Many people believe in the prospect of a general peace, on account of the exhausted flate of the nations at war. But this reason is not decisive—France has been three years exhausted, but she carries on war by and will not be driven by poverty to make thruck with the abfurdity of thus proceeding against an officer for the common events of gal, and the Hans Towns, remains untouched, war, formally promifed to procure if and the peace. There is a suntouched, we can hardly expect peace. There is a suntouched, the process of the peace of the procure if and the peace of the common events of the proposed Constant. gal, and the Hans Towns, remains untouched, we can hardly expect peace. There is no difficulty in finding pretexts to plunder those nations and states. The process for a "republican" army, is the most simple imagina.

The accusation brought forward by the publican" army, is the most simple imagina-ble. It is only to march a body of troops thro' the country—fay Spain and Portugal—make some oppressive demands on the people, or insult the priests, who are called fanatics—thus provoking the people to acts of violence. These acts of violence will then ferve as pretects to threaten the nation or flate with "terrible vengeance," unless they purchase pardon with heavy payments of money - and the poor dogs must submit. It is all a joke to fay France cannot carry on war; the truth is, she cannot carry on peace.

As to Austria, the government is poor; but the emperor has yet immense resources in the pride, the wealth, the spirit, and attachment of his Hungarian subjects; and it is against the character of the house of Auftria, and the principles of human nature, to suppose that proud imperial family will fueeumb tamely to the facrifices demanded by the French. While any chance presents itfelf to the emperor, of a change in the cabinets of Europe, which shall enable him to the figning of preliminaries merely as an expeditional that it has not a free course that the shall enable him to who, having been my prisoners in England, would, I make no doubt, assorbed that I have, in my turn, need of them) the ent to gain time and avail himself of negoci-

Great-Britain is mortgaged to pay the interest of a gigantic debt; and while she is staggering under the load, she is incapable of exerting her natural strength, But once disencumbered from that, Great-Britain has refources to cope with half Europe in the

maintenance of fleets and armies.

As to the United States, it is not improbable that an accommodation of differences may take place with France: not on account of any attachment to our interest or form of government, but because it may happen that the French councils may be convinced, it is their interest not to drive us into hostilities. If they wish to retain the jurisdiction and the trade of their colonies in the West-Indies, or with their allies, to keep the Floridas and Louisiana, they will not by prolonging a secret, which deprives him permit a rupture between the two countries; of all counsel, and of every means of defence. I respect too much the demarcation and our power.

John Bork, the fugitive Irishman who formerly published a paper in Boston and has written plays for the amusement of the inhabitants of the United States, has addressed a letter to Harrison G. Otis, Esq. abusing him for calling the cargoes of emigrants from Ireland, "hordes of wild Irishmen."-The letter is in the usual ranting ftile of modern liberty boys, who talk much more about government than they underand. But we not with a view to expose the arrogance of the writer, who infimuates that the writers in facan hardly fpell," and that many "fchool boys in Ireland are capable of teaching our legislators the principles of government." This reminds us of some young men from

that country, who, with a common school education, came to America just after the peace of 1783, to fet up schools and teach the Americans English. They really supposed, before they arrived, that Americans in general could not speak the English lan-

Burk however, in his letter to Mr. Otis, gives us some consolation. He says if there should be a revolution in Ireland it will put a flop to all emigrations to this country. If this is true, all we can fay is, that we hope in mercy there will speedily be a revolution.

There are many excellent citizens from Ireland, who have entered into bufiness in the United States; and the Irish people of breeding are remarkable for generofity, hof-pitality, bravery, and other virtues. But whether Mr. Otis was correct in his expreffion or not, his ideas of the mass of people brought from Ireland are just. The most of them are from the debased and corrupted part of the Irish nation, and are a nuisance Min. to this country.

PARIS, June 24. Sir Sidney Smith to General Pichegru, Prefident of the Council of Five Hundred.

When I learned from my prison that Pigru is elected President of one of the Councils, and Barbe Marbois of the other I rejoice—because this homage paid to virtue, to, to probity, and to talents, affords me a hope that moderation and humanity will reign in France, and establish harmony between our two nations, formed to esteem each

I recollect that the non-execution of the decree of death passed against the English prisoners of war, was partly due to your firmness and humanity. You have prevented this blot of barbarism from being fixed on

your nation. I am a prisoner of war-I did not furrender my arms till after an obstinate resistance, and till honour commanded me to do fo: perfons have pretended to avil about the weakness of my detachment, which dared to measure its strength during three quarters of an hoer with those that surrounded us.

I have been imprisoned as a criminal, and I j have suffered all the rigours of a solitary con-finement during thirteen months. I have made repeated applications to the minister of washing the solitary con-dy. Pavia and Como are said to be the cenmarine, having been taken at sea; to which ters of this fermentation. Buonaparte has however, he has never deigned to give me proposed to the general administration of any answer. I sent a description of my situation to the Executive Directory, with guards. This, he says, will be the point of out any effect.—At the expiration of the first feven months of my detention, the minister of justice fent a justice of the peace to mies will turn pale with affright. me, who interrogated me on a vague charge of having done something contrary to the law of nations. The justice of the peace tary general to the commission appointed to clearly convinced that the government had treat with the English Ambassador, set out justice of the peace was, that I was the enemy of the republic-You know, General, that with military men, the word enemy has merely a technical fignification, without expressing the least character of hatred—You it is certain it will not be long first. All will readily admit the principle, the result of the troops are to be embarked by the 7th which is, that I onght not to be perfecuted of this month, and they are said to amount for the injury I have been enabled to do, whilft I carried arms against you.

I trust the council will not be offended, if I do not address myself to them in the lanwar; the truth is, the cannot carry on peace. She lives and thrives by war—peace may be to my English education, to respect power her ruin. injury it may wish to do me, I thing it neceffary to flate my exact fituation—Belides it would be an infult to the council to folicit its justice and humanity as a favour, by appearing to entertain a doubt of its earnest defire to manifest both! No; notwithstanding every thing I have suffered, I have not the least doubt of French generosity—I only complain that it has not a free course

that I have, in my turn, need of them) the fame confolations that I offered them. I ations to strengthen his own power and am fearful that this example of rigour will get into usage between the two nations, by Great-Britain is mortgaged to pay the inthing in my power to prevent it, in order that the base passions may not take place of those of a nobler nature, by which the military of every country ought to be animated. You will find, by the annexed papers, that the exchange of prifoners, has been delayed eight months by the refusal to set at liberty Thus, when I speak to you of my own misfortunes, I bring to your recollection those of ten thousand Frenchmen. It is rather your influence that I alk, than any act of you as a body, unless, indeed, you will decide the questions, whether the minister of justice has the right to make a stranger suffer under laws of which he is ignorant, and of powers, not to acknowledge, that as a prisoner of war, I am entirely at the disposition of the executive government; but it is doubtless occupied too much with affairs of importance, to attend an individual.

I beg you citizen Prefident, to be con-vinced of my veneration for the august character of a representative of the French people, and to accept this testimony of my efeem for you personally.

Your Prisoner, W. SIDNEY SMITH. (Signed)

LONDON, July 8.
All the King's ships in the river, equipped for service are ordered to drop down to the Nore: they are supposed to be stationed as an immediate reinforcement to Admi-

ral Duncan, the Agincourt, Lancaster and Lion, are expected to fail this day. Dispatches were on Saturday sent off to Lord St. Vincent's, that the homeward bound Manilla Fleet was thortly expected in the Spanish ports, of which circumstance government had been duly apprifed, by the papers found on board the Spanish polacre, captured by the Serpent sloop of war, and fent into Portsmouth.

A large Portuguese ship from the Brazils, has been retaken by the Dover armed transport, valued at 100,000l.

Paris Journals of the 11th and 12th inft. ere received in town yesterday afternoon, which were brought to Dover in a flag of truce, having on board the M. Spinola, Ambaffador from the republic of Genoa to our court. The most material article contained in these papers. is an edict lately issued by the king of Prussia, on the subject of the recent proceedings of his Imperial Majesty, from the general tenor of which, the greatest apprehensions are entertained on the continent, that the same of war will soon be kindled between those two monarchs.

The only mention made of Lord Malmefoury's embaffy is, that his Lordship had his first interview of business with the French commissioners on the 8th inft.

The fituation of those departments which are infested with emigrant conspirators con-tinues to occupy the attention of the legifature. The capital remains in a state of

the utmost tranquility.

We have received the Paris papers to the 24th and 25th ult. These papers contain some very spirited observations of Dumolard in the council of five hundred on the revolutionary manifestoes of General Buonaparte, in respect to Venice and Genoa; and the conduct of the Directory has been denounced, for having assumed the right of making war and peace; and for concluding alliances without the concurrence of the legislative body, or even any communication made to it. An important fact is mentioned in the Redacteur of the 24th ult. "that the emperor had deferred the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, until the Congrele, flipulated in the first articles of the late preliminaries of peace, is held,"

It is confessed, in the Paris papers, that a

Strong hopes of peace are entertained by negociation. The proposed Congress will not take place until after the figning of the France; at least such is the affertion of those writers who are confidered to stand highest in the confidence of the Executive

A letter from the Hague of the 4th fays, that the Texel fleet has not yet failed, There is at this moment a fleet of English ships, composed of ten fail of the line, be-fore the Texel; it is thought that the Dutch fleet will confitt of 22 fail of the line, and in all 100 vessels will give battle to the English. These Dutch ships are supplied with great plenty of ammunition, 30,000 muskets have been embarked on board them, and the crews are in good orthe Elbe and the Wezer. The whole of the 3d battalion of the 2d demi-brigade of grenadiers has been broken, for having opposed the embarkation.

On Sunday last lord Malmesbury deliveron Sunday last ford Malmelbury delivered to M. Letourneur the project of our court, as the basis of the negotiation. In this note Great Britain consents to restore all the conquests made from France, but excepts those of the allies. A very long, and naturally, a very interesting conference ensued on the general interests of both countries, in the course of which M. Letourneur remarked on the great balance of trade which would remain in the hands of the English, were she to keep possession of all the conquests made from her other enemies. M. Letourneur, at the close of the conference, faid he was not authorized to give any answer to these propositions, but would forward them to the executive directory. On which lord Malmesbury remarked, that he wished to be understood that they were points which might be modified by further discussion.

BERLIN, July 1. It appears that a confiderable mifunderflanding prevails, between our court and that of Vienna. A proclamation has been published here in the name of government, which may ferve as some explanation of the extraordinary armaments of the Emperor, and of those who are engaged in it.

Frederic William, by the grace of God, king of Prussia, Sc.

According to information which we have

received the Aulic Council has, without having heard us, caused certain orders to be fued by which, on the demand of one party entirely in favor of the complainants, they have attempted to decide respecting us and our rights, and to detach our subjects from the obligations which they have contracted with us, and they have even

formally summoned persons of the Equestrian order to consider us no longer their sovereign.

The orders by printing and circulating which it has been attempted to mislead our

ift. A mandate of the Aulic Council of the 17th March, 1797, on the subject of the reassertion of the claims to the sovereignty of Brandenburgh over the Bishoprick of

2d. A conclusum of the Aulic Council of the 23d of March, concerning the preten-fions of foverereignty, of Brandenburgh over the Equestrian order in Franconia.

3d. A do. of the 8th April, &c. against the Imperial city of Weissemburg.
4th. A do. of the 5th March, &c. against the Elector of Cologne, as Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

5th. A do. of the 9th May, against the

city of Nuremburg.

As according to the laws of the empire, we cannot look upon the above orders as valid or obligatory in law, but on the con-trary ought to confider them as actual entrenchments on our fovereign rights, and fingularly vexatious, we do in consequence feriously and graciously admonish by these presents, such of the equestrian order as formerly belonged to the cantons of the questrian orders of the empire, as well as all other inhabitants refident within the dominion, of lords belonging to the equestrian order, or of neighbouring princes imperial cities, or other foreign proprietors, not to fuffer themselves to be led away in any particular from their duties as subjects. We assure them that it is not our intention to restrain or to attack the allegiance which they owe to their lords, and we promife to protect them with energy against every one; at the same time we inform them that all those who may be tempted to withdraw themselves from their duty as subjects toward us, will be proceeded against according to law, in the most rigorous manner, and without distinction of persons.

Given at Berlin, June 24, 1797.
(L. S.) Prederick William.
Frukenstein. Sevensleben. Hardenberg. Haugwitz,

By this day's Mail.

LATE Foreign Intelligence! Received by the Factor, Captain Kemp, from Falmouth.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

LONDON, July 21.

KINGS SPEECH.

House of Lords, July 20.
At a quarter before four o'clock, his majesty being feated on the Throne, with his crown and robes of state, gave the royal assent to the bills

upon table.

The house of commons being ordered to attend, presented themselves with their speaker at their head, who addressed his majesty in a short speech. He recapitulated briefly the leading measures adopted by the house in the course of the session—the provisions made for the internal security, as well as against external crimes. The public necessities, he said, had induced them to grant supplies to an extraordinary a-The public necessities, he said, had induced them to grant supplies to an extraordinary amount, but they had been careful to make their provisions in such a manner as to render them as liftle burthensome as possible to the people. He concluded with observing, that however painful the duty of voting such large sum they had the consolition to think that they would be expended with the stricted economy.

His majesty then delivered the following most tracious speech to both houses of Parliament.

gracious speech to both houses of Parliament.

My lords and gentlemen,

I cannot put an end to this session of Parliament without returning you my most fincere and cordial thanks for the assiduity and zeal

and cordial thanks for the affiduity and zeal with which you have applied your elives to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wildom and firmnels which you have manifested in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide. I must particularly express the just sense I enertain of the salutary and established provisions which you made for strengthening the means of national desence, and the measures adopted for obviating the inconveniencies which were to be apprehended to ensue from the temporary suspension of payments in eash by the bank—as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect, with which you assorted me your affistance and support in supercling the daring and treasonable mutiny which broke out in a part of my sleet, and in counteracting so dangerous and perfleet, and in counteracting to dangerous and per-

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that fince the accession of the present Emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in such a manner as will. I doubt not, materially conduce

Gentlemen of the house of commons, I must return you my particular thanks for the liberal and extensive provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the pub-lic fervice; and, while I lament the necessity which encreased them to so large an amount; it s a confolation to me to observe the attenti you employed in distributing the heavy burdens which they occasioned, in such a manner as to render their pressure as little severe as possible

render their preflure as little levere as pollible to my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

The iffue of the important negociation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain. But whatever may be the event, nothing will have been wanting, on my part to bring it to a fuecefisful termination on fuch conditions as may be confittent with the fecurity, honour, and effent all interests of my dominions. In the mean time, nothing can so much tend to forward the attainment of peace as the continuance of that zeal. ment of peace as the continuance of that zeal, exertion and public spirit, of which my subjects have given such conspicuous and honorable proofs, and of which the perseverance and firmness of parliament has afforded them to striking

sth day of October next.

Should peace, an event fo ardently wished for by all descriptions of men, he attained, the public mind ought to be prepared for the resitu-tion of the ships taken at Toulon by lord Hood Our ministers have certainly come to that determination; and we corroborate our affertion by the following fact: That one of the commissioners of the Transport Board, after a residence of some days at Portsmouth, whither he had been fent to make a forvey, presented within hese very few days, to the Toulonese, who arived in the Toulon ships, an estimate of the va-ue of those captured by lord Hood, to be transmitted to the French Directory, preparatory to a final adjustment of all differences between the

A new writ was moved yesterday in the com-mons for lord Mornington, who 2 s s out to In-dia as governor of Madrass.

Another writ was moved for Mr. Anstruther,

ho goes out at the same time as chief justice of

Saturday evening, after attending their paramentary duty, the lord chancellor, duke of Portland, and some other peers, and also the speaker of the house of commons, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas and some other members, set off for Beaconsfield, to attend the funeral of the ate E. Burke, efq. which took place that

Monday Mr. Dressings, the messenger, arrived at Dover in an open boat from Calais, and reached town at a very late hour on Monday night, with dispatches from lord Malmef-bury. These dispatches are said to be of the greatest importance. In all probability they contain the proposals mede by the directory as the basis of a pacification. The particulars of the intelligence cannot be known, but report states it generally to be of a favourable nature.

A letter from a gentleman at Lisse, dated

July 14. received in a very respectable quarter in town states, "I arrived here but yesterday norning, and I have not yet the means of entering intimately into the train of the negocia-tion, I rejoice however to inform you that persons the most particularly connected with the commission, speak in sanguine and consideraterms of the issue of the conferences." Indeed, the general idea is, that the negociation is likely o have a favorable termination. The pacific to have a favorable termination. The pacific fentiments and the long diplomatic experience of the new French director, Barthelemy, cannot fail to have confiderable weight with his colleagues. The public opinion in France is strongly in savor of peace, and the same wishes for that desirable event prevail in this country. When these dispositions seeingly exist, it is an easy progress of the mind to discover, that the

true interests of both countries in this case cor-

The French declare that if we will not only give up our navy and our bank, they will make us as free as Venice itself!
Thomas Muir has lately written a letter to

Thomas Muir has lately written a letter to the French directory from Cadiz, where he is stil detained by the wounds he received in the engagement that took place between the Spa-nish frigate, on board of which he was, and an English ship. He has lost an eye, and one side of his face is totally dissigned. In other respects he is totally out of danger, and will soon set out for Paris. From a speech of veneral Buonaparte, pub-

From a speech of general Buonaparte, published at Milan, it now appears certain, that the Cispadane and Traspadane republics are to be united into one political body, of which Modena, Reggio, Ferrara, Bologna, Romagna, and probably Brefcia, are to form constituent

Accounts from Mentz, inferted in the Hamburgh Gazette, state, that the French troops who were preparing to quit Midda, have been ordered by the directory to resume their for-

mer position.

The celebrated and once so wealthy bank of Venice has stopped payment, in consequence of the revolutionary transactions, which overturned the antient Venetian government.

Wednesday advices were receized from ad-

Wednesday advises were reseized from admiral Duncan, dated off the Texel on Saturday last. By the cutter which brought them, we have the following letter from an officer on board the fleet—

Off the Texel, July 15, 1797.

"We are fill stationed off here, about five leagues distant from the enemy's sleet, which, according to the observations of an officer who was sent in last Wednesday with a flag of truce, consists of the following force—

5 ships of 74 guns.

8—64

frigates

"Part of our force is about to return into port, and only waits for the reinforcements to arrive from England, which are daily expected. The ships that are going home are the Prince of 98 guns, Formidable 98, Sans Pareil 80, Cafar 80, and Triumph 74. They are to be relieved by five other men of war of nearly finilar force. Our whole fleet confils of nine sail of the line and two frigates : and though so far inferior in metal to the enemy, we should rejoice at an opportunity to give them battle."

The Paris journals to the 19th and 19th inft. state, that the executive directory have made the following changes in the ministry, viz. Cochon, minister of police; Truguet, of the marine; Benzech, of the interior; Petiet, of war; and Charles Lacroix, of foreign affairs, were difmiffed, and replaced the first by Laroch, the second by Pleville, the third by François de Neufchateau, the fourth by general Ploche, and the fifth by Talleyrand Perigord, Merlin, minister of justice, and Ramel, of the finances, remain in office. Barthelemy and Carnot are faid to have opposed this arrangement. Charles Lacroix is to be sent to Liste to

replace Pleville Pelet. Lenour and Talley-rand Perigord were fworn in their new offi-

ees on the morning of the 18th.

The executive directory have written a letter to Buonaparte, dated 15th Meffidor,

to the following purport:
The executive directory thinks, citizen an example.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said—

My lord and gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the consequently.

The executive directory thinks, citizen general, that it is due to the important fervices which you have rendered, to manifest to you their satisfaction. It consequently proves of the conduct, both political and military, which you have adopted, especially with regard to Venice and Genoa.

(Signed) CARNOT, President. LEGARDE, Sec. Gen. An Hamburgh mail arrived on Friday. The advices from Vienna state, that the king of Prussia appears determined to en-force his claims upon certain possessions in Franconia by dint of arms, and, consequenty to fet at defiance the authority of the auic council. On the 6th inft. a ftrong body of his troops took possession of the fort, and immediately disarmed the soldiers whom they found in the barracks.

The new government of Genoa is fully established, and citizen president Goge now wears a blue and white scars.

July 25. We have again to notice the non-arrival of any intelligence from France. Ministers were for the whole of yesterday in hourly expectation of receiving a dispatch from lord Malmesbury; but no messenger had reached

town when this paper went to press.

The Russian cabinet has ordered its minifters at foreign courts to make fix declarations respecting the unhappy Poland, and one of which contains the following article :

" If from motives of hatred, on account of this treaty of partition and its refults, one of the three high contracting parties should be attacked by any foreign power, the two all their might and power against such at-

The form of organization for the Venetian Terra Firma, which Buonaparte has published, is of the following tenor:

Ift. The Brescian is to extend as far as 2d. The Veronese is to begin at the Min-

cio, and to include the country at Bologna.
3d. The Vicentin and Baffano, with its territory, is to form a department by itself.

4th. The Padatan, the polefine of Rovigo and Adria, as far as the Po, not including what belongs to the Farrarolo, is to form one fingle department.

5th. The countries of Feltro, Cadore, and Bellano, are also to form a fingle de-

6th. The country of Treviso, excepting the district of Mostre, is to form a single department with that of Colla.

7th. The Frioul, including Montfalcone, is to form the last department. 8th. Each department is to be governed