## FRANCE.

### PARIS, June 30.

The following is the answer of the French Plenipotentiaries to the last note of the Deputation of the Empire:—

"The under-signed Ministers of the French Republic for the Negociation with the German Empire, have received the note of the deputation of the Empire of the 19th of last Floreal, communicated to them by Count Metternich, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor.

"They hoped that the Deputation, enlightened respecting their true interests and the dangers of temporising, and penetrated like themselves, with the necessity of a prompt and durable peace, would not have hesitated to accept the propositions announced in the Note of the French Legation of the 14th of last Floreal; that they would acknowledge that the French Republic could not have exhibited greater moderation and condescension; and that doubtless much greater sacrifices would have been required of her, and her enemies succeeded in their plans of invasion and partition; in fine, that instead of plunging themselves more and more into an endless discussion, they would study to give precision to their answers, and especially that they would justify the opposition which they manifested to the most important points by that strength of reason which men of integrity cannot resist.

"Disappointed in these hopes, the undersigned have given the more profound attention to the note of the 19th Floreal, and they have to declare that from the most mature examination, they have derived no convincing reason to induce them to desist from their demands, for [illegible] The Deputies [illegible] the navigation [illegible] that the note of the French Legation contains relative to the navigation of the Rhine, to the towage ways, works on the banks, toll duties, &c. It is difficult in fact to conceive what is intended by a Treaty of commerce with the Empire in general. It is with each State in particular, and according to mutual conveniency, that relations of this kind must be formed. But all the objects in question, with the exception, perhaps, of some customs belong to the Convention, purely commercial, ought to enter into a Treaty of Peace concluded with the Empire, because the Empire has a public and direct interest in them. It is as difficult to comprehend the declaration made by the deputation, that they are not competent to decide upon the demand of the minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic relative to the free navigation of the rivers running into the Rhine and in general to the great rivers of Germany. It appears that the deputation of the Empire declare in vain, that they have no powers in this case. If they have no right to pronounce it in themselves, it belongs to them, at least to solicit the decision of the Germanic Diet; and surely there is so much more reason for astonishment at their indifference in this respect, as the opening a free passage in the lesser rivers of Germany is the object which in its consequences, must interest the German Nation.

"The Refusal of the Deputation to consent to the re-establishment of the commercial bridge between the two Brisacks is built on no better foundation; especially when it is remarked that the pretext for this refusal is drawn entirely from the clause of the ancient treaties, which stipulates that it should be demolished. Without seeking to trace the true motive of the resistance which they have manifested upon this subject, the undersigned will repeat that the advantage of a part of Germany, demands as strongly as that of one of the departments of the French Republic, that this ancient communication should be restored to the commerce of the two Nations. Why should the alarms arising from a state of war be constantly opposed to the ancient benefits of a state of peace? If all the difficulties which the Deputation appear to create at every [illegible] were examined in detail, they would be found equally destitute of solidity, and the pretensions of the French Republic would still remain in full force. In a negociation the essential point is to adjust [illegible]; and no advance can be made by empty discussion. It is therefore necessary, that on both sides we should express ourselves without delay or reserve.

"The undersigned [illegible] give the example, and if the weakness of the objections hitherto opposed to them do not justify any sacrifice on their part, [illegible] will find motives for it in the beneficent policy of their Government—in its respect for humanity, and in its sincere desire to accelerate the conclusion of a Definitive Treaty, which shall cement the two powers by the tie of common prosperity. They therefore, propose the following modifications to some articles of the Note of the 14th Floreal, on the supposition that the deputation will accede to the other articles contained in it, which remain unaltered, the undersigned persisting in them with more urgency, as being incapable of undergoing any discussion.

"1. Kehl has remained form part of the French territory not to be considered as ancient French possession, and being such, it is not to be supposed that the Republic should now abandon it. But to remove the implicitude of the Empire on this subject, it will be stipulated that no town or regular fort shall be built on its soil, and nothing will be preserved except the bridge and the redoubts necessary to protect it.

"2. The Republic had demanded 50 acres of land opposite to the old bridge of Huningen, with a road to it, it renounces that demand, and [illegible] that there be constructed at Huningen a bridge of commerce [illegible] between the two banks.

"3. The [illegible] of the Plenipotentiaries of the Empire, in favour of the [illegible] Nobles of the Empire, will be formally [illegible] by the Government. It will also consent, that those [illegible] Counts, Princes, or States of the Empire, and who [illegible] their effective or individual vote in the Diet of the Empire, should be considered as private persons, and treated as [illegible] Emigrants, understood, at the same time, that they can have no [illegible] whatever, either from the [illegible] Rights, [illegible] Rights, [illegible] the Republic.

"4. The [illegible] the left bank of Ecclesiastical Establishments on the right [illegible] subject to the Republic, the Dependencies on the left bank of Ecclesiastical Establishments on the right will continue to belong to the Empire.

"The undersigned Plenipotentiary of the French Republic have no doubt that the Deputation of the Empire will duly appreciate this new testimony of the moderation of its Government. Such reciprocal satisfactions will effect a Peace, speedy, solid, and honourable for the two States.

Rastadt, 4th Messidor, 6th year of the French Republic,

"BONNIER.
"JEAN DEBRY."

### LONDON, July 7.

The following extract taken from the affidavit of a person who was for some time a prisoner with the Wexford Rebels, proves that the accounts circulated of the wanton cruelties exercised by the insurgents on those persons who unfortunately fell into their hands are well founded.—If any doubt is to be formed of their accuracy from this circumstance, which was given before Justices Magistrates of the County of Wexford, they certainly must in honor the general barbarities which have been perpetrated in the most sanguinary days of the French Revolution.

After giving an account of what he himself had suffered, the deponent saw Captain Grandy, proceeds to state—that shortly after John Murphy, of Longtraigue (who had the command of the Rebel and rebel corps, this was the officer of the guard over the prisoners,) had acquainted them with by form to be, that by his Captivity, the [illegible] were malcontent, that the [illegible] had to take advantage in passing the soldiers through, and with [illegible] on striking their bloody [illegible] that which this humane [illegible] was selling, the [illegible] which were above 200 Protestants, as [illegible] Brave and believing, was before him, and were all [illegible] to allow.

### BOSTON Sept. 6.

### NAVAL RENCOUNTERS.

A squadron of English frigates (Jason, Pique, and Mermaid) fell in with La Seine, French Frigate of 42 guns, and 610 men, bound from the Isle of France to L'Orient. The Pique and La Seine commenced a running fight, at eleven at night, which they kept up with spirit until they both took the ground, near the point de la Franche. The Jason being in chace grounded between them both, but so disadvantageously, that the tide swung her stern close to La Seine's broadside; but Capt. Stirling of the Jason, directed so good spirited a fire from a few guns abaft, that La Seine struck about half past two; she lost two hundred and seventy men killed and wounded. When the tide rose, the Jason and La Seine, were got off with some difficulty; but the Pique bilged and was blown up. She was commanded by Capt. Milne, who was lieutenant on board the Blanche in the celebrated engagement with the Pique, in the West Indies.

The English frigate Sea horse, of 36 guns, had fallen in with a French frigate of 40 guns in the Mediterranean, when a bloody engagement ensued, in the course of which the French attempted to board, and actually threw 100 of their men into the English frigate, where their dead carcasses instantly strewed the decks, and the Frenchman was obliged to strike. She had arrived at Gibraltar, and letters say, was found enriched with the spoils of Malta; she had a new bowsprit and mizen mast put in, and then proceeded to Lisbon. Cadiz continued blockaded by Lord St. Vincent.

### NORFOLK, Aug. 23.

A St. Mary's (Potowmac) pilot boat arrived here on Tuesday evening, spoke that morning a Danish Barque 43 days from Hamburgh, the Capt. of which requested them to inform the Printers, that Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, had declared war against France.

A letter from Baltimore says, Sweden is at war with Tripoli, which latter is blockaded; that Sweden and Denmark has 11 sail of the Line in the Mediterranean and that their flags are now respected.

## ST. JOHN Sept. 18, 1798.

*On Saturday the Common Council of this city passed a Bye Law to regulate the intercourse with vessels coming from infected places.—By this law every person who goes on board such vessel before examined by the Physician and permission given her to come into port, incurrs a penalty of Five pounds and the master or commander of the vessel for permitting him to come on board Ten pounds and if he suffers any person so coming on board to depart the vessel again before she has performed her Quarantine, Fifty pounds—Parents to be accountable for their children and Masters for their apprentices.*

*Since our last arrived the Schooner Greyhound, Bourdett from Windsor, Sloop Camperdown, Dibbert, from Boston, Schooner Friendship Seally from New York, Schooner Swift Roffin, and Schooner Eagle, Bowditch from Jamaica; also the Schooner Neptune Fisher from New Port, Rhode Island.*

*By the papers brought by some of these vessels from the eastward it appears that the Yellow Fever, rages in Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, that in the city of New York, many of its inhabitants have died and are dying, and that some thousands have left the city. It is asserted that from the Battery to Corlaer street along the East River and including the ground on the West side of the Broadway is totally depopulated its inhabitants and that those who resided between the Broadway & North River have removed into New Jersey.—The accounts we receive are however no doubt much exaggerated as far as relates to the grass has grown three feet high in some of its streets, &c.*