lord Cornwallis and many of the superior officers, and appointed a commission of delegates from the several ships to try them—Mean while, deputations from the fleet were sent to the other ports in England to engage all the sailors in a common cause for obtaining the justice they require of government. It is unnecessary to add, that while we give publicity to these reports, we think it prudent to suspend our belief of their entire authenticity, till further accounts are recei[illegible]

by another French privateer 10th, by another; and received civility from all.

23, spoke brig Nancy, Reed, out ten days from New York to Madeira, then in lat. 37' 43. July 6th, spoke the ship London Packet, Ewie, out 45 days from Liverpool to Baltimore. 9th, spoke schr Hercules, out 4 days from Baltimore to Cayenne.

The ship Washington and sloop Sally, are arrived at Salem from this port.

The brig Eliza,——, has arrived at Charleston.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

| ARRIVED. | DAYS. |
|---|---|
| Ship Commerce ——, Havre | — |
| Franklin, Dodge, Bourdeaux, | 41 |

Ship Franklin, Capt. Dodge, left Bourdeaux, the 6th June.

Left their the following American vessels.

Brigs Betsey, Ewing, for Boston, to sail in 10 or 15 days; ——, Very for Salem, in 15 or 20 days; Leopard, Guthridge, for Boston in 8 or 10 days; Ship Liberty, Wheaton, of New York, to sail for Lisbon in a few days; Hercules, Bridges, of Boston, lying in ballast; Brig Ceres, Guthrie, of New-York, to sail for the West Indies in two days.

*Arrived there.*

May 20, Schr. Eglantine, ——, N. York.
24, Brig Phœnix, Grafton, Salem.
28, Ship Jefferson, Hooper, Boston.
30, Ship Mary Ann, ——, N. York.
Schr. Friendship, Saunders, Gloucester.
31, Brig Eagle, ——, Philadelphia,
June 3, Ship Diana, White, New-York.

The brig Sally, Foster, for Philadelphia, and brig Nancy, Webb, for Salem, sailed in company.

June 8, long. 7, W. lat. 44, N. was boarded by the English frigate Phæton, and treated politely.

June 11, Long. 17, lat. 43, boarded by a French cruiser and treated politely.

June 15, Long. 21, lat. 43, spoke the ship Ceres, Conger, from Newry, out 17 days, bound to New-York, with 50 passengers, all well.—Sailed from Newry in company with the ship Warren, Stoddard, for New-York, with 250 passengers.

June 20, long. 30, lat. 42, boarded by the Argonaut, an English 64: and treated very impolitely, but suffered to proceed after two hours detention.

June 22, long. 32, lat. 42, passed a wreck. to appearance American schooner, with yellow sides, round house, black stern and yellow mouldings: she appeared to be a new vessel, but could not discover her name, being full of water—masts and bowsprit gone by the board.

June 26, long. 43. lat 43, fell in with the English homewards bound Windward West India fleet. consisting of between 2 and 300 sail, out 35 days—was boarded by the sloop of war Swift, one of the convoy. and treated politely.

July 6, long, 59, lat. 42, spoke the brig Zephyr from Boston bound to Hamburg out 6 days, all well.

July 10, long 66, lat. 43, 39, spoke the the brig Mary, O'Brien, from Wales bound to New York, out 54 days un[illegible]


# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*
WEDNESDAY EVENING, *July* 19.


TO *DON CARLOS.*

Sir,

IT is very currently reported, that the Officers of your magnanimous master, now commanding on the territory of the United States, have recently sold and are now selling, through their agents, large quantities of prime lands, to which (being ceded to the United States) their title may well be deemed questionable, or rather unquestionably bad.

It is also reported, that this has given rise to the pretexts which have delayed the delivering up of the Posts to the officers of the United States.—That that celebrated Land-Dealer, BLOUNT, had a concern in this Speculation, and finessed, thro' his understrappers, with the British minister, in the double view of gaining money as an Indian-treaty-man, and furnishing your officers with a new pretext, which may allow further time for the disposal of the disputed lands.

If it be true that his majesty and his representatives (who are said to be interested) wink at these transactions; and really the tergiversations and prevaricating conduct of Don *Shufflejo* and the Baron de *Carry on delay*, justify the suspicion; I leave it to your excellency's good sense to decide, whether it will not be very natural for us to begin to doubt whether his majesty actually means to fulfil the stipulation by which the aforesaid lands are ceded to the United States.

These important points will not miss your excellency's notice. You have abundant opportunity to clear up the business through the medium of any of the public prints: should it be in your power, your doing it will prove immensely advantageous to the interests of your master.

A MAN.

—

Mr. FENNO,

Please to inform Mr. Bache's correspondent, that he lies under a mistake, respecting the President's *first appointment*, his first being that of "*Sands*" from which no Gold can be extracted, in place of the *Lambs* whom wolves were devouring"—that the nomination of his first born to Berlin, was no more than a removal, and not as he and his correspondents have endeavoured to impose upon the world, a new appointment—It is well known to Mr. Bache and his correspondents that Mr. Adams was appointed by President Washington last June twelvemonth, Minister Plenipotentiary to Lisbon; but as no appointment was made to fill his place at the Hague until this last March, when Mr. Murray was sent to succeed him, he was directed to remain at the Hague until his successor arrived—the successor of Washington thought proper to alter his destination to Berlin, instead of Lisbon. There is no additional rank conferred by this appointment, nor any additional emolument, and is no more Mr. Bache, than if your employers should think proper to remove you from home to France without an increase of pay or emolument.


LALLOON'S CIRCUS.