and brought up the child, giving it to his mother who, according to custom cut it upon his forehead with its head hanging down, and in that manner run about with it in the people cried out that it was a fully to flake and dable a dead child; upon which he cattle water, then brought it home to its parents. The lamentation of the mother had brought the wife of Armand Hendrings to condole with her who recollecting, that upon such occasions, the smoke of tobacco blown up the fundament had been found to have a powerful effect, the mad-diverts trials, and at length succeeded. The child fell brought up a little time quite recovered.

Cayenne. At Edam, the 7th of May, 1771, Abraham, son to Rudolph Harries, between four and five years old, fell into the water about 11 o'clock & continued therein till near 12. He was taken out by a woman who cut off his wet cloaths, and while she shook him naked on her knees, a great quantity of water trickled from his mouth. The surgeons Weyerfie and Dreker, having been sent for, ordered him to be put to bed to his mother, who had lately lain in, and put a few drops of volatile spirit of salt mixed with spirits of wine into his mouth, but without effect, his mouth being fell of foam and nailed. They then put a feather into his nose wet with spirit of fal ammoniac. They availed themselves of frequent repetitions of the tongue, and they rubbed him all over, particularly his back and breast-bones, with hot rags dipt in the before-mentioned mixture, to which they added common fale. During these operations his body sometime, feemed a little warm, and presently became cold as ice. At length after seven hours incessant rubbing, the child by a strong efort of nature, brought up a small quantity of water and dirt with a noise at the same time like the lowing of a cow. Encouraged by this first symptom of life, they redoubled their efforts and particularly their friftions. The patient yelded by stool some nasty faeces excrements. He opened his eyes that were frightful wild. He flammed and bared and made a mell dismal noise. A remedy half a spoonful of which was given him every two hours quieted him by degrees and he fat up in a chair till night feeming by much relieved. He then went to sleep, and about four in the morning waked, and spoke for the first time, asking for a baked pear. His fa ther gave it him, but he had no mind to eat. The next day he was merry, playing and running about the house; only, as he was thirsty, and had little appetite, it was judged proper to continue the medicine that had effected his cure. It is remarkable, that, before this accident, the child was puny, pale, weakly, and unhealthy; but afterwards became stout sprightly, his eyes lively, and his cheek ruddy.

ACTS

Passed at the first Session of the Fourth Congress.

1. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1796.
2. An act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.
3. An act for the relief of Benjamin Strother.
4. An act for the relief of Israel Loring.
5. An act for allowing compensation to the messengers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to certain officers of both Houses.
6. An act providing relief for a limited time, in certain cases of invalid registers.
7. An act making a partial appropriation for the military establishment for the year 1796.
8. An act for the relief of Isle Rosa de Silva.
9. An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers, who have been wounded or disabled, in the service of the United States.
10. An act to continue in force an act "to afford to the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States and for other purposes."
11. An act making certain provisions in regard to the circuit court for the district of Northeraffina.
12. An act authorizing the erection of a light house on Baker's island, in the state of Massachusetts.
13. An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.
14. A resolve, directing further returns in the cases of claimants for invalid pensions.
15. An act supplementary to an act, intitled, "An act to provide a naval armament."
16. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to place certain persons, therein named, on the pension list.
17. An act in addition to an act, intitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt."
18. An act making further provisions relative to revenue cutters.
19. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, intitled, "An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Maryland, passed the 25th day of December, 1793, for the appointment of a health officer."
20. An act authorizing a loan for the use of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, and for the purposes therein mentioned.
21. An act making appropriation for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect a treaty made between the United States and certain Indian tribes northwest of the river Ohio.
22. An act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers.
23. An act making an appropriation towards defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between the United States and Great Britain.
24. An act making appropriations for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the king of Spain.
25. An act declaring the consent of Congress to certain acts of the State of Maryland; and to certain acts of the state of Maryland, Georgia, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, to amend the acts of the states of Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
26. An act allowing compensation for horses killed in battle belonging to officers of the army of the United States.
27. An act to repeal so much of an act, intitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," as directs that alternate sessions of the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania shall be holden at Yorktown, and for other purposes.
28. An act providing for the sale of lands of the United States, in the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.
29. An act authorizing the erection of a light house on Cape Cod, in the state of Massachusetts.
30. An act authorizing Ebenezer Zane to locate certain lands in the territory of the United States North-west of the river Ohio.
31. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and to preserve peace on the frontiers.
32. An act altering the compensation of the Accountant of the War Department.
33. An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons; and repealing the former act for that purpose.
34. An act in addition to an act, intitled, "An act supplementary to an act intitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States and on the tonnage of ship or vessels."
35. An act for the relief and protection of American seamen.
36. An act respecting the mint.
37. An act to alter the sessions of the circuit courts in the districts of Vermont and Rhode Island; and for other purposes.
38. An act relative to quarantine.
39. An act for the relief of persons impaltoned for debt.
40. An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and to continue in force the act, intitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."
41. An act for the relief of Sylvanus Bourn.
42. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, the acts therein mentioned.
43. An act to alter and fix the military establishment of the United States.
44. An act to regulate the compensation of clerks.
45. An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States.
46. An act authorizing passports for the ships and vessels of the United States.
47. An act to suspend, in part, the act, intitled, "An act to alter and amend the act intitled, "An act laying duties upon snuff and refined sugar."
48. An act making an appropriation to satisfy certain demands attending the late insurrection, and to increase the compensation of marshals and witnesses in the courts of the United States.
49. An Act limiting the time for the allowance of drawback on the exportation of domestick distilled spirits and allowing a drawback upon such spirits exported in vessels of less than thirty tons by the Mississippi.
50. An act to provide relief to the owners of ships within the United States for a limited time in certain cases.
51. An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.
52. An act for the admission of the state of Tennessee into the union.
53. An act making appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments for the year 1796.
54. An act making further appropriations for the year 1796.
55. An act for the relief of Catharine Greene.

FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION in PARIS!

COUNCIL of FIVE HUNDRED, May 10.

A message from the Directory informed the Council of the discovery of

A NEW CONSPIRACY.

"CITIZEN LEGISLATORS,

"A HORRIBLE plot was intended to be executed to morrow or day before yesterday. Its object was to overturn the French Constitution, to murder the Legislative Body, all the Members of the Government, the Officers composing the Staff of the Army of the Interior, and the Constituted Authorities at Paris. That great Commune was to be delivered up to a general pillage, and to the most brutal massacre.

"The Executive Directory, informed of the place where the chiefs of this terrible conspiracy were assembled, and where they held their Committee of revolt, gave orders for their apprehension. Several of them have been taken up, and it is with pain we appile you, that among them was found one of our colleagues, Citizen Drouet, taken in the very act of conspiracy.

"The Executive Directory calls upon you, Citizen Legislators, to have the goodness to point out the plan of conduct it ought to follow on this occasion. If you judge that the Executive Directory ought to put its conduct to the proof of the opinion of the Directory:

"It cannot be dissembled that the Commune of Paris is the refort of all the immoral beings of the Republick. A fearm of disbanded Gendarmes, and of disbanded soldiers, flock to it, and the laws are insufficient to reach them. The Directory demands of the Legislative Body a law, enabling that every Extraordinarily, every Civil officer, functionary, every soldier not employed, every person convicted of emigration, and every individual not born in France, ought to be attached to the Diplomatick Body, shall be obliged to quit Paris in three days, and to withdraw himself ten leagues from thence, on penalty of transportation. The accused to be tried according to the form prescribed by the law of 29th Germinal."

A Commission, composed of Lenchard, Mathieu, Camus, Cambacerres, and Lindet, was charged to present as speedily as possible a plan of a resolution on that head.

After an hour's suspension, that is to say, at five o'clock, the sitting was opened.

Camus, the Reporter of the Commission, charged to examine the message of the directory, declared the urgency of adopting the proposed measure, to defeat the plot which was ready to explode, and to disperse the ringleaders of the assembly, became more daring than ever. "Miscreants," said he, "covered with blood and rapine, could not together. They wish to raise a party on the victims who have escaped their rage. The accomplices of Robespierre declare themselves in open war against the Constitution, and against the Magistrates who are resolved to maintain it. Let us hasten to put ourselves in a state of defence. The message of the Directory has shewn you all the extent of the danger. Let us furnish it with the means of preventing the explosion." Camus read a long reading to repel from Paris, within three days, and to drive to ten leagues at least from thence, all the Excommunicatists not reselected, and not invested with publick functions; all the publick functionaries dismissed since the 9th Thermidor; all the Generals or officers dismissed or dismissed; all those to whom sentences were pronounced for the crimes of 9th Thermidor; all those who were apprehended, or suspected, or condemned, and who owe their liberty entirely to that amnesty; all foreigners not settled in France prior to 1789, and who are not attached to the Ministers of the Neutral or Allied Powers now in Paris; and all those convicted of emigration, whose names have not been duly & fairly erased from the lists. Finally, all those who are in Paris, or within the distance of ten leagues, after the time pointed out, shall be sentenced to transportation, the Directory being at the same time authorised to retain those whose presence it may think necessary for the publick service."

The urgency was decreed, and the plan put to vote, article by article.

Chazal proposed an amendment, viz. that, together with the Excommunicatists, all the old members of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies should be also expelled from Paris. Violent murmurs.

After a pretty warm debate, the previous question on Chazal's amendment was called for on all sides, and it was almost unanimously decided.

Andre Dumont proposed another amendment, which was also rejected.

A tumultuous discussion ensued on the expulsion of the Conventionalists, not reselected from Paris. Lehardie, Tallien, Dubois Crancer, Guyomard, Thibaut, and several others, made fruitless efforts to obtain a delay of three days, during which they would tend to throw an odium on the Convention. In spite of their arguments, however, the plan preferred by Camus, was adopted without any alteration.

COUNCIL of ELDERS, May 10.

The Council approved the measures adopted by that of Ancients.

Legendre insinuated that the conspiracy was the work of the Royalists. While some of the Members replied by a smile of pity, others were enraged at being lam thus palliate the crimes of the Jacobins.

PARIS, May 11.

Before the rising sun of a fortnight, a second conspiracy has been formed by terrorism, notwithstanding its existence has been obstinately denied by the hall accomplices and hireling writers, who have endeavoured to change its complexion, to prevent its being recognized, and to thwart the efficacious measures it was necessary to adopt, to prevent their indestigable accomplices. Great praise is due to the Directory! Clear sighted, notwithstanding the greater part of those by whom it is surrounded seem to be paid to mislead its members, it has held out to public indignation, it has courageously brought forward to notice the most dangerous enemies of France—the eternal enemies of the French citizens, those who aim at a permanent conspiracy against every established Government, because disorder is their element, pillage their hope, and massacres their means and their pleasures.

We shall now content ourselves with adding a few details, in addition to the particulars already given in the proceedings of the Council, which we have received concerning those which we are juste tuitated. Its aim was to overthrow the Constitution of 1795. The conspirators spoke of establishing the anarchical code of 1793, but they would soon have done what they have already twice succeeded in doing. Their cherished constitution would have been placed among the Ephemerides of the Revolution, and soon have had a second edition of revolutionary tyranny. The Convention would have been recreated, and the Deputies not reelected, would have taken the place of the new *third*.

In consequence, almost all the Deputies of the new third, the greater part of the *seventy three* of the opposite party, and all those of the other Deputies distinguished by their probity, their energy, and their detestation of the anarchists, together with the Members of the Directory, several Ministers, and the Commanders of the armed force, were to have been apprehended early this morning, and afterwards butchered. Ten men were for this purpose to have proceeded to each of their houses, and it is said that the conspirators had at their command thirty field pieces. At day break the barriers were to have been shut, the apprehensions were to take place, and the tocsin to be founded.

The plunder of the houses was to have been permitted, on pretext of subjecting the wants of the soldiers. The conspirators did not brethren in arms the injustice to think, that the temptation of this plunder would have attached them to their cause.

The plot was denounced to the Directory by some of the conspirators themselves, who appeared to tremble at the moment of the approach for its execution. The Directory immediately brought up the armed force, which surrounded the Committee of revolt. At the head of this committee was Drouet, a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He had with him sixty of the principal terrorists whom his house was surrounded. Several of his accomplices have also that force his return from Austria, they have learnt him openly speak of the plan of overthrowing the Constitution and the Directory. Prior to his detention in the prisons of Germany, he was one of the mad Jacobins mountaineers. On the 5th of May, he signed a very silly political pamphlet—he was more especially delirious, he said, to invenge the death of Romme—Soubrany—Bourbotte—the other mountaineers executed last year, for having been implicated in the revolt of the 1st Prairial.

The history, and the papers which prove the conspiracy, will without doubt be published by the Directory. Thirty five of the principal conspirators are apprehended. Babeuf's interrogatory is particularly interesting. It is certain that his confessions are very important, and will calculated to throw light on this horrible plot. He was taken till at the Minister's house, but was recovered by a glass of water. Among those apprehended, we have collected the following names: Babeuf, Editor of the "Tribune of the Peoples" Lindquet, Excommunicatist, who was apprehended in the house of the Minister of Justice, on the 1st of last Prairial; Ricous, Excommunicatist, companion of Robespierre the younger in his mission at Toulon, also apprehended on the 1st Prairial; Charles, Excommunicatist, formerly imprisoned in the Chateau of Ham; Darthes, Barthon's Secretary; the Secretary of Joseph Lebon; Germain, formerly Secretary of the Ministry at Versailles; Rodigand, Exaperial in La Vendee; and Antonnelle, a writer in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*.

Five hundred thousand livres in specie had been expended in minting the conspiracy. We are assured that the Agents of the present Minister of Police received two pieces of this money, which they have faithfully deposited in the Office of Police. Several proofs are established that the affaillas of the editor of the Lyons' Courier, who are apprehended, were sent on their business by the conspirators. They killed him for the purpose of getting into which hands considerable sums of people he had about him, with which they were to pay their partisans.

A very numerous force has been on foot in the capital since yesterday morning; and guards are placed at the principal gates and round the two Councils. The utmost tranquillity prevails, in consequence of the vigilance of the armed force and police. The conspirators and their partisans are surrounded and watched. Several of them have fled. Among their are Vadier and Amar. Inquiries are making on all sides who were and were not concerned in the plot. Those who three days ago pronounced boldly against the Constitution of 1795, and so boldly in favour of the 1793, have now a *real* pallid in for the first, and the *true* second butterfly. If Fabre-des-Eglantine, and that Fabre taken in the public employments the men who are a scandal to them, the Annalists will, in the course of a fortnight, be as daring as ever, will deny the evidence of the conspiracy, and will accuse the Directory of having sacrificed it to cut off the remains of the Patriots.

Among the interrogatories of the conspirators in the taking. It is said, that besides Drouet, a Deputy, known to have been a great friend of Marat, is implicated in the plot. It is worth to be remarked, that the ides of the Septembrisers began yesterday. It was a question to finish them from the death which awaits them.

At Drouet's house was found a proclamation, in which the conspirators announced to the people the Constitution of 1793. To this paper was annexed a seal, with the words "*public liberty*."

Three waggons filled with conspirators have proceeded to Plessis.

May 12. — Paris is still tranquil. There has been distributed copies of an address, delivered by the conspirators for the departments and the armies, have been seized. The following is the only paper which has as yet been officially given to the public on the subject of the conspiracy.

The Executive Directory to the Citizens of Paris.

19th Floreal, fourth year.

"CITIZENS, a terrible plot was to have resulted this night or to morrow morning at day break. A horde of robbers and assassins had formed the plan of assassinating the Legislative Body, all the members of the Government, the Staff of the army of the interior, and all the Constituted Bodies in Paris. The Proclamation of the conspirators was to be the signal of a general pillage in Paris, as well of the houses, as of the magazines and shops, and the massacre of a great number of citizens was to take place at the same time.

"But be comforted, good Citizens; the Government watches; it knows the ringleaders of the conspiracies and their means.

"Let us be simple publicity which the Executive Directory gives to their plans, will without doubt suffice to prevent any movement on their part. But, in every case be tranquil, and pursue your ordinary avocations. Abandon the Brigands themselves: The Government has taken certain measures to defeat their plots, and to deliver them and their partisans to the vengeance of the laws.

(Signed) "CARNOT, President."

CHARLESTON, June 22.

CIRCULAR LETTER

signed upon by the citizens of Charleston, June 13.

Friends and Fellow Citizens.

United to you by the endearing ties of private friendship, and a common citizenship, we feel ourselves encouraged to apply to you for aid in the work of benevolence, imposed upon us by the fainting fire which has recently ruined a fair portion of our city.

Scarcely had we recovered from the confusion and distress arising from the fire, which laid waste the upper part of the city—scarcely had we enjoyed the melancholy pleasure of distributing the fruits of benevolence of the citizens, to the amount of 10,000 dollars, among the sons and daughters of affliction, that we are again assailed by a dreadful calamity.

A fire more rapid, extensive, destroying and irrefistible than any we have experienced for nearly twenty years, sweeps off a great part of the city, destroying houses, furniture, and goods, to an immense amount, and reducing many industrious families to famine and to ruin.

Time has not yet allowed us to calculate the extent of the loss, but a partial view exhibits the miserable picture of 300 houses reduced to ashes, and of 300 families driven for shelter in the houses of their friends—into the buildings appropriated to the comfort of the poor of the orphan and of the helpless—which being insufficient to afford food shelter, some of the unfortunate victims have been obliged to convert the House of God into the abode of man, and take refuge in the altar.

Many are reduced from affluence to beggary—almost all who have been burnt out have suffered great losses, and are placed in circumstances which call for immediate relief.

Every exertion is making by the citizens of the town to alleviate the miseries of those unfortunate fellow creatures. Every heart feels for their distressed. Every hand is open for their relief. Much has been done—and more will certainly be done—but much remains for the exercise of the friendly affections. The resources of the city are nearly exhausted by the almost continued draughts made upon them, by the unfortunate of our own as well as of foreign countries, are inadequate to meet the exigence of the present enormous evil.

Where can we look for assistance so naturally, or so rightly effectually, as to our friends and brethren of the country, whose interest and social affections are bound up with ours, and who share in our prosperity, and in our adversity—we are commanded by the voice of this community, to make the appeal to the feelings of our fellow citizens in the country; and who make the appeal in the confidence that it will be effectual; and that they will readily seize the occasion of contributing with us, in the great duties of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, relieving the homeless and comforting the afflicted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated 19th June.

"The confusion the whole town has been thrown into by the late dreadful fire, is the reason of the delay the relief has experienced. I add only a few lines to the enclosed narrative. Since Monday night, every day one or two fresh attempts have been made to set on fire the remaining part of the once flourishing city of Charleston. This morning was again noticed by an attempt, all or moll by negroes; who when surprised and taken, have handfuls of money, which they say they received from white fared villains, to encourage them in this diabolical business. Where it will end God knows. The inhabitants are worried out with fatigue. Continual watching, patrolling, and doing duty on guard, is enough to cut down the healthiest man. I shudder, when going home, to pass through a long lane of smoking ruins, where you necessarily exposed to fall big chimneys or threatening walls. The distress is very lamentable, lying in churches and out houses still smoking, may be very bad blast.

"The villains always watch the wind, to make a new attempt on a fresh quarter. Had we but once a plentiful shower, I should sleep found.

VICTORIES OF THE FRENCH IN ITALY.

The General in Chief of the Army in Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, Cascare, 27th Germinal.

"I have already given you an account, citizens directory, of the victories which our army has gained over the combined Austrian and Sardinian armies: I have now to give you an account of the operations of the army on the 26th Germinal; that is to say, of the battle of Dego, the battle of St. Jetto, the taking of Montezemo, and of my junction with General Serrurier's division, which I left to guard Tanaro and the valley of Oneglia.

"The right wing of the army, fatiguated with the combat of the preceding day, which had ended at a very late hour, wholly given up to the security of victory, suffered at break of day the village of Dego to be carried by 3000 Austrians, who attacked with the greatest audacity.—[Sardinian, hoping to repeat the defeats, assembled 7000 men, the flower of his army, to enter in order to make a desperate attempt.] The general was beat in the right wing, and immediately afterwards at the head quarters. General Masseno, as soon as he had rallied a part of his troops, commenced the attack. Our troops were rendered in three different attacks. Our cavalry, commanded by Colonel General Castle, rallying the 99th demi brigade, charging the enemy, and about to fall on them with bayonet, when he was wounded mortally. The last thing which he asked one when he saw me was, "Is Dego taken?" It was then 2 P. M. and nothing was decided. I had already formed into a column the 39th demi brigade, commanded by Brigadier general Victor, when adjutant general Lanes called the 8th demi brigade of light infantry, and proceeded at the head of it to the attack. For an instant his troops gave way; but his intrepidity was decisive. This brave officer had, during the battle, in equalter carried away by a ball, he had thoughtfully bind him of in his war by his cravat, his courage and his talents. I cut off the rank of brigadier general at sun, vacant by the death of Gen. Castle.

"The cavalry completed the route, and made a great number of prisoners. The loss of the enemy is stated to be 2000 men, 1400 of whom are prisoners. We lost about 1000 men, 300 of which killed the blast, and the chief of brigade, Dupont.

"Adjutant general Vignole, Sub chief of the Staff Major, and citizen Marat, my Aid de camp, contributed in a great degree to the success of the day.

"On the other side general Rosca got possession of the excellent position of Serpiano, which commands the valley of Bormida, he took 2 pieces of cannon, and 100 prisoners.

"Serrurier, General of division, got possession also of the heights of Bastiole, of Bagnasco, and of Pian Nocetto, he took 60 prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant Colonel.

"General Angerean has occupied the redoubts of Mondovino which the enemy evacuated at his approach; he has thereby opened our communications with the Tanaro and General Serrurier's division.

(Signed) BONAPARTE."

Extract of a letter from the Commissary of the Executive Directory with the army of Italy to the Citizen Carnot.

Millesimo, 27th Germinal.

I write you three few lines and inform you that the Piedmontese army has evacuated the strong red camp of Ceva as well as the town. Our troops are now there. They only left Serrurier hundred men in the fort who will not make a long resistance.

Summons sent to General Provera.

"You are surrounded, Sir, on all sides; your resistance will only occasion a fruitless effusion of blood. If in a quarter of an hour you do not surrender, I will not spare one of you."

General Provera's Answer.

"My intention is to defend, myself to the last extremity."

CAPITULATION.

General Provera, and the corps which he commands, shall desile towards Carcare, the head quarters of the French army, with the honors of war; they shall lay down their arms after having defiled.

Accepted, with the reflection, that the officers shall be allowed to proceed on their parole, and until they have been exchanged, to their own homes.—Conformable to the original.

The Aid de Camp of the commander in Chief.

(Signed) JUNOT.

The General in Chief of the army of Italy to the Executive Directory, dated from the head quarters at Lavina, 30 Floreal.

"I have to give you an account of the taking of Ceva, of the battle of Mondovi, of our entry into Turin.

"The 20th inst. Angereau went to Montezzi and attacked the redoubts which defend the intrenched camp at Ceva, which were defended by eight thousand Piedmontese. The loss of the enemy amounted to about 300 men; we have lost the chief of the 39th half brigade.

"The enemy, leaving to be retreated in the night by Cafellino, evacuated the intrenched camp in the night. At break of day, General Serrurier entered the town of Ceva, and invested the citadel. We have found in the town some resources for provisions.

"The Piedmontese army driven from Ceva, took a position at the confluence of the Cuasaglia and Tanaro, having its right supported by Nasse Barne de Vico, and its centre by the Bicoque. The 21 inst. General Sarrazeau attacked the right of the enemy by the village of St. Michel. He passed the bridge under fire, and after three hours combat obliged them to evacuate the village; but the Tenaro not being fordable, the division which attacked the left could not croft, and the enemy, reinforced in the night, obliged General Serrurier to retreat, which he did in the best order. The loss in this affair was considerable.

"At 200 o'clock, after midnight, General Masseno passed the Tenaro, near Ceva, and entered the village of Lezzegno. General Guieno and Fiorella dropped at the bridge of Torre. My design was to march to Mondovi, and to oblige the enemy to change the field of battle; but General Colli fearing the loss of a combat, at two o'clock at midnight retreated, having before sent all his artillery, and took the road to Mondovi.

"At break of day the two armies were in sight of each other. The battle began in the village of Vico; General Guieno marched to the left of Mondovi; Generals Fiorella and Dumarsia attacked and took the redoubts which covered the centre of the enemy, and the Sardinian army abandoned the field of battle: the same night we entered Mondovi.

"The enemy have lost 1800 men, of whom 1300 are made prisoners. A Piedmontese General has been killed, and there are eight made prisoners. Eleven stands of colours and eight pieces of cannon, have also fallen into our hands.

"Our whole army regret the fate of General Stengel, who was mortally wounded charging at the head of one of the regiments of cavalry.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

P. S. To morrow I will send you twenty one stands of colours four of which belong to the body guards of the king of Sardinia.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

It is reported at Philadelphia, that the sum of 50,000 dollars had been subscribed by a few individuals in the city of New-York, towards the relief of our suffering fellow citizens at Charleston—whence, alas, the last is, that not one cent has been subscribed in this city for the benevolent purpose.

Of Gen. Beatrice's army very little mention is made in the late papers.—A short letter from Gen. Bonaparte, dated the 30th of April, states, that the Austrian army is retreating with the utmost speed, and that the French are in pursuit of it. A Paris paper of the 8th July, that Gen. Beaulieu has experienced another defeat, and that he has lost several pieces of cannon; and that that part of the Austrian army which is in the Genoese state, must be cut off, and made prisoners of war.

From Jamaica, May 28.

At the fever which has proved fatal to European foil continue to baffle the first medical abilities, we think it incumbent on us to mention, that on board one of the vessels where *nine ten* men were plentifully in the foamen every day, the whole crew, with the exception of one boy, have recovered from the dreadful malady.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friends in this city, dated 18th of April, 1796, received by the Chatham from Nantes.

"I cannot spill circumstances of the most serious kind. Yesterday I attended to the Telegraph two hundred and ninety three Reps; within a few minutes, orders was received to inform the citizens of Lille, one hundred and fifty miles from Paris, that all was well and nothing new, on which a message was given to the machine, and in seventeen minutes an answer was received, announced by the field telegraph; the atmosphere was dull and heavy or they would have had a message in less time. Give my friends this information of which I was an eye witness."

The Blacks of Trinidad, have risen in rebellion; a 3 killed a large number of the inhabitants.

By an arrival from Leogane, late on Tuesday evening last, we learn, that the negroes at that place were in a state of insurrection.

Two Sardinian ministers are arrived in Paris for negotiating a peace.

Twenty-four millions of assignats are taken out of circulation by the forced loan. The whole sum issued was 40 millions.

July 13.

The following piece of IMPORTANT INFORMATION, however, may not be considered altogether *conjectural*, but we are inclined to hope by that it will be announced, viz.—That the 1st and of *Great-Britain* is actually declared, IN A STATE OF SIEGE by *France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, the States of Italy, &c. &c.* Which has been done and more will certainly be done—but much remains for the exercise of the friendly affections. The resources of the city are nearly exhausted by the almost continued draughts made upon them, by the unfortunate of our own as well as of foreign countries, are inadequate to meet the exigence of the present enormous evil.

Where can we look for assistance so naturally, or so rightly effectually, as to our friends and brethren of the country, whose interest and social affections are bound up with ours, and who share in our prosperity, and in our adversity—we are commanded by the voice of this community, to make the appeal to the feelings of our fellow citizens in the country; and who make the appeal in the confidence that it will be effectual; and that they will readily seize the occasion of contributing with us, in the great duties of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, relieving the homeless and comforting the afflicted.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated 19th June.

"The confusion the whole town has been thrown into by the late dreadful fire, is the reason of the delay the relief has experienced. I add only a few lines to the enclosed narrative. Since Monday night, every day one or two fresh attempts have been made to set on fire the remaining part of the once flourishing city of Charleston. This morning was again noticed by an attempt, all or moll by negroes; who when surprised and taken, have handfuls of money, which they say they received from white fared villains, to encourage them in this diabolical business. Where it will end God knows. The inhabitants are worried out with fatigue. Continual watching, patrolling, and doing duty on guard, is enough to cut down the healthiest man. I shudder, when going home, to pass through a long lane of smoking ruins, where you necessarily exposed to fall big chimneys or threatening walls. The distress is very lamentable, lying in churches and out houses still smoking, may be very bad blast.

"The villains always watch the wind, to make a new attempt on a fresh quarter. Had we but once a plentiful shower, I should sleep found.

"Among the interrogatories of the conspirators in the taking. It is said, that besides Drouet, a Deputy, known to have been a great friend of Marat, is implicated in the plot. It is worth to be remarked, that the ides of the Septembrisers began yesterday. It was a question to finish them from the death which awaits them.

At Drouet's house was found a proclamation, in which the conspirators announced to the people the Constitution of 1793. To this paper was annexed a seal, with the words "*public liberty*."

Three waggons filled with conspirators have proceeded to Plessis.

May 12. — Paris is still tranquil. There has been distributed copies of an address, delivered by the conspirators for the departments and the armies, have been seized. The following is the only paper which has as yet been officially given to the public on the subject of the conspiracy.

The Executive Directory to the Citizens of Paris.

19th Floreal, fourth year.

"CITIZENS, a terrible plot was to have resulted this night or to morrow morning at day break. A horde of robbers and assassins had formed the plan of assassinating the Legislative Body, all the members of the Government, the Staff of the army of the interior, and all the Constituted Bodies in Paris. The Proclamation of the conspirators was to be the signal of a general pillage in Paris, as well of the houses, as of the magazines and shops, and the massacre of a great number of citizens was to take place at the same time.

"But be comforted, good Citizens; the Government watches; it knows the ringleaders of the conspiracies and their means.

"Let us be simple publicity which the Executive Directory gives to their plans, will without doubt suffice to prevent any movement on their part. But, in every case be tranquil, and pursue your ordinary avocations. Abandon the Brigands themselves: The Government has taken certain measures to defeat their plots, and to deliver them and their partisans to the vengeance of the laws.

(Signed) "CARNOT, President."

CHARLESTON, June 22.

CIRCULAR LETTER

signed upon by the citizens of Charleston, June 13.

Friends and Fellow Citizens.

United to you by the endearing ties of private friendship, and a common citizenship, we feel ourselves encouraged to apply to you for aid in the work of benevolence, imposed upon us by the fainting fire which has recently ruined a fair portion of our city.

Scarcely had we recovered from the confusion and distress arising from the fire, which laid waste the upper part of the city—scarcely had we enjoyed the melancholy pleasure of distributing the fruits of benevolence of the citizens, to the amount of 10,000 dollars, among the sons and daughters of affliction, that we are again assailed by a dreadful calamity.

A fire more rapid, extensive, destroying and irrefistible than any we have experienced for nearly twenty years, sweeps off a great part of the city, destroying houses, furniture, and goods, to an immense amount, and reducing many industrious families to famine and to ruin.

Time has not yet allowed us to calculate the extent of the loss, but a partial view exhibits the miserable picture of 300 houses reduced to ashes, and of 300 families driven for shelter in the houses of their friends—into the buildings appropriated to the comfort of the poor of the orphan and of the helpless—which being insufficient to afford food shelter, some of the unfortunate victims have been obliged to convert the House of God into the abode of man, and take refuge in the altar.

Many are reduced from affluence to beggary—almost all who have been burnt out have suffered great losses, and are placed in circumstances which call for immediate relief.

Every exertion is making by the citizens of the town to alleviate the miseries of those unfortunate fellow creatures. Every heart feels for their distressed. Every hand is open for their relief. Much has been done—but much remains for the exercise of the friendly affections. The resources of the city are nearly exhausted by the almost continued draughts made upon them, by the unfortunate of our own as well as of foreign countries, are inadequate to meet the exigence of the present enormous evil.

Where can we look for assistance so naturally, or so rightly effectually, as to our friends and brethren of the country, whose interest and social affections are bound up with ours, and who share in our prosperity, and in our adversity—we are commanded by the voice of this community, to make the appeal to the feelings of our fellow citizens in the country; and who make the appeal in the confidence that it will be effectual; and that they will readily seize the occasion of contributing with us, in the great duties of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, relieving the homeless and comforting the afflicted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated 19th June.

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(Signed) "CARNOT, President."

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of Locks & Canals on Connecticut river, in the County of Hampshire, at South-Hadley—ladies July 14th, 1796.

THE Superintendant is requested and authorized to appoint a Pilot or Pilots, and such other aid as shall be necessary to convey loaded boats up and down the Willimantic Falls, and to give public notice of the persons by him so appointed; and the Proprietors will pay all loss and damage that shall be sustained on said Falls—Provided that Boats not too deep for safe navigation shall be put under the direction of their Pilots, or either of them, and that the Boatmen of hands belonging to the boat shall aid and assist in managing the boat according to the directions of the Pilots—and provided that the boat or goods receiving damage in passing down the said Falls have paid toll at the Canal-head provided also, that the boat or goods receiving damage in coming up the said Falls are owned above the Canal, and were have paid toll thereto.

The foregoing is extracted from the Records of the Proprietors.

Attest—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Cl.*

Public notice is hereby given, that the subscriber, by virtue of power vested in him by the Proprietors aforementioned, hath appointed Enos *Joseph Griswold, John French, & Cap. Enoch Chapin*, as Pilots to conduct loaded boats over Willimantic Falls, on the two former for boats passing up, the latter for boats passing down said Falls—and that he hath appointed *Mr. Josh Lyman* as a Pilot for conducting Boats to and from the Grand Lock.

B. PRESCOTT, Superintendant.

Lands for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand, one hundred acres of excellent Land, situated on Hudson river, 90 miles north of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from a flourishing settlement. With confidence the subscriber can recommend this tract of Land (having viewed it himself) to those who may be inclined to purchase, and become actual settlers, not only for the exceeding fertility of its soil, but on account of its advantageous situation in respect to water, is having three rivers, rolling through it, the Hudson and two other bold streams, affording convenient mill-seats, and dividing the whole tract into four parts nearly equal.—Payments made easy to the purchasers.—For particular information apply to

DANIEL COLT.