

By the Ship Active, Captain BLAIR, from Palermo, London papers to the 26th of June, were received, from which the following ARTICLES are taken

OSTEND, June 22.

EVER since the late advances of the Carmagnoles we have been unceasingly in more or less alarm: for their picquets and their cavalry have been on the north side of Thourout.

On Thursday night fear was at its height. Three dispatches in the night, at different times, came to our excellent Commandant, Col. Stuart. In the morning a circular notice was sent to the leading people, merchants, &c. substantially thus: That they had better remove what valuable property they might not directly want; for though there was no immediate certainty of an attack, it was not easy to assure the utter absence of all danger, as the French had advanced a little.

In consequence of this alarm, much property and many people did remove. Perhaps one third part of the town, even the Inns, particularly kept by the British as Bankers, &c. stripped their rooms, and literally sent off their furniture. The removals were to Flushing; of above sixty vessels that were in the port two days ago, there did not remain ten.

To-day, between four & five o'clock, as soon as the tide would let them, the Transports entered with their convoy, all safe, making, with a Dutch ship or two which had joined them, thirty nine sail. The reinforcements they bring were very timely.

The inundation failed, the tide rising less than was imagined—less by three feet. A small spot is under water, but not where it is, or rather would have been wanted. A new opening has been made to try if inundation can be practicable there, viz. about half a mile from the town, on the S. S. E. side. On the side towards Bruges and towards Ypres.

At high water, at least in spring tides (which are coming on), the water here rises to 30 inches, if not three feet, above the level of land.

Last night, a Frenchman, supposed to be a spy, was taken up, and after a long examination, sent to prison.

At Ghent every thing is at present quiet; but there is a leaven of discontent and democracy working in the inhabitants so strongly, that the army at Bruges is hardly a security for their future good behavior.

At Brussels all is well, though the out posts and advanced parties of the enemy have once been within seven or eight leagues; and firing, as the say, has been heard. If not checked upon the Sambre, their next visit will probably be nearer still.

FRANKFORT, June 14.

By letters from Italy we learn that General Count de St. Amour, who has been condemned to lose his head; but that his Sardinian Majesty had changed the sentence into that of imprisonment for life.

A Capuchin, it is said, has also been taken up at Naples, who had a design against the King: a number of weapons were found upon him.

LEMBERG, June 3.

The Poles have many reasons for complaint against the conduct of the Russians. The latter have set fire to a large tract of country, of three miles extent; namely, from Wimlar to Nowinialto—15,000 measures of wheat, besides other corn, together with 150 boats on the Vistula, have fallen a prey to the flames.

BRUSSELS, June 23.

All is consternation here, and most people are packing off. The late battles we have had in Flanders on the river Sambre are most dreadful—no time to rest—every day and night the French are attacking us; our troops are exhausted—the fight of the wounded which have passed under my window these few days past is most distressing. We imagine that Ypres has capitulated, in this town there are 100 pieces of cannon, and from 6000 to 7000 men. All the French are going off in great haste.

MENTZ, June 14.

The garrison of this city is to be augmented to 4000 men. Our army burghers still do duty every where in this city, and are regularly taught the manoeuvres.

ROME, May 30.

The Holy Father has issued orders for public prayers for three days, to implore the assistance of Heaven in the present conjuncture of Europe. A jubilee will also be published directly.

A courier from Venice has brought us intelligence, that some Algerine corsairs and some French privateers have entered the Adriatic sea, and that in consequence the Venetian Republic had ordered the Squadron of Corfu to sail in their quest of them.

LEGHORN, June 4.

An edict has been published for all strangers to quit this place. Government has been forced to this measure in consequence of the arrival of above 200 Corsicans with French cockades.

PARIS, June 18.

The Committee of Public Safety, taking into consideration that the suspicious persons confined in the different prisons, have had the means of a luxury which had tended to counter-revolutionary plots, by having it in their power to receive, at all times, large sums of money in specie and assignats, has ordered them to be deprived of all their money, jewels, and trinkets. In the twenty principal houses of detention this measure has produced the sum of 733,487 livres; and it is expected, that the result will amount to 1,200,000 livres, independently of the jewels and trinkets. With respect to the nourishment of the prisoners, the Administration of the Police had fixed the sum of three livres per diem, with out regard to rank or distinction.

The Commune of Sens has caused the remains of the Dauphin and Dauphine, father and mother of the late Louis XVI. to be taken from the tomb in which they were enclosed, has burnt their superb mausoleum, and converted the leaden coffins into musket-balls.

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Jay, the Minister Extraordinary from the United States, has arrived, to demand satisfaction for the American vessels taken, and there is no doubt that the business will be amicably adjusted.

June 14.

Last night a Naval Officer arrived at the Admiralty Office with the agreeably intelligence that yesterday morning Earl Howe, with his Fleet and prizes, arrived safe at Portsmouth.—The gallant Admiral is expected in town this day.

June 16.

By Admiral Montague, government has received certain intelligence that the French American fleet, amounting to 160 sail, are arrived at Port P'Orien, and therefore the great object for which they hazarded the action of the 1st of June, is completely accomplished.

The convoy had four ships of war, and they were joined on the 3d instant by twelve more ships, so that Admiral Montague was unable to touch them.

June 20.

The Committee of American Merchants had an interview with Mr. Pitt on Saturday last, to know whether they might with confidence prepare their goods for the American markets, as usual, or whether, under the existing circumstances, the alarm of a rupture was sufficiently grounded to make them hesitate in executing the orders they had received.—Mr. Pitt declined giving them any advice as to executing their orders: He said, he was happy in being able to assure them, that the Governments of the two Countries were disposed to preserve a good understanding; but it could not be concealed, that Jacobin doctrines had made their way in America to such an extent as to make it doubtful what would be the issue of the differences now to be settled.—He trusted, however, that they would be guided by moderation and wisdom in the propositions they had to make to this country, and the gentleman whom they had deputed, on the occasion, would find his Majesty's ministers earnestly disposed to preserve the peace which so happily subsisted between the two countries.

June 25.

No official accounts have yet been received of the fall of Ypres; The fact however is generally credited. Indeed the place had been given up as lost, from the time that it was known that both general Clairfayt and the Duke of York had failed in their attempts to relieve it. The only thing surprising, supposing the event to have taken place on Thursday or Friday last, as some of the letters from Ostend have stated, is that the French did not put the truth of the intelligence beyond the possibility of doubt, by immediately visiting Ostend.

Mr. Elliot arrived on Monday night from the Hague, and brings, we understand very important information of the state of affairs in Prussia, so important that Mr. Elliot thought proper to bring it himself to England.

Yesterday a Messenger arrived at the

secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, with dispatches, said to be of great importance, from F. J. Jackson, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid.

The American man of war is the French prize which was most mauled in the late naval action. One of her quarters are completely stove in: Her stern beaten to shatters. There is one double headed shot still sticking in her sides which killed nine men. It was when she was raked by one of our men of war.

The following information was yesterday put up at Lloyd's Coffee House; Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, April 14.

"By the vessel which carries this we learn that, the French have been driven out of the Straits of Sunda by our armed Indiamen; that two of their ships have been taken, after an engagement of forty minutes. Their names are La Resolue and Le Vengeur."

The Popular toast now given by all the Chaplains in the British fleet, is the two first words of the third psalm.

Duke of York's Army.

Camp at Tournay, June 14.

We have just received intelligence that General Clairfayt yesterday attacked the French with his whole force, with a view to relieve Ypres. He at first succeeded in driving in the outside posts, and took ten pieces of cannon; but the enemy's numbers were so superior, that he found it impossible to raise the siege, and was at last obliged to retreat with some loss.

This evening we had half a dozen of horse races in front of the British encampment, different officers riding their own horses. The Duke of York and Prince William of Gloucester were present, with near 200 officers of all ranks.

Sunday, June 15.

This day we are informed that Gen. Clairfayt again attacked the French yesterday, but with as little success as on Friday; and that he has in consequence given up all hopes of being able to relieve Ypres. In these two attacks he lost more than two thousand men.

Here all has been quiet to-day, excepting a little of the attack on our out posts, which is hardly ever noticed by the army.

This evening we had horse-racing again in great perfection, attended by 3 or 400 officers mounted, and betting in high style.—Even the private soldiers, who thronged round the course, had their pints of gin depending on the different heats.

Monday, June 16.

This morning, the remains of Major Cochrane, of the 14th regiment, were interred in front of the colours of his regiment with military honors. He received a wound in the action of the 22d ult.

June 26.

We stopped the press to say, that a gentleman in town has received a letter from the Commander of Ostend, dated Monday last, stating, that at this time the French were within seven miles of this place.

Dispatches have likewise been received from the Duke of York, but the contents have not yet transpired. It is however reported, that our army has been obliged to fall back.

Yesterday government dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office, from Mr. Hammond, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the United States of America.

Yesterday letters were received at Mr. Dundas's office, from Cork, which mention, that two English frigates had fallen in with a French ship of the line, carrying 74 guns, which the fleet under the command of Lord Howe had crippled on the 1st instant. The two English frigates carried her into that port.

Government have given order for the sum of sixty thousand pounds to be immediately issued, for the payment of a part of the prize money, to which the sailors in the late naval engagement became thereby entitled.

Nine gold medals, with chains, were sent off to Portsmouth on Tuesday night: which are intended as a mark of honor from his Majesty, to nine Captains of Lord Howe's fleet. They will be presented to them on the King's arrival at Portsmouth.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that all differences between this country and America are now in a fair way of being amicably adjusted.

An official letter was yesterday sent to a gentleman in the city, belonging to the committee of American Merchants, stating, that all communication with America, both of a private and commercial nature, might be again renewed, without the least restraint—"matters being so far settled with Mr. Jay, as to insure a final, and it is hoped, a permanent adjustment of every misunderstanding that has taken place between the two countries."

This information has afforded no inconsiderable pleasure to the commercial

world: but particularly to those gentlemen who compose the Committee of Merchants.

Out of fifteen hundred prisoners at Portsmouth, when a proposal was made that such should be released, as would serve on board the British fleet, only four accepted the offer.

On the 6th instant, a great number of persons were condemned to the guillotine at Paris, among whom there was—Murdock, a Scotchman, valet de chambre of Montmorin, and William Newton, an Englishman, Colonel of the cicerant dragoons of Liberty.

The fleet of Danes and Swedes, which have been stopped by his Majesty's left cavalry rendered their attempt unavailing, still remain at anchor in the Downs, under the protection of Admiral Peyton: they are all laden with wheat, hemp, rosin, pitch, and tar, supposed to be intended for France; their cargoes will be disposed of, and the produce transmitted to the owners.

By an American gentleman just arrived from Dunkirk, we are enabled to lay before the public, the following interesting particulars:—Twenty thousand men are daily employed in the cleansing this harbour for the reception of large vessels: during last week two frigates were launched, and many others now on the stocks, are nearly completed.

The exertions in the dock yards are incredible, and on the part of the inhabitants every thing is done to advance the Republic.—Provisions are now in that town in the greatest abundance: They feel the loss of nothing but sugar and spice. The number of vessels which arrive at this port from Denmark, Sweden, and Petersburg, freighted with corn, is incredible.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of June 27.

Whitehall, June 20.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his royal highness the duke of York, by the right honorable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, for the home department.

Tournay, June 17.

SIR, It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have to inform you, than an officer is arrived this evening from the Hereditary prince of Orange, with the account that he yesterday attacked and defeated the French army, which had again passed the Sambre, and taken up a position near Joffelies, in order to cover the siege of Charleroi, before which they had already begun to open trenches. The enemy's loss is computed at above 7000 men, as well as twenty-two pieces of cannon, thirty-five ammunition waggons, and a considerable number of horses and baggage. They retreated in the greatest confusion across the Sambre.

I am, &c. FREDERICK. Right Hon. Henry Dundas &c.

PARIS May 25.

THE ARMIES OF THE REPUBLIC Barrere mounted the Tribune, and read the following report from the committee of public safety.

"The Armies of the Republic continue to be successful on the Sambre and Moselle. The army of the North passed the Sambre. The army of the Ardennes has seized Binche, and is advancing against Mons. The army of the Moselle has penetrated beyond the post of Arlon.

"In the mean time, the armies of the Eastern Pyrenees, and of Italy, persevere in the execution of those orders which were given them, to procure arms for the republic. The army of Italy has obtained possession of the Coldefenteze. The most celebrated foundry of Spain is fallen into our hands, and with it a vast quantity of arms and ammunition.

"The intelligence which I am about to read to you, and which will be inserted in the Bulletin, will animate the soldiers of the other armies, and afford us well-grounded hopes that the campaign will be at an end before that epoch which nature has fixed for its termination."

The deputies St. Jant and Lebas, have sent us the following letter, dated the 3d Prairial (22 May.)

"We transmit you the reports received from the different generals on their respective expeditions, together with an account of the junction of the army of the Ardennes with the army of the North.

"The general of a division of the Sambre, and seized the town of Binche.—This expedition succeeded beyond our expectations. A column advanced afterwarde to the woods of Bonne Esper-

ance, and another to the Monte de St. Genevieve.—After a contest of half an hour, the enemy abandoned all their posts.

"On the succeeding day, at five o'clock in the morning, general Fromentin and Macquiere pushed forward to a post occupied by the enemy. After an obstinate action, they were forced to retreat, and the Republican troops gained possession of it.

"As our possession was very distant from the enemy, they refused to attack us.—A numerous body of cavalry made an attempt to turn a village, and take our left wing in the flank, but our left cavalry rendered their attempt un-

successful, and took two pieces of cannon. The combat lasted six hours, when the enemy retreated to their former position. The battalions of Calvados, Maycune and Loire, behaved with the greatest courage, and dismounted a battery which very much galled our center.

"The Republicans have proved that nothing can restrain their impetuosity, when it is necessary to defend and to secure the possession of advantageous positions. The enemy did not expect that we should attack them so early.—Our loss has been trifling, and every thing presages the most complete success.

The Committee of general Safety has also received a letter from general Charbonnier, dated Thini, the 3d Prairial, (May 22.)

This commander in chief of the army of Ardennes, informs us, that he has crossed the Sambre; that his right wing is at Fontaine l'Evêque and his left at Binche. He promises us, that he shall soon be able to communicate to us the most satisfactory intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 13.

Elias Lacoste brought up a report, in the names of the committees of general surety and public safety, relative to a conspiracy which had existed until now against public liberty, and which had for its object, to re-establish monarchy on the ruins of freedom.

Batz, he said, was at the head of the foreign faction, which directed this conspiracy: Rohan, Rochefort, the prince St. Maurice, &c. &c. were his accomplices. Comte passed to and fro between Turin and Paris, and conducted the correspondence of the emigrants.

The conspirators were accustomed to assemble in a pleasure-house at Charonne: they had apartments at Paris, and agents who bought up the money and assignats with the royal impression on them; corrupted the municipal officers & commissioners; delivered them passports and certificates of residence, under color of which the emigrants were enabled to re-enter France, and take possession of their property.

Their first plan was to deliver Marie Antoinette (the late queen) from the temple; they carried on a correspondence with her, and were connected with Danton, Chabot, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Julien de Toulouse, who had entered into the plot.

They kept up a correspondence with the prisoners confined in the various houses of arrest, whom they were about to enable to escape, at the time when Hebert and Danton were punished. They introduced false assignats, and had considerable sums at their disposal. On these projects proving abortive, they had recourse to assassination: Rouffell was connected with Ameral, and several others. "You will undoubtedly deliver up, (continued the

Orator) all their ruffians to the sword by the law: they alone directed the poignards that were lifted against the Representatives of the people: they are at once the authors and the agents of the foreign faction. If Batz has escaped by flight, his accomplices, at least, will experience the punishment due to their crimes. Those monsters were not at all disconcerted at having failed in their first attempt—Collot D'Herbois and Robespierre were to have been assassinated a second time."—(A shout of

horror. Lacoste then read a declaration, proving this last assertion. It appeared from who at his house boarded assassins from different foreign countries, had exclaimed, "that if he could have found a man as resolute as himself, the deed would have been perpetrated long since, and that the French were cowards to permit Robespierre to tyrannize over them." Cardinal, he added, had been arrested. (Loud plaudits.)

The National Convention immediately decreed: Article I. That the Revolutionary Tribunal shall immediately try Ameral and the young woman Renard, assassins