

pillage. They were at first opposed by reason and argument—this however was unavailing, and it became necessary to draw out the public force to suppress them—perceiving this, they withdrew.
inserted in the Bulletin.

By this Day's MAILS.

NEW YORK, July 7.

Extra of a Letter from Havre, dated May 23.
All commerce is entirely stopped by reason of the great fall of paper money, together with the scarcity of bread—as for exchange, there is none: a crown will bring 110 at 120, but there is every appearance of a great change for the better—Pot and Pearl Ashes are in no demand whatever—there has been much disturbance in Paris, fourteen of the Convention are arrested, and it is not yet settled; 15's disturbance has been some time in agitation, and it is now the opinion, that it will open commerce again. We have this moment received the news from Paris, of the treaty of alliance with Holland; the Dutch are to pay the French forty three millions of livres in specie.

By an arrival from France, on Saturday, we have been favored with a Paris paper of May 21, from which we have translated the following important articles: [Minerva.]

PARIS, May 20.

Notwithstanding the terrible misery which prevails among a numerous part of the people of Paris, it seems to be felt in a small degree [with an exception of some unhappy wretches who appear to be spiritless] the rest of this metropolis wear an aspect as smiling as in prosperity. The fair sex are more lively than ever; and we see spirited horses with splendid harness and carriages, tho' few in number, on account of the dearth of forage.

The depreciation and public contempt of assignats, has produced its worst effects; that is, ill humor among the honest, dismay and discouragement among the rich, and an insupportable joy among the agitators who purchase assignats at 50 per cent loss* and with these obtain the National property.

[The paper proceeds to state a number of instances of individuals ruined by the depreciation of assignats; an evil that falls mostly on the poorer class of traders and then the writer goes on.]

What is the remedy for these evils?—neither prohibitions nor punishments—A government is the voice of all France; a government that we want—a government that shall possess the public confidence, and the assent of a great majority of the nation—a government which shall retain no tincture, no shade of party-spirit—a government in short that may resist the attacks of all parties, and which every man may consider as the force of his future prosperity.

Here we must begin—until this great point is obtained, it is in vain to attempt to restore the public credit, by any financial operation however extraordinary.

The public safety is solely in the hands of the commission of eleven. They cannot be too expeditious in offering the basis of the work. To answer the wishes of the nation, their proceeding must be rapid as the course of the sun. But such is the fatality of circumstances, that the more pressing the measure, the more it demands mature deliberation. A constitution formed precipitately like that of 1793, would plunge us in new calamities; yet if it is not soon offered to the country in danger, what will become of us? Who can divine or foresee our fate!

We have just read a hand-bill which invites all the citizens to proceed in a mass to the Convention, make a statement of the general misery, of the scarcity and dearth of provisions, and in fine to demand the Constitution of 1793, as the only means of restoring happiness to the French people. On the other side, we are just informed that the citizens in many parts of Paris exclaim vive le roi (long live the King.) We do not affirm the fact, as we are not certain of it.

But what is certain is, that the General has been beaten in all the sections; it is said because the Faubourg Antoine is about to present a petition to the Convention. To-morrow we will give an account of what shall pass.

* A private letter from France states the value of Assignats to be as one to 150.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of May 20.

Pierret, in the name of the committees of public safety and general security, announces to the Convention that a new infurrection is formed in Paris. He read a paper of which the following is an extract:

"The people, considering that the government causes them to die of famine—that it is unjust, arbitrary, tyrannical—that it causes to be imprisoned and massacred those who ask for bread—that its force is derived only from the weakness of the citizens—that the guards drawn from the armies to weaken them, have not taken the oath to this tyranny, but to the people—that it belongs to the portion of the people nearest the oppressors, to give the signal of revolt, the people order, 1st. That the citizens of Paris, male and female, proceed this day in mass to the Convention, to demand bread, the abolition of the revolutionary government, the immediate establishment of the Constitution of 1793, the dissolution of the present government and its replacement, the arrest of each of the members who compose it, the release of all who are confined for having demanded bread, the convocation of the primary assemblies on the 25 Prairial (June 13) to renew all the constituted authorities and to replace the Convention, with the Legislative body, on the 25th of next Messidor, (July 13)."

2d. The barriers shall be shut; persons and property shall be put under the safeguard of the people, who shall seize the river, the telegraphic, the alarm guns and the drums, to the end that no use be made of them.

3d. The citizens employed in subsistances shall alone have permission to pass the barriers; there shall be delivered them a certificate by a commission ad hoc.

4th. The companies of infantry and horse now in Paris or its environs are invited to rally under the banners of the people.

5th. All power not emanating from the people is suspended; every agent or officer of government who shall not immediately resign his functions, shall be regarded as a partizan of the tyranny and punished as such.

6th. The people shall not take rest, till they have re-established the means of subsistence and secured the happiness of all the French.

7th. The rallying point is, Bread and the Constitution of 1793.

8th. An address shall be made to the arms, informing them of the motives and success of the infurrection.

At the bottom of this order, there is a note, conceived nearly in this manner:

"The government will not be able to restrain the movement of the people, when they shall take from their magazines, the provisions stored there for the execution of its criminal designs."

Some applauses proceed from the tribunes at the reading of this paper. The Convention indignantly declare they will remain at their post.

Many of the members spoke in succession: they declared that there was a design to pillage property, to bring about another 12th Germinal, (April 1, commotion at the time of banishing Barrere) to arrest the circulation of provisions, and prevent the Convention from concluding a peace with most of the combined powers. They invited the people not to disgrace their virtues, and to bear for a few days longer what they had suffered for five years.

A moment after, Laport informed the Convention, that the malcontents had just begun their movements. It was decreed, that the commune of Paris is responsible to the republic for every attack on the National Representation; that every citizen is required to appear forthwith with arms, at the head-quarters of his section, there to wait the orders of his commanders: that there shall be a roll-call in each company, and a list of the absent shall be sent to the administration of police, who should render an account of them to the committee of general safety; that the ringleaders of the riot are outlawed: that it is enjoined on all good citizens to arrest them, and in case of resistance to fall upon them; that those shall be reputed ringleaders who compose the first twenty individuals taken at the head of each collection of people: that petitions presented according to law shall be heard: that the Convention shall be permanent, till tranquility is restored, and that the committees of government shall make returns hourly of the state of Paris.

[Here end our accounts, in the midst of this interesting period; a circumstance much to be regretted. The same paper however contains part of a project for forming a linking fund or bank for the redemption of assignats, which we shall publish to-morrow.]

NEW-YORK, July 7.

In celebration of that ever memorable day which gave Freedom and Independence to our Country, the Merchants of this City dined together on Saturday last, the 4th of July, at the Tontine Coffee House. They had the pleasure of the Society of the following Gentlemen as Guests—His Excellency Gov. Jay, Major General Morris, Judge Iredell Mr. Reed Senator in Congress from the State of South Carolina, Judge Hobart, Judge Lawrence, Col. Hamilton, Mr. King, the Mayor, Doctor Johnson, the Secretary of this State, the Attorney General of the District, the Treasurer of the State, Capt. Talbot, Capt. Dennis and Capt. Thompson. The day was passed with the greatest sociability and the most perfect harmony—After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day—May it ever be the memorial of true Liberty on the basis of just and efficient government.
2. The President of the United States—May his Country never forget what it owes to his Wisdom virtue and firmness.—3 Cheers.
3. The Vice President and Congress of the United States—May they continue to merit and enjoy the confidence of their Constituents.
4. The Union of the States—The main pillar of American security, prosperity and greatness. 3 Cheers
5. All friendly foreign Powers—May the chain of Friendship be lengthened and brightened.
6. The State of New-York—Prudence and Public Spirit in its Councils—Harmony among its Citizens. 3 Cheers.
7. Agriculture.
8. Commerce.
9. Navigation.
10. The Mechanic and Manufacturing Arts.
11. Public Credit. 3 Cheers.
12. The Heroes of every clime who have cemented Liberty with their blood.
13. Honourable Peace—May our rulers continue to cultivate, and our Citizens to cherish it as a primary interest of our young and rising Republic.
14. THE STEADY FIRM PATRIOT—Who declines not a Public duty because it is arduous, nor fears to endeavour to serve his Country though at the risk of its censure:—May the Public esteem ever recognize, and reward the purity and usefulness of his exertions. 9 Cheers.
15. The Fair of America.

After the Governor retired—the Chairman gave Governor Jay, which was drank with repeated Cheers.

BOSTON, July 3.

This morning, arrived ship Hope, Capt. Rois, in 38 days from Liverpool; but unfortunately brought no late papers. From verbal information however, we learn, That a new war had broken out in India, between the English and Mahrattas; one bloody action had already occurred; the victor is not mentioned. The English lost one col: 1 adj 2 majs. 5 capt. 14 lieuts. and several hundred privates. In Ireland, commotions are continual, and grow more and more alarming; near 10,000 men were embodied in one county; the British were drawing all Irish regular troops from Ireland, and replacing them with the English late from the Continent. Admiral Howe has resigned. Rumours of Peace were current. Nothing material from the Continent. No late Naval Action.

June 12, lat 45, long 44, spoke Aurora, Cushing, 15 days from Norfolk for Havre, June 23, lat 41, long 60, 30, spoke Fair American, Sherman, 5 days from Boston for France. June 24, long 62, spoke capt. Befom, 3 days from Salem for Peterburgh. The Atrca, Tinkham, and Hope, Rogers, were ready to sail for Boston, Capt. Peterson of the Eastward, and capt. Dixey of Marblehead, were at Liverpool from France.

RICHMOND, July 1.

At a General Court, held at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, on the 10th day of June, 1795.

The grand Jury made the following presentments.
"WE of the grand Jury, do present as a grievance, the policy which saves and secures landed estates from sale under execution.
"1st. Because we deem it Anti-Republican, that the source of national wealth, to wit, the soil should be withheld from the reach of every Citizen whose industry and merit entitle him thereto.
"2dly. Because we think that the universal principles of justice, should incline every individual to

sell any species of property to discharge a just debt, and when that inclination does not operate, the laws shall point out an effectual remedy.

"2dly. Because the policy which might eventually give birth to dishonesty of individuals, will vitiate the whole political system, and the most virtuous and innocent will be implicated in the general evil.

"4thly. Because we conceive that the laws which operate uniformly on all kinds of persons and property with certainty, and energy, will produce confidence; and that confidence is the foundation of commerce, and commerce the source of wealth, respect and prosperity—and that the policy which unequally protects either persons or things, does in the same ratio retard the aggrandizement of the country.

"We present as a nuisance the public roads and ways of the state, because they are often circuitous and sometimes impassible: Also as a nuisance a number of disorderly houses chiefly occupied by free negroes, which we conceive are highly dangerous to the peace and happiness of the Community, inasmuch as they encourage idleness, dissipation, and immorality.
"We also present as a nuisance unlawful assemblies of negroes."

BENJAMIN LEWIS, Foreman.

(A Copy)

Teste,

J. BROWN, c. c. c.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

The public mind has seldom been more agitated by any question or event, than by the present Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Great Britain and America, just published. The manner in which the substance of the treaty was first made known, many parts being mutilated and misrepresented has fanned the previous disposition of the Jacobins of our country, to clamor at the treaty and condemn it in gross.

The hasty condemnation of the treaty is an evidence of the continuation of that unrelenting spirit of party and faction, which has embarrassed our public administration for two years past, and which, defeated in one quarter, resorts to new objects to excite discontent and continue its own existence. To effect its object and multiply its partizans, misrepresentation and misconstruction are called in aid, and truth is sacrificed.

The precipitation with which a party have decided on the treaty, is a proof that faction has discarded all regard to candor, truth and decency; for the treaty was condemned in toto, before it was published.—This hasty decision on the merits of an instrument which was the work of several months deliberation; was intended to prejudice the public mind—to forestall the opinion of our unsuspecting citizens, and especially of our merchants, who have generally been the supporters of our excellent government and whose attachment to peace and neutrality our infernal foes are determined if possible to shake and destroy.

In these schemes however the malice of opposition will be defeated; and a full discussion of the treaty will convince the public mind; that if the treaty has not secured to the United States all the advantages which sanguine men expected, at d unreasonable men demanded; it has still secured important benefits—that more is gained by America than is conceived, in regard to commerce—that it has justice and mutuality for its basis.—and that it has fully answered the great and main purpose of preserving peace and neutrality to this country, the advantages of which are every where felt and acknowledged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

The ship Swanwick, Capt. Eagleston, arrived at New Castle on Sunday evening, with 250 passengers, 42 days from Belfast.

The appearance of the northern and eastern States, the present season, is highly flattering to the farmer, and to every friend of his country. The grass is more abundant than it has been for many years past; the earth is loaded in a very uncommon degree—The rye [very little wheat is sown in the eastern states] is equally abundant; the flax, oats, and barley are promising; and the maize, tho' retarded in its growth by the coldness of the spring, is beginning to thrive, and promises a rich harvest.

The universal appearance of fruit is still more gratifying; because, for several years past, the apples have been almost totally destroyed by the worms. These devouring animals which, in June for years past, had given the orchards the aspect of winter, have almost totally disappeared. The cause assigned is a severe frost in April last, which killed the eggs of the worm. Whatever may be the cause, the disappearance of these animals is a most agreeable event.

Nor is the general appearance of prosperity and improvements in the country, less gratifying to the friends of America. Every where do we see marks of a thriving condition among farmers; houses in repair or building; fences in good order, and lands well cultivated and covered with herbage. The oldest man living cannot recollect such visible marks of ease, independence and prosperity among the substantial yeomanry of America.

Nor are the country people agitated with the party spirit and dissensions which occasion so much bustle and ill will in the large towns. They do not take part with either of the Powers at War, with the same warmth and decision parties do in this and some other cities. They view the merits of the controversy, and the conduct of the nations at war, with great candor—they feel not the same intemperate zeal to justify any excesses of democracy in France, as that discoverable in our cities; nor do they know any partiality for the enemies of that country, or make apologies for their unwarrantable proceedings. They are free themselves and well satisfied with the administration of our government. They do not believe men in office to be all tyrants and knaves, but have confidence in public measures.

N. Y. Minerva.

LONDON.

May 7.

The King of Prussia, on the 16th of April, ratified at Berlin the Treaty of Peace with France. Count Meyerinck, the Adjutant General of Field Marshall Mollendorff, set out immediately with the ratification for the Prussian Head Quarters, in Westphalia, from whence it was to be forwarded to Paris.

May 12.

Letters were yesterday received in the city from Bilbao and Saint Audero, in Spain, of so late a date as

the 4th instant, which state, that the Negotiation carrying on between that country and France was then in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt of the speedy re-establishment of peace.

Great offence was taken at the late Queen's ball at Buckingham house, from a young Caledonian Lady of fashion appearing in a silver gauze dress, so festooned up, a P'Amazon, as to make, at every sweep of the Scotch reel, the motto legible on her garter, which was "L'Amour," in gold embroidery!

The Duke of York's stud, on the continent, comprised 85 horses; the whole of which were on Monday landed at Yarmouth.

Capt. Pater, who commanded the Mofelle sloop of war in the late engagement in the Mediterranean, has been promoted by Admiral Hotbam to the rank of Post, and to the command of the Ca Ira, of 84 guns, now fitting out at St. Florenzo.

Warsaw—Altho' the British Envoy has been recalled, the Nuncio of the Pope, and the Envoys from Vienna, Berlin, and Stockholm, intimate no intention to quit that city.

May 12. The royal straw hat, first introduced by the Princes of Wales, has now descended in rapid rage, so as to become the common ornament of the female head.

PLYMOUTH, May 11.

Major Tench, of the marines, came passenger with Admiral Bligh from Brest.

This morning the bounty for marine recruits was advanced 3 guineas, in addition to the former bounty.

WEYMOUTH, May 12.

On Monday Capt. Wilkinson, of his majesty's revenue cutter the Greyhound, stationed here, brought in the Dolphin lugger, of Fowey, which she took after a chase of nine hours, off the Edlystone, loaded with 250 anchors of spirits, two tons of tea, besides tobacco. She is a new lugger, a remarkable fast sailer, above 40 tons burthen, and had 18 men on board, whom Capt. Wilkinson immediately put on board the King's cutter in Cawland Bay, for the use of his majesty's navy.

LONDON, May 6.

It is with pleasure we inform our readers, that on mustering the British infantry, previous to embarkation on the continent, there was found one third more than were known to be living, according to the returns which had been possible to collect since the retreat from Holland. On hearing that the infantry were all to be embarked for England, soldiers come flocking down to the coast from different parts of the country, who were thought to have perished, or to have been taken prisoners. There are in all 20 regiments.

Letters from Basle state, that a treaty of peace between France and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is on the point of being concluded.

The reigning Duke of Wertemberg is included in the treaty of peace made by Prussia with France.

On the 12th ultimo General Laurer arrived at Vienna, and had an immediate audience of the Emperor, to whom he delivered some French dispatches which had been sent to Clairfont's Head Quarters at Bockenheim, offering a truce on the part of the French.

By letters from Bombay, dated Jan. 4, 1795, we learn, that the Centurion man of war had arrived there a few days before, after beating off four French ships near Mauritius. The Diomedee man of war was in fight at the same time, but unable to give any assistance.

General Pichegru is now at Worms, and it is uncertain how soon the operations of the campaign may commence in that quarter.

The army of Austria and the empire, on the Upper Rhine, amounts now to upwards of 190,000 men, and might long ago have crossed the Rhine, to endeavor to raise the siege of Luxemburg, which still holds out with the greatest obstinacy. Certain it is, that this might have been done with the more success, as the French army was in a most wretched state on the Rhine about three weeks ago, but has now received very large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry.

The King of Prussia has been acknowledged by the Convention as a mediator between France and the rest of the German Princes at war, who may obtain peace on terms less or more honorable than those which he stipulated for himself.

Letters from Berlin of the 18th, state, that the king of Prussia was closeted all day long on the 15th instant, with his ministers, and at the end of this transaction, a courier was dispatched to Petersburg, with dispatches which were reported to be of the most serious nature.

At Brussels, the patriotic song called Le Reveil du Peuple, has been forbidden.

Upwards of two hundred persons were arrested at Paris on the 12th ult. for having said they would go in a mass to Ham, to open their fittings there.

Seven persons were guillotined at Avignon, for an attempt to murder the national deputy, Delry.

Bills to the amount of 450,000, have been drawn by the British resident and consul at Hamburg upon our treasury here, in part of the Imperial loan.

General Pichegru, on the 11th April, joined the army on the Rhine.

The actual state of affairs appears to us to hinge on the following points; First, as long as France does not possess any settled and active Constitution, it is impossible to treat with her with any kind of sincerity, since she has no means of guaranteeing her stipulations. Secondly, the experience of six years having clearly evinced, that democratic principles are only fit to vulcanize the French people, and to provide them with the means of spreading the revolutionary blaze over all the neighbouring countries. A form of government should therefore be proposed to the French, with a view to put a period to their convulsions, and to restore them to their former happiness and peace.

Extract of a letter from the army of the Rhine, before Mayence, April 13.

"Reports of peace arrive every day, and we begin to believe them, since the signing of the treaty with Prussia has been announced at the head of our battalion.

"After the warm action of the 5th inst. (16 Germinal) the enemy has been very quiet: they do not interrupt our labourers, who work under the mouths of their cannon. We presume it is not intended to undertake immediately, truly, and seriously, the siege of this place—nevertheless we are fortifying every part of our camp in such a manner as to make it impregnable.

"From the latest intelligence which, at first, was concealed (I know not why) it appeared that this affair of the 10th Germinal was more bloody than was at first reported. The number of wounded was great; yet our troops gave proofs of courage, and instances have been mentioned which will doubtless be made public, and handed down to posterity by those who were present.

"The representative Gavaynac, and General Kiebert who replace Gen. Michaud, have proceeded to Huningue, probably to hasten the means of rendering the operations of our army destined to undertake the siege of Mayence, more effectual.