

About seven o'clock in the evening, the Duke de Sicignano, who arrived in this country about two months since, being appointed to succeed the Prince Castelcicala, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Naples, put an end to his existence, by placing a horse pistol to his temple, and blowing his brains out. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, but the surgeons arrived only just in time to see him expire.

As soon as the event became known, the Prince Castelcicala, and some other foreign noblemen, went to Grenier's to view the body, and the Prince took charge of his effects. On Saturday morning, Mr. Burgess, one of his Majesty's under Secretaries of State, at the request of Lord Grenville, went to the Hotel to make the necessary enquiries concerning the suicide, and to give orders for the removal of the corpse, and the interment. Mr. Burgess was at Grenier's near three hours, and was extremely attentive and minute in the investigation of the business. The Court of Naples may be assured that every respect has been paid to this unfortunate Nobleman that circumstances could allow.

The Duke de Sicignano was a young Nobleman of one of the first families in Italy, of very amiable manners, and much beloved by those who knew him.

The Count de Merce d'Argenteau is appointed by the Emperor to remain near the Prince de Cobourg, who is to consult him on all matters of a civil nature. He is particularly charged with the correspondence department of the armies, to receive all propositions that may be made on the part of France, from whom he holds a commission of Minister Plenipotentiary.

This appointment of the Count de Merce has probably given rise to the report of the Prince de Cobourg being about to resign. At all events it appears evident that the Emperor rather chooses to depend on the General's sword, than on his head.

The present situation of affairs will not admit at this moment, perhaps, of an effectual opposition to the aggrandizement of the Muscovite Empire; but as every state in Europe is interested in proscribing bounds to the power of Russia, we have the stronger reason to lament, that it has been suffered to unite the several provinces of Poland to its already too extensive territories; because this accession of dominion must inevitably create well founded jealousies, and lay the ground work of future hostilities:—and a war in perspective is certainly no pleasant object to contemplate.

EMIGRANT ARMY OF CONDE.

Auberloestaden, near Spire, May 16.

"We are encamped to the left of the Austrians, at the distance of a league and a half from Landau, our advanced guard being stationed in the French villages. The Imperialists are a quarter of a league distant from our line, and there are frequent attacks, in which the patriots are always beaten, between the advance posts. Yesterday we had a little affair of this kind, which was attended on the side of the French by the loss of thirty dead on the field, and eight prisoners. It is very singular, that on this occasion, the Imperialists had not one man either killed or wounded. The Tyrolean Chasseurs and the legion of Mirabeau frequently meet the patriots, who, at whatever distance they may perceive the enemy, constantly run off full speed.

"Deserters in considerable numbers come in daily, and among them many of the regular cavalry and horse Chasseurs. It strikes me, that when it shall come to be known to the French troops in the camp at Wissembourg, where the Prince of Conde has stationed himself, the deserters will flock in, in still greater numbers. I do not, however, think we shall make any greater progress till the fall of Mentz.

"Our army becomes very numerous, and fresh Emigrants reach us daily. Our sufferings during the

winter have been very great; and the infantry have felt it the more especially, because in the expectation of re-entering France in the course of last year, they disposed of the greater part of their effects.

"When the Imperial General Wurmler lately passed our first line in review, he perceived several Frenchmen in a very deplorable plight: his eyes were bedewed with tears, and, turning to the Austrian officers who accompanied him, he exclaimed, "Sirs, these are gentlemen."

"Our division of cavalry is more than four hundred strong. Of these, two-thirds are either old officers or gentlemen, the other third consists of emigrated French cavalry. We have a standard to each division; each of us carries a crape on his sword; and on the right arm a white crape trimmed with black, having on the knot an escutcheon with three *flours-de-lys*."

An adjutant general from the army of the north, with a pair of colours taken from the enemy, announced in the national convention, May 25, that on the 24th, in the morning, the division under the command of general Lamarlier had attacked the Dutch army near Menin, in three points. The enemy lost all their posts, 3 pieces of cannon, 7 waggons of ammunition and provisions, 500 men killed, 300 taken prisoners, among whom are 28 officers, and one of superior rank. The military chest was taken, as well as much property; and such was the rapidity of the flight, the French were obliged to carry into Lille 22 waggon loads of wounded left by the enemy on the field of battle. A grenadier, named Groflambert, took the colours."

BRISTOL, May 25.

Mr. Burke, our Recorder, in his admirable charge delivered to the Grand Jury at the opening of the late Gaol Delivery for this City, speaking of the intolerant and persecuting spirit with which the Clergy of France have been pursued, says, that "Tests, Declarations, and Oaths which were multiplied, varied, and imposed upon them, being conscientiously refused, thousands of them were murdered, and the remainder, first hunted like wild beasts through all parts of France, were by one sweeping Decree, banished forever from their country! That thus, Atheism, is little short of being established in that kingdom, there is not at this day (speaking, he says, from undoubted information) one place open for religious worship of any kind or description, in the vast Metropolis of that infatuated country!"

AMERICA.

NASSAU, (N.P.) July 9.

The Spanish governor of St. Domingo has issued a Proclamation, notifying, that "His Catholic Majesty, willing to heap benefits and favours upon such Frenchmen, as conduct themselves with honor, under the present circumstances, remain attached to their lawful sovereign, and are ready to defend the good cause: his governor assures all such in the name of the king, that they will be received under the protection, and shall enjoy those privileges and exemptions, which their respective characters and circumstances require: While others, who, by a contrary conduct, acquiesce in the perfidious views of the king's enemies, will be regarded, as they are every where, with horror, and without discrimination, as the most dangerous enemies.

BASSEYERRE, July 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent, July 1.

"You know we had an account of general Bruce, and the troops leaving Martinique. It seems he was assured by many of the principal inhabitants, that if he would only remain on the island, though inactive, there was a prospect of a surrender. The fleet and army are now at Barbadoes. On the General's going there, the boats crew

were so exasperated at him, as to threaten to throw him overboard, and the people of the island treated him with great insult—this is as the story goes.

"Many thousands of the royalists have quitted the island in the most distressed situation, and numbers of the most opulent are reduced so low as to partake of the contributions made for them with thankfulness. We have about two thousand here, and tis said there are immense numbers at Grenada, and Trinidad, and a much greater number at Dominica—they say 10,000. They were so crowded on board the Calypso, Malveaux's ship now here, that numbers were suffocated, and she had near been lost, occasioned by the crowd on deck being so great the sailors could not work the ship; many perished by the side of the ship, she being so full that it was impossible to take in any more. Small vessels are arriving every day as full as they can stand on deck."

BARBADOES.

By his Excellency the Governor, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the planters, merchants and other inhabitants of this island, that there is at present a great scarcity of lumber, provisions, and other articles of life; and that from the number of French public and private ships of war now cruising upon the coasts of the United States of America, there is very little probability of this colony being supplied by British vessels. I do therefore by and with the advice and consent of his majesty's council, and by special authority reposed in me for the benefit of his majesty's subjects of my government, hereby issue this my proclamation, to permit and allow the following articles of flour, bread, rice, wheat or grain of any sort, horses, horned cattle or live stock of any kind, to be imported into and sold in this island, for 12 months from the date hereof, or during the present war, from the said United States of America, or from any islands or colony in these seas belonging to any European power or state not actually at war with Great-Britain, in all ships and vessels belonging to the said United States of America, or to any of the aforesaid West India colonies. And all officers whomsoever, civil or military, within this government are hereby enjoined and required to pay due obedience to this my proclamation.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Pilgrim, this 26th day of June, 1793, and in the 33d year of his majesty's reign.

D. PARRY.

By His Excellency's Command,

VALENTINE JONES.

God save the King.

NEWPORT, July 30.

GENEROUS ACTION.

EIGHT Inhabitants (victims of the unhappy event which occasioned the destruction of the town of Cape-Francois) were obliged to fly from their houses, and retired the 21st of June ult. on board the brig Jason, of Middletown, Connecticut, Capt. Moses Tyron, who generously gave them shelter, and offered to carry them to New London, free from all expenses. Agreeably to his orders, the 28th following, he arrived at Turk's-Islands, after sunset—before the brig came to, she was boarded by the boat of the privateer sloop Betsey & Polly, of St. Vincents, Capt. Wells.—Col. Alexander Murray, Governor of those islands, who had been informed of their disastrous situation, immediately repaired on board, and by all means endeavored to dispel their fears. Capt. Tryon acquainted him with their misfortunes, and that ten negroes and a few trunks of linen wares, which were on board, were the remainder of their fortunes. The next morning, in presence of the Colonel, and the Captain and officers of the sloop, the brig was searched by the crew of the privateer, who after acknowledging the sincerity of Capt. Tryon's declaration, retired, manifesting that concern which

is usual with all tender-hearted mortals on such an occasion.

The worthy son of Lord Dunmore did not withhold his favours, but offered his assistance to those unfortunate sufferers, who were entertained by the inhabitants of Turk's Island, while they remained there.

Our gratitude, generous Man! is an acknowledgment due to your character—May your example, admired by all nations, induce imitators.

ESTANAN & ARNAUD.

July, 26, 1793.

NEW YORK, August 7.

At a meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, legally convened on the 6th day of August, 1793, the Chamber proceeded to consider the report of their Committee appointed at a previous meeting to frame resolutions expressive of the sense of this Corporation upon the conduct which it is their duty and interest to observe, in respect to the powers at war, when the following were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That a strict observance of existing treaties, and of neutrality enjoined by the President's Proclamation, is, in our opinion, among the first duties which we owe to ourselves, and to the mild government adopted by our country.

2d. Resolved, That in our opinion it is contrary to the tenor of those treaties, and the laws of the land, to engage on board of any Letter of Marque or privateer, or to assist in arming or fitting out vessels to cruise against any of the powers at war; and that it is the duty of all good citizens, to unite their efforts to bring offenders in these respects to conviction and punishment.

3d. Resolved, That the Proclamation of the President of the United States; declaring their neutrality towards the powers at war, was in our opinion a measure wisely calculated to promote the interests and preserve the tranquility of our country; and that we consider the same as a new proof of that watchful regard for the honor and prosperity of the nation, which has uniformly distinguished the administration of our first magistrate.

4th. Resolved, That the President of the United States is the only organ thro' which the national will can be made known to foreign powers; and that any attempt of said powers, or their ministers, to communicate with this country, upon national objects other ways than thro' him, is an indignity to our constitution, an offence to the nation, and ought to excite the apprehension and displeasure of all good and orderly citizens.

By order of the Corporation,
JOHN BROOME, President.
A true extract from the minutes,
WM. LAIGHT, Sec'y.

The following subscription list will early in this week, be offered to the inhabitants of the several wards by the undernamed committee, who have been appointed for that purpose, by the corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, viz.

"To alleviate the distresses, and as far as lies in our power, to save from the extreme of wretchedness and despair, such fellow beings as are doomed to drink deep of the cup of misery; is a duty incumbent on us all—and perhaps never a subject presented itself so interesting to the sympathy of the human heart, as the sufferers by the disaster at the Cape, for whom the charitable donations of the citizens of New-York are solicited. Whatever causes may have led to the event, it is not the business of charity to enquire; it is sufficient that they are men, and miserable! We, therefore the subscribers agree to pay to the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce in this city, for the relief of these distressed individuals, the sums affixed to our names.

New-York, August 1, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

In Council, July 23, 1793.

EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. having produced to this Board his commission as Vice-Consul from his Britannic Majesty for this State, together with an exequator or recognition of his said quality, under the hand of the President of the United States:

Ordered, That the said recognition be published, for the information and government of the people of this State.

By Order,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.
EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. having produced to me his commission as Vice-Consul from his Britannic Majesty, for the State of Maryland. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare