dinia, whose cruel fates have placed between great warlike nations, and necessarily made them hypocrites and temporizers, have been frequently obliged to change their allies in a war and sometimes in one campaign. The hope of possessing Dauphiny and Provence, which the Imperial cabinet has held out as a lure, has frequently made them fight in alliance with Austria, and upon the success of the French arms in Savoy and Nice, the Sardinian monarchs have as credulously listened to the propositions of France, and with Frenchmen, endeavoured to conquer the Milanese, in the hope of adding it to their dominions. They, however, were jealous of both. To this day the roads of the mountains continue very impassable to the smallest cars. Mules are used even in the more easy passes as more sure footed than horses. The yals of Mont Cenis is well protected by the rough descent to Noralesa, by the narrow valley and the fort of Suza.

The passes from Mont Dauphin are opposed exclusive of several small forts, by the fortresses of Pignerol and Salezzo; and the enemy, who dared to invade Piedmont from the side of Nice or the Col de Tenda, might waste an Alpine summer under the walls of Coni. The last summer, the French attempted to penetrate more to the Eastward of the valley of Tanaro, but could not pass the redoubts of Ceva. In this year they apparently have concentrated their force to the Southern, Eastern, and certainly the most defenceless, point of Piedmont, leaving, however, we suppose, strong bodies of troops on the passes of the more western mountains to preserve the line of communication, or to defend, if they find little resistance, the opposite valleys.—Their late victories have established their post on the Rombar side of the mountains; and their advanced guards are at an equal distance from Turin, the capital of Piedmont, and from Pavia, the frontier town of the Milanese.

Should the course of the French armies be directed from their present principal position to Turin, they must repulse the Austrian troops beyond the Po, keep a strong covering army beyond its banks, reduce Alba and Caramagnola, reduce or masque Alessandira, Valentza, and Casal, and pass a country full of defiles and rivers. From this side then they will scarcely attack Turin. If the army of the Pyrennes were distributed in Savoy and Dauphiny, and they should thence also invade Piedmont, the Sardinian troops, kept in check at every intermediate valley, must give way before the superior forces; and the king, alarmed into immediate peace, might immitate his ancestors, give a free passage to the French troops, and even co-operate in the conquest of the Milanese.

The ravaging the Milanese will be much more easily effected from the present positions of the French than the conquest of Piedmont. The Austrians would be driven in front; the Sardinians could not spare men from their garrisons and frontiers to attack the French flanks, and as Piedmont is bounded on the North by a nation whose neutrality the Emperor dare not violate, no diversion could be made by him on that side. Tanaro is perhaps the only town necessary for the invaders.

When formerly the French ravaged the Milanese, they posted a small body of men on the river Tanaro who kept the garrison of Alessandira in check. What the soldiers and generals of the monarchy could effect, will probably be equalled by those of the Republic; but without the reduction of Piedmont, or the alliance or co-operation of the King of Sardinia, (which is very far from improbable, and what has been done by his royal ancestor, may be imitated by the present king) no conquest can be made of the Imperial dominions in Italy; they may be plundered and ravaged but no permanent conquest can be made. If the French should propose, and the King of Sardinia accept, an indemnification for Savoy and Nice, in the rich Duchy of Milan, the Emperor might bid a long adieu to his preponderance in Italy. The immense augmentation of the French cavalry, which the German papers even admit to be 10,000 men, received by the army of Italy, must have been made with a view to the ravaging of the Milanese; and if it is true that the French have taken 40 pieces of cannon, they need not wait the tardy and laborious passage of their own artillery.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 30.

The anxiety of the public to learn the further effects of those victories is naturally great; the general opinion seems to be, that they will force either the Emperor or the king of Sardinia, or both, to an immediate Peace. It is not so much the number of men that they have killed, and taken, as the impression it will make on a disaffected country. The Piedmontese peasantry are to a man ripe for revolt, and all subordination is likely to be destroyed by a blow so terrible—The first feeling of the king of Sardinia, therefore, will be to save himself by negociation, and it will be inconsistent with the hereditary politics of Turin to listen to a proposition of an alliance with the French, for the reduction of Austrian Lombardy. At least, it is likely for the Emperor to dread such a compact and after such a footing gained by the French, we suspect it will be a race of cunning, who shall be the first to make their Peace with this conquering enemy—*London Evening Chronicle.*

In consequence of the reiterated solicitations of the French government, the senate of Venice has at last ordered Louis XVIII. instantly to quit Verona, as well as the whole territory of Venice.

The fate of this unfortunate prince is truly distressing. At first obliged to quit the court of his father-in-law, the king of Sardinia, he is now also expelled from his last retreat. The cabinet of Vienna has prohibited him in the most positive terms, to enter the Austrian territory, and has also threatened to disband the army of the prince of Conde, should he attempt to do so. Thus banished from his own dominions, driven out of those which belong to the princes of his family, and prevented from seeking shelter in the Provinces of the petty Princes of Italy, by the fear of exposing them to the resentment of the French Republic, where is he now to find an asylum? On a review of so many persecutions to which the descendants of the throne of France have been exposed, we surely may be allowed to ask, what then is now the object of the war? it cannot be the restoration of royalty, as the unhappy French king finds no asylum from the governments on the continent.

The French say he must now look to England and get a Palace and an establishment at the cost of John Bull—some French Papers add, that it is but repaying the compliment, as France gave an asylum to the exiled *Stuarts* and the Royalists who followed his evil fortunes.

DUBLIN, APRIL 30.

The speculations on linen, for the Spanish and American markets this year exceeds any similar instance since the commencement of the war.

The proprietors of the Wexford bridge, at a late meeting, unanimously agreed to pay Mr. Lemuel Cox, 1000l. and made him a present of one hundred guineas, and a piece of plate, value twenty guineas.

The English Ministry have received certain advices that at least the principal part of the first Dutch fleet is safely moored in Brest water. It is supposed a detatchment from it has gone to the East or West Indies.

MAY 4.

Our last letters from London advise, that an order had been issued by the Admiralty, for an immediate levy of 5000 seamen, by impress or otherwise. This peremptory order is said to be the consequence of communications made by the last Corunna mail, that determinations hostile to Britain, had taken place in the cabinet of his Catholic Majesty.

They write from Alicant, that if the threatened war between Russia and the Porte actually takes place, a fleet of 20 ships of the line will sail from Carthagena, to second the operations of the Turkish squadrons in the Black Sea.

Should the above dreaded event come to pass, which from the present prospect of affairs is highly probable, we must, of course, take part with our ally the Empress of Russia, a circumstance that must render a rupture with Spain inevitable.

When the historian, in future ages, shall record the transactions of the present time, he must certainly be at a loss to account why the great and mighty empire of Britain was so eager to form alliances with nations that so far from being of advantage, constantly drained her of her best blood, and of the treasures which the industry of her people acquired.

There was a report circulated last night of the French having taken possession of Genoa. We do not believe that any intelligence, of such an event having occurred, has been received; but that the French can and that they will make themselves masters of Genoa we have every reason to believe.

PARIS, April 25.

THE GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN ITALY TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

"*Head Quarters at Carcare, 25th Germinal.*

"The campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the battle of *Montenotte.*

"After three days movement to deceive us, General Beaulieu attacked, with a division of ten thousand men, the right of the army supported by Voltry.

The General Cervoni, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 99th half brigades, sustained the fire with the intrepidity which characterizes the soldiers of liberty. I was not deceived with respect to the true intentions of the enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the attack on the right, I ordered General Cervoni to wait the night, and to fall back, by a forced march and concealing his movement from the enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the heights of Madona de Savona.

"On the 24th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in person, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army had been supported, at an hour after mid-day he attacked the redoubt of Monte L'zino, which was behind the entrenchment. The enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defended it. The chief of the brigade Rampon, who commanded there, by one of those strokes which characterize a soul great and formed for brilliant actions, made his troops in the midst of the fire take an oath to die to a man in the redoubt.

The enemy passed the night within pistol shot.

"During the night Gen. Laharp, with all the troops of the right, took post behind the redoubt of Monte-Lezino. At an hour after midnight, I departed with the Generals Berthier and Messena, the commissioner Salicetti, and a part of the troops of the centre and the left. We moved by Alatare, upon the flank and rear of the enemy.

"On the 22d at break of day, Beaulieu, who had received a reinforcement, and Laharpe, attacked and fought with vigour and different success, when General Messena appeared, sowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where M. Argenteau commanded: the rout of the enemy, was complete; two of their Generals, Roccavini and Argenteau, were badly wounded. The loss of the enemy was between three & four thousand men, of whom more than two thousand five hundred were made prisoners; a colonel, eight or ten superior officers, and several colours were taken.

"When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be less engaged, I will send you a detailed account, which may make known to you those to whom their country owes a particular acknowledgment.

"Generals, officers and soldiers, all supported, in this memorable affair, the glory of the French name.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
of CHARETTE,
The Chief of Vendean Rebels—lately shot at Nantz.

FROM NANTZ, APRIL 1.

"YOU will receive, no doubt, with much interest, the account of the death of CHARETTE. One loves to study the history of such renowned villains, who are likely to engage the attention of our contemporaries and of posterity. This whole life is judged by their last moments. The particulars being observed and compared, we are led to form a just judgment, equally removed from the horror or the admiration with which the spirit of party may feature their conduct.

CHARETTE, who was taken prisoner by *Travot*, on the 2d of this month was first taken to *Angers*, and afterwards to *Nantz*, where he arrived on the 7th at midnight. On landing from the boat, he said with a sigh, "*It is here at length that the rascally English have succeeded me.*"—This was the only instance in which he testified any emotion. He was conducted to the house of BOUSSAI, where he asked for a glass of water and a moment of repose. He retired and slept soundly.

The following morning, at 9 o'clock, he was taken before the General *Dalish*, and underwent an interrogatory. He refused to answer several questions. Being interrogated respecting *De la Roberie*, he said, "that he did not know a greater scoundrel, that he fought, it was true, for a counter-revolution, but that he disavowed him as not being of his party." He was conducted, under a strong guard to prison. The cries of "*Vive la Republique,*" we heard from an immense croud as he passed along; but whether it was from the military attendance, or from an amelioration of the manners of the people, nothing like insult proceeded from any quarter.

The countenance of CHARETTE was assured, his step was firm, and his deportment was calm. On the following day he was tried.

He answered every question without irritation, and even with coolness. Of the questions which were put to him, the following were among the most interesting.

He was asked whether at the time of the pacification, the representatives of the people had not promised him a king?

He answered in the negative. He said that no such thing had ever been mentioned, either in their public discourse or private conversation.

Why then had he violated the pacification?

Because he understood that the Representative *Gaudin* had put troops in motion for the purpose of seizing and carrying him off against the faith of treaty.

Had he any correspondence with the emigrants, or with foreign powers?

His reply was, that he had received but 15,000 livres from the English; that he had correspondence with them but for the short time that they were at the *Isle Dieu*; that he had received of them but little of arms or ammonition. He said that he had not a continued correspondence with the emigrants; that he had received only a cypher from the Count *d'Entraigues* and *d'Artois*, with a brevet of Lieutenant General from *Louis* the 18th. It was evinced to him that he had not been exact in this answer.

Had he any correspondence with the interior?

No! When he wanted arms or ammunition, he sent the peasants to seek them, and confided in their address.

When mention was made of the massacres at *Machecoul* and elsewhere under his orders, he replied only by a sarcastic smile, intimating that he had merely done his duty.

He admitted that he had acted as Commander in Chief, and that he had fought for the establishment of monarchy. But he said that some days before he was surprised, a General, whom he did not name, had promised him protection, provided he would quit the territory of the Republic. This letter he said, would either confound his assertions, or prove the truth of what he had advanced.

The Jury, after hearing his official defender, retired to decide. In the mean time, he chatted with those around him, and related the circumstances of his capture. Being asked, why he did not kill himself? He said, that it was contrary to his principles, and that he always looked on suicide as an act of cowardice.

He heard the sentence read without the least emotion, and when he requested leave to speak, the deepest silence ensued. He then said, "he did not mean to retard, for a single instant, the fate to which he was destined, but begged it as a favor that the commission would, for his satisfaction, send in search of the letter of which he had already spoken."

At five o'clock he was conducted to the Place des Agriculture. Five thousand men were drawn up in a square battallion, and the clergyman *Guibert* assisted him in his last moment. He refused to go on his knees or have his eyes bandaged, but presented his breast to the piquet which was drawn up before him, he withdrew his left arm from the sling, and making a sign with his head that he was ready, the soldiers fired, and he dropped dead on the spot.

CHARETTE was no more than thirty-three years of age, and in height about five feet four inches—his hair was dark, his eye brows black and narrow, his eyes sunk, little, and lively, his nose long much marked with the small pox, a full breast, his thighs well made, his legs rather small, his voice feeble and effeminate, and his shape altogether handsome.

The courage of CHARETTE, was proved in the difficulties of his situation. It was uniform and steady, but he was not susceptible of any lively passions. In the course of the last war, when the *Chevalier Cherette*, was Lieutenant of a man of war, and was walking upon deck, an awkward sailor spilt a vessel of boiling pitch upon his feet. The *Chevalier* turned from him without any other observation, than "you rascal, you have scalded me." In talents and mental resources, he was no more than an ordinary man. Like most chiefs of a party, he acquired an immense reputation; like them he has been enabled for a time to avail himself of that credit; and like them at last, he perished as a malefactor.

STOCKHOLM, April 8.

In consequence of accounts from the Sweedish Ambassador at Petersburgh, stating, that the empress had collected an army on the borders of Finland, and given orders to fit out a fleet, his majesty the King of Sweden, tho' as yet uncertain of the precise intention, of Russia, sees himself under the necessity of giving similar orders, to place his own territory in a state of defence. All the regiments in Sweden and the Grand Dutchy of Finland are ordered to be ready to march, and a number of ships of [illegible] fitted for sea.

LONDON, April 7.

Extract of a letter from Truro, April 7.

"About eleven o'clock yesterday morning, intelligence was brought that the Tinners (who had for many days been in a state of insurrection) had assembled in force, about 3000, and were approaching the town; and in a few minutes information was received that the magistrates, who had gone out for the purpose of pacifying them, were forcibly detained, and that the Tinners were rapidly advancing, with an intention of taking the town by surprize, and disposing of Groceries, &c. at their own price. At this time a small party of the Worcester militia, stationed here, were at exercise, when the commanding officer, Major St. John, perceiving their approach within a quarter of a mile of the town, ordered some ammunition, and proceeded to meet them, luckily arriving time enough at a point, when the advance of another pace would have enabled the insurgents to effect their purpose. Seeing therefore, no time was to be lost, Capt. Hassam charged them at the head of the grenadiers, and forced them to retire about 300 paces to a small bridge at the end of the street, where they made a stand. A field piece was then bro't and the riot act was read.

"When that was finished, the men were ordered to load with ball, and the gun with case shot. The Tinners were then informed, that if they did not disperse in an hour, they should have the contents of the arms, the party at the same time being ordered to advance, and drive them to the end of the town, which being effected they again made a stand & began to assail the soldiers with a shower of stones; upon which (the hour being expired) the gun was discharged, but with a sufficient elevation to avoid mischief, and the under sheriff very spiritedly advanced, and seized some of the ringleaders, who were instantly secured by the assistance of the soldiers; the remainder of the rioters retreating with the utmost expedition; and thus the most alarming evils were averted, and tranquility restored to the town by a mere handful of men, whose steady and intrepid conduct, when opposed to such a disproportionate number, cannot be too much praised. The unquiet state of the country has nevertheless induced the commander in chief of the district to detach a part of the Lancashire volunteers from Plymouth, who are now on their march with field pieces."

From the *Gazette* of the *United States*.

IMPORTANT!

MR. FENNO,

I send you the substance of a letter from a man in public office under the French republic at the Cape, to another Frenchman in this country, which was read by a confidential friend of his, and the particulars from memory communicated to me. It is very material that our merchants should be generally apprized of the plan, and as I have no doubt of the authenticity of the intelligence, I think it my duty to publish it through the channel of the press. The manner in which it came to me, does not permit me to disclose the source—but you who know your Author will not, I am sure, scruple to vouch for the goodness of the intelligence.

A CITIZEN.

"[illegible] is determined to seize and bring in all American vessels laden with provisions* which shall be met with, bound to any English port. These will undergo a severe examination, and when the property appears to be British, it will be confiscated? where it is clearly and without suspicion American it will be detained, but paid for, according as the means in our power furnish. For this conduct we have several motives—to keep the supplies from our enemies, to obtain them for ourselves. The embarrassed state of the finances of the Republic has much narrowed the means of paying for what is wanted from abroad, and after what has happened, we cannot expect much future success from our credit with the American merchants. Besides we have some political reasons. It is well the merchants who have so zealously supported the treaty with Great Britain should see that there are two sides to the question, and that by temporizing with our enemy, they will not enjoy that full exemption from the inconveniences of war which they have promised themselves. It is also essential that we should support our friends in America by fulfilling their predictions of evil from the treaty. Perhaps you may shortly see a French fleet on your coast.

But do not imagine that there will be war with America. This will not happen. The Republic has no disposition to a final rupture with the country, and we have no fears that it will come to an open breach with us. Notwithstanding the coalition between PITT and WASHINGTON, we are well assured by our confidential friends that the attachment of the American people to the French nation, will oblige the government to be passive, and that if its folly should prompt it to a rupture with us, there will be more to put on the tri-coloured cockade, than to join the standard of the hypocritical Washington."

* *Vivres.*

NEW-YORK, June 25.

The ancients have often been abused by the moderns for their illiberality towards foreigners or strangers. That the Romans considered a stranger as an *enemy*, the word *hostis* signifying both, has been attributed to their early barbarism.

The Chinese jealousy of foreigners also has been censured as illiberal.

But recent occurrences in the United States teach us that the maxims of these nations are founded in sound national policy. Indeed all the history of the world warrants the conclusion.

It is a lamentable truth that no *friendship* ever existed between nations, except what was demanded by the clear interest of each. The moment that interest ceases, there is an end of amity and treaties. And it makes no difference whether the nations have the same or different forms of government. Two Republics or two monarchies are no better friends than a republic and the worst of despotism. The Turks and the French are now as good friends as the French and the Swiss or the Americans. The same with the French and Spaniards.

Whether this state of things is the effect of accident or artificial policy, or whether it results necessarily from the nature of man, is not now the question. We see and we feel the truth of these remarks.

That Great Britain, bearing the trident of neptune, with undisputed superiority, should assume imperious airs on the ocean, and make the trade of neutrals bend to her will, was an event to be expected—the consequence of her maritime power. But that France, our *good ally*, should attack our trade in the same manner, is an event that staggers the advocates of her generosity and friendship. They could not conceive that so civil and *friendly* a nation, could descend to place herself on a level with those *sea robbers the British*; and plunder the Americans, their *friends* their *Republican friends and allies*, because they had been plundered by those *monarchical tyrants, their foes*, the British.

But so the fact is, and to make all quiet, the democrats came forward with apologies. An arret of Louis the 16th, that *tyrant*, a *king*, a *monarch*, is produced to justify French seizures of neutral bottoms. What! an order of Louis 16th yet in force! in force among French *republicans!*

Two years ago when Great Britain pretended the old colonial regulations of the French monarchy were in force, and under that pretence, seized vessels going to the Islands, in breach of those rules, what an uproar did the French make! What indignation did their trumpeters the clubbists express! What! laws of Louis, that *tyrant*, in force! No. Not one of them. The Republic has levelled them all as low as the *tyrant* himself. This was the cry.

Now, the tone is changed. An order of Louis the 16th, is found to be a very convenient apology for plundering *friends* and *allies*—and lo, that order is produced from the musty records of the *tyrant*. What a blessed thing it is to have such a versatility of genius!

But say these apologists, may not the French treat the English as the English treat the French? Yes, certainly. But one conclusion follows inevitably, which is, that the *French care not one fig for us*. The whole business stands thus. Say the French to the Americans: "*Be partial* to us, give us a preference in trade, and we will be partial to *you* and give you a preference. If you do not, if you treat *other* nations as well as you do us, we will treat you just as they do." This is the truth—and this is the whole amount of their friendship.

Well, but say our good patriots, is not this all fair? By all means, it is. No objection can be made to this procedure. All that is intended by this statement, is to convince Americans, that *interest* is the basis of every national connection—that if the French have courted our friendship and favored our trade, at any time, more than other nations, it has been solely from regard to *their* interest—not to *ours*—That of course our *republican allies* have no more generosity than other nations—and finally, that all *preference and partiality*, on our part, for this or that nation, is the worst species of policy. The least partiality in our public measures, is the certain method to excite jealousy on the part of some other nation, and lay the train for a system of retaliation.

In this way we shall be always embroiled. The sources of war and controversy in Europe are innumerable. No durable peace can be expected between nations, that have ambitious rulers, and claims to neighbouring territory, with eternal hatred. Wars must be frequent, and *our* business is to steer clear of *their* quarrels. Not only our public measures, but our private and social entertainments should be free from marks of partiality. The rejoicings of a junto of Americans, for the success of this or that party, are madly impolitic, and by exciting ill will on the part of the unsuccessful nation, tend to commit the peace of this country. Besides, by every such exhibition of joy, the people concerned in it, undertake to decide, in their minds, on the *merit* of the controversy in Europe. This the Americans have no right to do—it is arrogance—it is folly. It is impossible for people, in this country, to know whether this or that form of government is best for a particular European nation. We have nothing to do with the merits of their quarrels; it is the most ridiculous thing in creation to pretend that we have; for it involves us in perpetual contradictions. We are praising to day perhaps a system of government which is destroyed to-morrow, as has been the case two or three times with regard to France.

We had better let them *all* alone. *Their* quarrels cannot shake *us*, if *we are united*—*their* systems of government and change of forms, cannot effect *ours*, if *we are faithful to ourselves*. We have a good form of government for ourselves. That is the first and the last of *our* concern. We can only say generally, we wish sincerely the freedom, the welfare and happiness of all nations; but the *mode* by which *other* nations are to secure these blessings, is not *our* concern.

Should we be compelled to take *any* part in the contentions of Europe, there is no point clearer than that we had better rid ourselves of *all* our commercial treaties, at a blow, and never form another. The next step would be to adopt the Roman maxim that every foreigner *in time of war*, is *hostis*, a foe, and make it a standing law, that the moment war breaks out between two nations or more, to order all the subjects of those powers to quit our country, giving them a few months only, to sell their effects.

BOSTON, June 29.

If the calamities of *War* are the best appreciation of the blessings of *Peace*, how happy, how enviable is the condition of the *United States*. The renewed ravages of the scourge of mankind are already severely felt in *Italy*.—On the *Rhine* almost innumerable armies threaten each other. The clarion is continually calling to arms, all the sons of the North; while in the *West Indies*, disease and war are active labourers in the work of general destruction. Contemplating this picture, how ought we to extol the wisdom of that policy, which has kept *America* at peace with all the world—and which in spite of all the *sombre* prophecies of those who have for years predicted nothing but evil to our country, will still preserve its tranquillity.

AUTHENTIC—INTERESTING.

The EXPORTS of the *United States*, from the 1st October, 1794, to the 30th September, 1795, amounted to *Forty seven* millions, *one hundred and fifty five* thousand, *five hundred and fifty six* dollars!!

FROM THE *MEDITERRANEAN*—APRIL 10.

We have seen a letter from Mr. RUTLEDGE, American Consul at *Aranjuez*, mentioning the danger to be apprehended from the *Algerines*, &c. in navigating the *Mediterranean*; which he, however, hoped would be but temporary. If we understand the subject, the *Algerine* ransoms and subsidy could not be paid, until appropriations were made therefor by Congress—As such appropriations have been made, it may be expected that vessels sailing now will run no risque of capture.

FROM PHILAD. JUNE 21.

"The cat is coming out of the bag.—Strong suspicions are entertained, on just grounds, that the capture of the *Mount Vernon*, was a premeditated plan, not of the French, but of our own "*friendly fellow citizens.*" It is in train of being proved at the proper time, that one of those *ill birds*, whose incendiary writings often occupy much of the papers here, and whose *predictions* of a rupture with *France*, are of eighteen months standing, impatient that the French government had not *interfered* in our concerns, and chagrined that his forgeries of accounts from *France*, were not believed, determined on a bold stroke. He accordingly communicated information of the sailing of the *Mount-Vernon*, and advised the owner and crew of the *Flying Fish* to go out, capture her, send her men on shore, and proceed with her, wherever they pleased. This it seems has been done; and the piracy attributed to orders from the French government; but if from them, would they not have been communicated by the Minister to the National frigates at *New York*, and not to the picaroon in question?—Certainly. But our Jacobins most religiously wish, that our commerce may share the fate of the *Flying Fish*, if not devoured by the *Dolphins* and *Sharks*, it may be by the *Hawks* and *Gulls*."

July 1.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the Merchant, PARKER, *from* London, *we have Papers to May 14. The most interesting of their contents follow.*

CONTINUED FRENCH SUCCESSES IN *ITALY*—ARMISTICE—PROBABLE PEACE.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

From L'ECLAIR, May 9.

A LETTER from Buonparte, dated Cherasco, April 27, mentions, That the enemy, after the last battle in Italy, passed the Store, and took position between Cori and Cherasco. The French crossed Ellero; and made new bridges across the Pesio, and soon after entered the town of Bene.

After a short action, the enemy evacuated *Fossano*, and the French entered. The enemy continued their retreat to *Avignon*, to cover *Turin*, the capital of *Sardinia*, which latter place was then within nine leagues of the French headquarters.

The Italian Commander, wrote to the French General, That as he understood the King of Sardinia, had sent Plenipo's, to negociate a Peace, he wished a suspension of arms to prevent the useless effusion of blood.

The French General replied. That he believed the Republique would grant the Sardinians an honorable peace; but he could not agree to an armistice, except two of the three fortresses of Coni, Allessandria, and Tortona, were given up.

COLLI, the Sardinian General, in the name of the King, consented to surrender Coni and Tortona, to the French, to secure a suspension of hostilities, which accordingly took place.

By the Articles of the Armistice, it is intended to continue till five days after the end of the negociations for Peace.

BUONPARTE writes, under April 29. "That his columns were in full march—BEAULIEU, the Austrian General, was flying full speed—but he was in hopes of overtaking him."

PARIS, MAY 9.

That which appears most certain, is, that we have defeated the advanced guard of BEAULIEU, and that we have taken from him a considerable quantity of artillery. Such is the position of our army in Italy, that the part of the Austrian army still remaining on the Territory of Genoa, and that has not yet repassed the defiles of the Bochetta, must necessarily become prisoners of war.

There arrived, with great expedition, last night, in Paris, an agent from the King of Sardinia, who comes to conjure the Directory to grant a peace to the King, his master. He offers it is said, to renounce for ever, Savoy and the country of Nice to make with the Republic an alliance offensive and defensive against the House of Austria, and to deliver provisionally many strong places, as a security for his sincerity.

HAGUE, APRIL 30.

We are assured that the French have actually given notice that the armistice is terminated.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 28.

A courier from Paris has passed through this city, who, it is said, carries orders from the Directory to General JOURDAN, to discontinue the armistice, and to recommence hostilities. A part of our numerous army is ordered to march to the army on the Rhine.

PARIS, 25 Floreal, May 4.

The suspension of arms is broken in the North. The campaign was to be opened on the second of May.

28 Floreal, May 7.

We are assured that a battle has already taken place in the North, in which we have been successful.

30 Floreal, May 9.

The report is circulated of our having gained a victory over the Austrians in the North, and that we have taken 60 pieces of cannon. If this news is true, it will be officially announced this day to the Councils.

LONDON, May 14.

This day a mail arrived from Hamburgh. The letters from Brussels and the Hague seem to confirm the fact announced in the French papers, that the armistice on the Rhine has terminated. Another circumstance, which gives farther corroboration to the statement, is the non arrival of any of the Rhine newspapers. This looks as if public business had been by some means interrupted.

COMMOTIONS IN CORSICA.

May 12.

We have received the Paris Papers up to the 9th inst. inclusive. They confirm the statement we gave yesterday of an insurrection having taken place in Corsica, which threatens very serious consequences to the interests of Britain in that island.

17 Floreal, May 6

The news that we have received from Corsica, by the way of Leghorn and Genoa, agrees in saying, that an insurrection has broken out in that island, and that the tri-coloured flag is displayed in many places. The inhabitants of many cantons have taken part in it. Those of Borgoyne not wishing to pay taxes, the Governor sent 400 militia to force them. As soon as they arrived, about 3000 peasants assembled, surrounded, disarmed, and sent them back, retaining only three principal officers whom they shot. After this act of insurrection, the peasants who have at their head a deputy of the Parliament named Tavera, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their cantons. We are assured that many other Cantons have followed the example of those of Burgoyne, and that the interior of Corsica has risen. It is said, the inhabitants of Nebbo have formed a camp, that they have intercepted the grain sent to other towns, and that they have an understanding with the inhabitants of St. Florenzo, who are said to be also in a state of insurrection. It is certain that in this last port considerable magazines have been burnt, and that the ship *Ca Ira* has also perished by the flames.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Died, on Sunday last, and on Monday following was buried, pursuant to his direction, under his Observatory, David Rittenhouse, L.L. D. and President of the American Philosophical Society.

In the death of this great man, Science and the world have sustained a loss.

NEW-HAVEN, June 29.

On Monday evening last, a Mr. John A. Dibble, who lodged at Capt. Osborn's Tavern, near the Cotton and woolen Manufactory, was going to bed without a light, he unfortunately opened a cellar instead of a chamber door, and falling down the cellar steps fractured his scull, of which he expired next morning, aged about 37 years; Son of John Dibble, Esq. of Woodbridge.

MIDDLETOWN, July 1.

The Wife of Mr. Enoch Turlls, of this City was this week delivered of her fourth pair of Twins in succession; she is now 39 years of age—has been married 11 years, and has had 15 Children. Mr. Turlls is only 36 years of age—a healthy, active man. What a prospect!!!

NORTHAMPTON, July 6.

The Hon Messrs. SHERBURNE and GILMAN of *New Hampshire*, decline being considered Candidates for Federal Representatives.

The emigrations from *Ireland*, are expected to be greater this year, than any preceding.

Besides the troops lately marched through *Albany*, for the Western Posts, three companies have, we learn, proceeded from *West Point*, on the same destination.

Mr. HENRY, a distinguished character in *Virginia*, and known for his violent opposition to the Federal Constitution, in conversation lately said, "if any thing could make him execrate and damn a republican government, it would be the abuse of, and the ingratitude with which, one of the greatest characters the world ever saw, has been treated.—And if he should outlive that GREAT and GOOD OLD MAN, he would once more come into the Assembly of *Virginia*, on purpose to have a MONUMENT erected at MOUNT VERNON, inscribed with a summary of the virtuous deeds performed by as pure a Patriot, and as true a friend to the liberties of mankind, as ever lived, to which the students of the country, should be bound to make annual pilgrimages, in order that their minds might receive just impressions of the *true* history of the founder of their liberties, to the end, that they may be stimulated to *emulate* his *uncommon talents and virtues*."

The late fires at Charleston are computed to have consumed, in houses and property, nearly 500,000l. sterling.

INDISPUTABLE FACT.

On the inquest taken on the body of one of the soldiers, who lately cut his throat at Chatham barracks (E.) a poor fellow (the companion of the deceased) was examined touching the evident signs of lunacy betrayed by the deceased, previous to his committing the horrid act, when after speaking of him as an honest sober person, &c. solemnly declared on his oath "He never knew him guilty of such an act before in all his life."

Westfield, June 3, 1796.

DIVISION ORDERS, for the 4th Division of Militia, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, comprehending the County of Hampshire.

AGREEABLE to orders, of the Commander in Chief, and in obedience to the laws, for regulating the Militia of this Commonwealth——the several Regiments and Corps in this Division, will be reviewed October next, in the following Orders:

Lt. Col. LEMUEL DICKINSON, 10th Oct. next, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Lt. Col. GOULDSBURY, 11th October, 1796, 9 o'clock A. M.
Lt. Col. F. W. DICKINSON, do. 12th, do. 9 o'clock A. M.
Lt. Col. EDMUND LONGLEY, 13th do. 9 o'clock A. M.
Col. JOHN BRADISH's Regt. 14th do. 9 o'clock A. M.
Lt. Col. ZEBINA MONTAGUE, 17th do. 9 o'clock A. M.
Lt. Col. ABNER BROWN, 18th do. 9 o'clock A. M.
Late Col. DWIGHT's Regt. 19th do. 9 o'clock A. M.
Col. JAMES TAYLOR, on 20th do. 9 o'clock A.M.
Lt. Col. JACOB BATES, 21st do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Artillery, Cavalry and Cadets will meet and be inspected with those Regiments which will be most convenient for them—Otherwise by order of the Commanding Officer of their several Corps—the Regiment will meet at such places as the Commanding Officers shall direct—seasonable notice being given to the Major General and Brigadier General, that they may attend; and in order that the several Regiments and Battallions, and Corps may be prepared for the inspection and reviewed, the Brigadiers are directed to see that their respective Brigades are compleated with arms and equipments, agreeable to law; and that all vacancies are fill'd before the reviews. The Commanding Officers of companies will see that the men are properly enroll'd; and that Inspection-Rolls are completed previous to the Inspection; that no delays may be occasioned by a neglect of it on the days of Review. The General is under the necessity of once more cautioning the troops against firing single guns, on or near the parade, or at Officers houses on the day of general muster; that dangerous, pernicious and unsoldierly conduct is in the most positive manner forbidden; and the General persuades himself, when it is considered how dangerous the practice is to the citizens, that there will be a particular compliance with this Order; and that no musquet or pistol will be discharged on the days of reviews unless under the direction of an officer.

The General takes this opportunity to thank the Officers and Soldiers of the Division, for their attention to orders; and is highly pleased with their proficiency in discipline: a perseverance within a short time, will enable them to vie with any militia in the world.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Maj. Gen.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON, JULY 1st. 1796.

ESTHER BAYLEY, Chester—Ebenezer Boatell, Colrain—Nathan Brewster, Westampton—Samuel Bardwell, Ashfield—Solomon Clark, Northampton—Mr. O. D. Cooke, Williamsburgh—John Churchill, New-Salem—Miss Sally Curtis, Northampton—Samuel Coleman, Hatfield—Hon. Thomas Dawes, Jun. Northampton—Maj. Benjamin Davenport, do.—Otes and Sophy Doolittle, Hinsdale—Joel Easton, Northampton—Ethan Elethop. Westampton—Henry Evens, Shutesbury—Samuel Ellis, Chester—James Freneax, Esq. near Northampton—Messrs. Otis and Fobes, merchants, Cummington—Jacob Gragg, Colerain—Nathan Goodman, South Hadley, Jonathan Grout, Belchertown—David Gray, Shutesbury—Mrs. Rachel Hannom, Easthampton—Mr. Jonathan R. Hale, Chesterfield—Lot Hillman, Williamsburgh—John Ingram, Amherst, 2—Solomon Judd, Westampton—Ezra Jackson, Blanford—Samuel Johin, Halifax—Oliver Johnson, Granville—John King, Northampton—Lt. Samuel Kirkland, Narwich—Collins Lieons, Hatfield—Jonathan Lyman, Easthampton—Capt. Samuel Lyman; Northampton—Peter Mason, Sherburne—John Montague, Granby—Adonijah Morrell, Deerfield—Col. Zebina Montague, Amherst—Elnazer and W. Porter, Hadley—Enos Pomroy, jun. Easthampton—Ebenezer Pomroy, jun. Southampton—Jacob Perin, Chesterfield—John Phelps, and Co. merchants Granville—Theophilus Packard, Cummington—John Prescott, Deerfield—Jonathan Perkins, Cummington—Adam Packard, do.—David Read, do.—David Robinson, merchant Granville—Abiezer Reed, or Poinehas Woolworth, Granville—Noah Reed, Cummington—Ezra Strong, Williamsburgh—David Smith, Northampton—Capt. Jabez Snow, do.—Messrs. Stebbins and Snow, merchants Hadley—Phinehas Smith, Granby—Martin Sprague, Palmer—John Sprague, Westampton—Ebenezer Snell, jun. Cummington—Noah Smith, Deerfield—John Stone, Chesterfield—Benjamin Stacy, New-Salem—Job Smith, Shutesbury—John Stuart, Williamsburgh—Waitstill Searle, Southampton—Messrs. Clap and Taylor, merchants Montague—Norman Tibbals, Granville—Joseph Taylor, South-Hadley—William Wait, do.—John Wiley, Sunderland—Samuel Wells, Deerfield—Thomas Wells, merchant Leyden—Benjamin Willson, Northampton—Seth Wells, Northampton—Messrs. Aaron Clap and Son, Southampton—Abner Barnard, Northampton.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Post Office, are desired to make immediate payment.

Robert Breck and Son,

INFORM their customers and others, they have just received an assortment of European and India

GOODS,

With a large and elegant assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware—Likewise, a number of tons of best Russia Iron and Hoop L. Blistered Steel, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, a large quantity of Brads, all sizes, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Crown Window Glass, Brass Kettles and Skillets—a large assortment of London Pewter—a quantity of Bed Cords, Cod-Lines and Cordage of different kinds, Sand Rubs and Grindstones, with a great variety of articles too numerous to particularize, which will be sold uncommonly low, for cash or approved credit.

ALL persons whose accounts have been due more than six months, are called upon for the last time, in this way, to make immediate payment.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received, in addition to his advertisement of the 15th ult. a large supply of

BOOKS,

which makes his assortment compleat and extensive——Public and Private Libraries may be supplied with Books, on the same terms as they can be at Boston or New-York.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

ALL persons whose Accounts and Notes have been one year standing, are requested to call and settle the same by the first of August next, otherwise they must expect to settle with an Attorney.

WANTED, a Journeyman Blacksmith, to which good wages will be given.—Also, an Apprentice to said business.

NATHAN STARKS.

Williamsburgh, July 6, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.