

ing the finances of the Republic, was still under discussion, and no resolution had been come to on the subject in the sitting of the 30th, the last of which we have any account.

We also received this morning Brussel's papers to the 31st ult.

In an article from Vienna of the 18th ult. we find a speech attributed to Buonaparte, in which he says that he had no objection to the Milanese forming an independent republic; but that it was their business to consider how far they could defend themselves against the house of Austria. From this conversation it was conjectured, that the Court of Vienna would recover Milan; and what added to the supposition that the Milanese were desirous of returning to the subjection of the Emperor was, that four deputies from Milan had arrived at Vienna, where they had been well received by Baron Thugut, and had on the 12th an audience with the Emperor.

The impartial European of the 28th ult. contains the following article:

"We are this moment assured, that it is reported through different Swiss Cantons, that the negotiations of peace between France and the Emperor are broken off, and that hostilities are on the point of commencing.

The Swiss, who appear to have been apprehensive that Buonaparte would march against their Cantons, have perhaps spread this report to quiet the uneasiness of the people; since they are sure that the threats of Buonaparte will be attended with no effect.

What appears to give credit to this report is, the arrival of several Piedmontese agents in Switzerland, who purchase horses at any price for the cavalry of the King of Sardinia; it is, in fact more than probable that if the war with Austria commences, this Prince will be obliged to furnish the contingent which he has undertaken by the treaty to furnish. We are, however, disposed to believe that these horses are destined for some other purpose, and that this had news will not be considered."

A letter from Duffield of the 25th ult. (contained in the Brussels paper of the 29th) states, that an order had just been received from the commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which excited general astonishment; the county of Berg is immediately to supply 500 men per day, or at the fortifications of Duffield. The city itself is to supply 250; and 300 others are arrived to second the operations of the workmen. The object of a measure so extraordinary at a moment when every appearance promises a speedy and general peace, is anxiously enquired.

The French troops are making movements, the end of which it would be difficult to divine. We are indeed assured, that gen. Le Febvre is entrusted with a private expedition; but this assurance is merely founded on conjecture.

On the other hand it is remarked that the Austrian troops are assembling in force at Hapan.

The archduke Charles is daily expected at Frankfurt, where it is said his royal highness will have a conference with general Hoche.—The duke of Wirtemberg has left Frankfurt to Stuttgart.

The keel of a new ship of 98 guns, is ordered immediately to be laid down in the king's dock-yard at Chatham, to be called the Europe. She will be constructed wholly of English oak, which has been some time collecting, and from a model on the largest scale and newest improvements of naval architecture.

Orders are gone down to the Plymouth marine barracks, from the admiralty for three of the marines lately tried for a conspiracy to murder their officers, to be shot—the fourth who was tried is to receive a thousand lashes, and to be transported to New South Wales.

The mutineers of the Inflexible now in custody, are, we hear, to be next to be tried by the court martial, on board the Neptune.

The negotiation for peace, on which the happiness of millions depends, has certainly, ere this time, commenced. Lord Malmesbury and his suite sailed on Monday afternoon from Dover; and he was expected to reach Lisle yesterday.

The Directory has given orders that the reception of the English Negotiation shall be as flattering and splendid as possible. Le fourneur arrived at Lisle on the 27th ult. and the Marquis Del Cambo and M. Cahais have also proceeded to the place of Negotiation to attend the interests of Spain—Oracle.

It is remarkable that Packer, after his sentence was read with a fort of literary mania. He requested to be supplied with the Bible, Dodson's Death, Sherlock on do. & Tillson's Sermons, amounting only to about 16s!

Tom Paine, Hamilton Rowan, and Naper Tandy are all in Paris. Surely such a combustible Troy were enough to overpower even the five Kings. It is very fortunate that they are not at Lisle to blow up the Negotiation.

The French Revolution, is it seems, making the Tour of China, and certain promoters of Turkey, according to French accounts, which gravely remark that it seems as if the end of the world is approaching. According to this philosophy, the end of the world is the beginning of that which they call Freedom, and the Republic of the people must be born only to die!

#### AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

The last accounts from Ireland are certainly of an alarming nature, in as much as they shew that the ratifications of the confederacy distinguished by the name of United Irishmen, are in reality infinitely more extensive than even the reports of the two houses of Parliament in Ireland on this subject had taught us to believe.

From these reports we were induced to think the conspiracy was confined, or nearly so, to the province of Ulster; we find now, however, that it has travelled to the other extremities of the kingdom, and gained numerous proselytes both in the south & the west.

The discovery made in the camp at Bandon, in the county of Cork, has but too

clearly established the melancholy truth, and opened a gloomy perspective to those who contemplate the political situation of affairs in Ireland.

The plan laid by the conspirators affords the greatest ground for alarm, as it was not a sudden elusion of discontent or ill will, but a cool deliberate design; every part of which denotes system, reflection, combination, and talents. In a word, every thing was conducted with so much secrecy, and every precaution which was necessary to the success of a great and dangerous enterprise, was so well taken, that had not an accomplice, either from remorse of conscience, or hope of reward, betrayed his associates and revealed the plot, the consequence must have been such as would have made humanity shudder, and perhaps have in a high degree endangered the interest of the British empire.

In the camp at Bandon were stationed his majesty's 30th regiment of foot, a battalion of militia, attached to it, and the county of Leitrim regiment of militia, making in the whole 1500 men.

At no very great distance from this camp are two others in the same county, (Cork) one of which is at Ratnoomuck. A communication was opened between the privates of the militia stationed in all here, and a regular plan of operations was digested by them, for counteracting those pursued by government in the North, for the extirpation of the principles that bound together the members of the society of United Irishmen.

The only part of the plan which has yet transpired, is this, that on the 1st day of this month, at an hour agreed upon, the men were to rise in all the three camps, put their officers to death together, with the regulars who should oppose them, and make themselves masters of all the stores, ammunition, arms and artillery. This being effected, they were to raise the standard of United Irishmen, and invite all the friends of their cause in every part of the kingdom to repair to it. The 30th regiment in particular, it is said, was marked out for destruction, on account of the steady loyalty they had displayed in seconding the measures of government for disarming and apprehending United Irishmen. We have heard, however, that the massacre was not to have been extended beyond the commissioned and non commissioned officers.

This plot, as our readers already know, was discovered by a private of the Dublin militia; and in consequence of his information, between 30 and 40 soldiers of the Bandon camp were secured, who were described as the ringleaders, or most active agents in the business, as were also some of the country people, who were represented as having been the means of communication between the different camps.

The extent of the conspiracy greatly alarmed government—it was resolved, after some deliberation that a pardon should be granted to all the conspirators who were not then in custody, on condition that they abjured the principles of United Irishmen, and took anew the oath of allegiance to his majesty.

On this occasion Gen. Dalrymple, who officially made the offer of pardon, saw whole companies advance in bodies to avail themselves of the offer; thus proclaiming, by their abjuration, that they were, or at least had been United Irishmen.

If any man thinks that the mischief is at an end, and that this new security, taken for their allegiance, is a firm pledge of their future loyalty, and of the public tranquility, he must be credulous to a most unpardonable degree—for what reliance can be placed on the oaths of men, who have already broken the most sacred and solemn engagements?—Not to say any thing of their engagements, confirmed by oath to the society of United Irishmen, they could not have entered into the conspiracy which has been so lately detected and defeated, without a deliberate breach of the oath of allegiance which they took at the time they were enlisted or embodied. Surely the repeated breaches of the most sacred obligations, cannot afford a rational ground for hope, that those who have hitherto disregarded and trampled upon oaths, will in future be religious observers of them. Those who are capable of entertaining such a hope, are not qualified for the office of statesmen.

Oaths never have been, and never will be, as binding on the multitude as self-interest. Make it the interest of men to be true to you, and you need not think of exacting an oath of fidelity from them.

This system must at last be pursued with respect to Ireland. The government of that country must undergo a very considerable change, before any reasonable hope or lasting tranquility can be entertained.—Neither England nor Ireland can afford to keep a large army constantly on foot in the latter kingdom; and if it be the pressure of military force that alone keeps down the spirit of insurrection, we may naturally expect it will rise when that pressure is withdrawn.

Away then with force; let the government be established where alone it ought to stand for the hearts and affections of the people; and should one turbulent and seditious man then presume to disturb the tranquility of the country, twenty of his neighbours would appear to secure and bring him to condign punishment.

Far as the present session of parliament is advanced in Ireland, as well as here, some steps ought to be taken before the recess, for tranquilizing that distracted kingdom; and the preliminary step should be, a change of the lord lieutenant and his advisers.

#### PARIS, July 1.

The executive directory sent a day or two ago to the minister of police, to know if it was true, that there existed clubs in different quarters of Paris. Cochin returned for answer, that he was already in the knowledge of the existence of more

than fifty, and that new ones were every day forming. They add, that the directory, after deliberating a quarter of an hour, called in the minister again, and gave him directions to redouble his vigilance, because the directory could not suffer any anarchical clubs.

Nothing could be more wise than this determination; but so vague an order must rather puzzle than enlighten the minister of police, since anarchy may be brought about in a variety of ways. The Jacobins are endeavoring to introduce it; the royalists are at work at it; and the ambitious dream of it. Each party hopes to find his account in it, although it has hitherto only proved their graves. It is almost in the essence of clubs to lead to anarchy, because every great assembly of men has a tendency to acquire dominion, and because the powers which they assume to themselves, is stolen from that which should belong to the legislative body. Clubs may for a moment assist government, but they ultimately make it pay dear for the aid which they lend it by the yoke which they impose on it.

Besides, how can the directory hinder one party from holding clubs, if it gives permission to another? We now hear of Jacobin clubs, directorial clubs, and revolutionary clubs; they will not it is true, give themselves these titles, but they will have the same tendency and the same objects in view. The only method of preventing this, is to pass, according to the spirit of the constitution, a law which shall put an end to them altogether.

It is thought that the directory, by giving Hedouville the chief command of St. Domingo, intend to give gen. Rochambeau the superintendance of the Spanish part which has been ceded to us.

Maret, the plenipotentiary, who had remained behind at Paris, set off for Lisle yesterday.

We are assured, that the majority of the directory are sensible of the necessity of agreeing with the legislative body, in order to prevent a rupture dangerous to all parties, to strengthen the cause of the sincere friends to the constitution, and to bring about a union which is at present so necessary for resistance to attacks of all factions.

The minister for foreign affairs has just published a bull of the Pope, enjoining all French priests to submit to the laws of the republic—Will the voice of his holiness be as effectual in calming the tempest as it has been in raising it?

A vessel which has put into Brest, met fifteen English ships of war in the narrow seas.

Letters from the Hague, dated on the 23d ult. mention that Mr. Adams, the resident of the United States of America there, was about to return, and that Mr. Murray was appointed to succeed him. Admiral Lucas died on the 10th, aged 50, at the time they were preparing to enter on an examination of his conduct relative to the surrender of his squadron at the Cape. Some of the Dutch journals have published the secret instructions which were given to the admiral. These are dated on the 10th of November, 1795; the admiral did not fail till the February following, yet no change was made in these instructions, although in the interval, intelligence had been received of the English having made themselves masters of the Cape.

Letters from Germany mention, that the Hessians had attempted to pass the line of demarcation, and the French had opposed it; in consequence of which, a bloody battle had taken place between the two parties.

A private letter from Milan announces the death of the Pope; and adds, that the King of Naples had sent a division of his army to penetrate into the ecclesiastical state. Buonaparte had detached a division of his army to oppose it. The little probability which there is in the latter part of the intelligence, gives us reason to entertain doubts as to the former part.

Affend Ali Affendi, the Ottoman ambassador, having completed his Quarantine, made his public entry into Marseilles on the 17th ult.—The cannons were fired on the occasion.

Letters from Milan, of the 12th ult. mention that the Definitive Treaty of Peace between Austria and France, was signed on the 31st May, at Montebello, by the Marquis di Gallo and Count Meerfeldt, on the one side, and Generals Buonaparte and Clark of the other; after which Count Meerfeldt set off for Vienna. It is thought that in consequence of an arrangement agreed on between the Plenipotentiaries, that 25,000 Austrians have left the Tyrol for Bavaria,

which it is known, has long been coveted by the House of Austria. The length of time occupied by the secret negotiations between the Cabinet of Vienna and the French government, gave rise to some uneasiness; but it is said that the Emperor is certain of being amply indemnified for the cession of the Low Countries and of Lombardy, by possessions nearer home, and which will render the House of Austria more powerful and more formidable than ever. It is in Italy that the most important affairs of Europe are conducted with secrecy; that the fate of governments is disposed of; that new republics are created and destroyed, are mingled and divided again, and their constitutions, governments, &c. determined on. It is there that the House of Austria, having taken up arms to destroy the French Republic has found means to employ its troops in effecting its ambitious designs.

We are assured that the Directory has nominated as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand Perigord, the ex-constituent; as minister of the Marine, L. Hoche, the ex-minister of the republic at the court of Berlin; and as minister of Justice, Desmuniere, the ex-constituent. It is added, that the Directory will keep Ramel as Minister of Finance.

#### GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

##### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

###### ARRIVED.

Ship Nancy, Wiggins, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Sch'r Two Brothers, Peirce, Boston 12  
Sloop Matland, Waddle, Rhode-Island 5  
Anna, Hunter, Portsmouth 12  
Arrived at the Port. DAYS.  
Brig Josephus, Wilkins, Martinico 21  
Enterprize, Langdon, Kingston 25  
A ship (name unknown) is below.

###### NEW YORK, August 26.

###### ARRIVED.

Ship Severn, Fairly, Hull, 45  
Sch'r Anna, Brown, St. Croix, 20  
Ship Charlotte, London, 63  
Ship Ohio, M'Lachlan, from this port bound for Greenock, is taken by the French.  
Ship Severn, captain Fairly, sailed from Hull the 9th of July—left there.  
Ship Apollo, ready to sail for New York, Joseph, capt. Felt, to sail soon for do.  
Harriet and Eliza, ready to sail for Baltimore.  
Brig Hannah, ships Molly and Pallas, ready to sail for Philadelphia.  
Brig Mercury, in a day or two for do.  
Two Friends, to sail in all July for do.  
Cumberland, ready to sail for do.  
Ship Charlotte left London about 17th June, Merchant was in Deal, July 9, wind S.W.  
The F-star and Belvidere were to bear out the 15th July.  
Spoke the ship Fame, of New York, from St. Ubes, belonging to Messrs. Lawrence and Van Zandt.  
The John and Mary of Boston, and the Speculator of Lynn, are taken by the Vengeur privateer, near the Husker; the two latter are retaken and arrive at Hull.  
Lloyd's List of the 17th June, mentions that the American ships the Two Friends, the Polly, the Peggy and the Crington, are taken by a French privateer and carried into Malaga.  
The Confederacy, capt. Jenks, from Canton to Hamburgh, is taken and carried into France.

*Should any further Intelligence come to hand by the Mail of to-morrow, sufficiently important to demand it, another paper will be published to-morrow evening.*

#### PHILADELPHIA,

SUNDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27.

#### BOARD of HEALTH.

Report from the City Hospital, August 27, 1797.

Admitted—four.

Died—two.

Discharged—three.

Five new cases of contagion reported by two Doctors—No others reported.

The ship Favorite, capt. Thompson, from Hamburgh, has just arrived. She left Hamburgh the FIFTEENTH of July. Captain T. has come up to town; but we have not been able to learn what intelligence he has brought.

If our Hamburgh Correspondent has not been unusually remiss, we shall be able, shortly, to lay before our readers some late and important information, from this AUTHENTIC source.

#### DOCTOR HUNT,

Presents his respects to the citizens of Philadelphia, and the public, and informs them, that he will be happy to receive their commands as a PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and MAN-MIDWIFE.  
Please to call at No. 6, Queen-Street, between Front and Water-Street.  
July 27.

The following is a correct list of interments from noon yesterday to noon this day, obtained from the Ministers and Sextons, Christ Church.

- None.
- St. Peter's.
- 1 Crown person.
- St. Paul's.
- 2 Crown persons.
- Swedes.
- None.
- First Presbyterian.
- None.
- Second Presbyterian.
- None.
- Third Presbyterian.
- 1 Crown person.
- Scotch Presbyterian.
- There have been no deaths in this congregation for the last five weeks.
- Seceders.
- We were not able to obtain a list of the burials in this ground.
- St. Mary's Chapel.
- 1 Crown person.
- Trinity Church.
- None.
- Friend's Burial Ground.
- 2 Crown persons.
- Free Quakers.
- 1 Child.
- Universalists.
- None.
- German Lutheran.
- 2 Children.
- German Calvinists.
- None.
- Moravians.
- None.
- Baptists.
- None.
- Methodists.
- None.
- Jews.
- None.
- Potter's Field.
- 3 Children.
- City Hospital.
- 1 Crown person.
- 14 Total for the last 24 hours.

N. B. The Swedish corporation grants interment to strangers more extensively than several other congregations; and as many are brought from distant parts of the city and suburbs, the number of burials generally has the appearance of greater mortality than what is really in their own congregation.  
August 26.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 12.  
On Wednesday last a public dinner was given by the inhabitants of Fayetteville, to the honorable William Barry Grove, the representative in congress, from Fayetteville district, at colonel Dekeyser's hotel, and the following address delivered:

To the honorable WILLIAM B. GROVE:

SIR,  
THE inhabitants of Fayetteville at all times experience much pleasure on your return amongst them, after the discharge of your duties as their representative: In that discharge we have been ever ready to express our approbation by the most unequivocal marks of our regard for your public and private character.

We are sensible, sir, that with us you must have strongly experienced the most painful sensations on the momentous questions lately agitated in congress; but in cases of such doubt and difficulty, you were left to the independent exercise of your own judgment; your use of which, has in every instance heightened our confidence.

With that deference we ought to pay in matters of politics, to the opinion of others our fellow-citizens—be assured, sir, we record with those represented by you, at the late session of congress.

To which Mr. Grove replied:  
Accept, friends and fellow-citizens, the sincere thanks of a heart glowing with gratitude, for this new evidence of your friendly attachment and regard.

Your approbation of my conduct in congress, gives me reasonable hope, that that conduct is not displeasing to my constituents in general.

With you I have indeed felt painful anxieties on some of the momentous subjects lately agitated in congress; on my part those sensations were increased, from the reflection that I was responsible to my country and constituents for all my public acts, and to exercise my judgment for the public good, has ever been the object of my earnest wish.—To merit the continuance of your confidence and regard, will be my greatest reward; and in every situation it is my desire to avoid becoming the tool of party, the promoter of faction, or the friend of anarchy.

W. B. GROVE.  
After dinner the following toasts were drank:  
1. The United States.  
2. General Washington.  
3. The President of the United States.  
4. The state of North-Carolina.  
5. The Executive of the state.  
6. The memory of those heroes who fell in defence of our liberties.

7. Our commissioners to the French republic—success to their embassy.  
8. The American revolution of 1776—may all revolutions like it, originate in necessity, be conducted with ardor, and terminate in liberty and peace.

9. American independence—may it never be shaken by foreign influence.  
10. Sharp measures to Blount traitors.  
11. The Marquis La Fayette.  
12. Patriotism without party.  
13. Judge Iredell—may the scales and the sword of justice, never be influenced by a Cabal.  
14. The agriculture and commerce of the United States.  
15. The freedom of the Press—may it never be disgraced by licentiousness.  
16. The American Fair.  
The day passed much to the satisfaction of every person present.