

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 16.

The Representative Arcne amounted the tribune and spoke to the following effect:—"Citizens, Brothers, and Friends! The Council of Five Hundred have this day received official details of the treason which has put into the hands of the enemy the impregnable fortrels of Turin. It is discovered that cannon cartridges contained only one third of powder, the rest being made up of mere dust; that the musket cartridges were made in the same manner, and that the balls consisted only of wood thinly covered with lead—to that the musket balls went only to the distance of 50 paces, and the large shot no further than 25. Such were the only means of defence which our brave army had under the command of the infamous Scherer, of execrable memory. (Murmurs of indignation.) Brothers and Friends; It is at a time when the legislative body in order to rescue the palpitating remnants of our unfortunate country from the hands of its butchers, and to reanimate the public spirit, has again opened the public societies; that Journals hired by dilapidators, point you out to the pinnacles of Royalists. Among these is the Ami des Loix, which represents you as a vile horde of assassins, thirsting for blood and pillage. Friends and Brothers! can you entertain any concealed purpose in your breast! [No, No! exclaimed all the members, the constitution of the 3d year! nothing but the constitution.] Well, I protest to you that the Directory and the Councils have the same intentions. Let us zealously aid their efforts, and the crimes which the pretended Ami des Loix imputes to you, will soon fall on his own guilty head."

A Member then ascended the rostrum, and called the attention of the Club to the necessity of addressing the Directory on the official aristocracy which infects all the ministerial departments, but particularly those of the war, the interior, and foreign relations. It was time to give a movement to the revolution of the 30th Prairial, [June 18.] and to cleanse the Augean stable.—This proposition was adopted.

A Member mentioned several facts in accusation of Ramel, whom, with Talleyrand, he denominated the most deadly enemy of the Republic.

The following copy of a letter written by BUONAPARTE to GHEZZAR PACHA, dated March 9, is circulated here:

"Since my arrival in Egypt, I several times informed you that I had no design to make war against you, and that my only object was to expel the Mamelukes. You returned no answer to the overtures which I made you. I announced that I desired you would drive Ibrahim Bey from the frontiers of Egypt, but instead of that you sent troops to Gaza; you formed there large magazines, and gave out that you intended to march against Egypt. You indeed began to put this plan in execution, and you threw two thousand of your troops into the fortrels of Arsen, which is only six miles from the frontiers of Egypt. I was obliged then to depart from Cairo, to direct in person the war which you seemed to invite. The districts of Gaza, Ramle, and Jaffa, are already in my power. I have treated with generosity such of your troops as surrendered at discretion; but I have been severe towards those who violated the rights of war. In a few days I shall march against Acre; but why should I go to deprive an old man, with whom I am not acquainted, of the few remaining years of his life? What are a few miles more of territory in comparison of those which I have already conquered. And as God grants me victory, I will, like him, be clement and merciful, not only towards the people, but towards the great. You have no solid reason for being my enemy, since you were that of the Mamelukes. Your government is separated from that of Egypt, by the districts of Gaza, Ramle, and impassable marches. Become my friend, be the enemy of the Mamelukes and the English, and I will do you as much good as I have already done you hurt, and I can still do you more; send me a short answer by some person invested with full powers, that I may know your views. He needs only present himself to my advanced guard with the white flag, and I have given orders to my staff to send

you a pass of safety, which you will find here annexed. On March 21, I shall march against Acre. I must therefore have an answer before that day.

"BUONAPARTE."

Verbal Answer of GHEZZAR PACHA: "I have not written to you, because I am resolved to hold no communication with you.—You may march against Acre when you please. I shall be prepared for you, and will bury myself under the ruins of the place, rather than let it fall into your hands."

On the above answer, the French Editor of *La Clef du Cabinet* makes the following observations.

"It appears that such, indeed, would have been the fate of Acre and Ghezzar Pacha, had not the English Commodore Sir Sidney Smith thrown himself very opportunely into the place, to direct the defence of it, and above all, had not his squadron taken Buonaparte's artillery and ammunition, which were employed in defending the place they had been destined to reduce.—This event gave reason to believe that Buonaparte was obliged to raise the siege of Acre, and to fall back on Gaza."

LONDON, July 23.

We understand that ministers have received the resignation of Admiral Lord St. Vincent.—The continuance of the indisposition, which forced him some weeks ago to quit the command of the fleet, and repair to Gibraltar, has induced the gallant veteran to retire from the station which he has filled with so much glory to himself and to the British name. He will ever be revered as one of the most distinguished Naval Commanders of England, and his achievements will long be remembered with gratitude and admiration. Lord Keith now takes the chief command of the Mediterranean fleet; and after Lord St. Vincent, it could not pass into abler hands.

The state of Paris, as it is now represented, seems something like that of London after Cromwell's death, as drawn by Butler. The different parties are described as not knowing well what to do, and few agreeing in the same opinion—

Some are for setting up a King—
Others again for no such thing!

JULY 25.

The following article appears in the *Moniteur* of the 26th of Messidor (July 14), dated Genoa, 11th Messidor, July 9:—"On the 6th (June 24) an English squadron of about thirty vessels appeared within sight of our port, and sent in a flag of truce with two letters from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, one of which was addressed to the French Charge d'Affaires, and the other to our Government. He requested, that having made himself master of the fleet commanded by Vice Admiral Perrea, the latter might be permitted, together with his Etat Major, to go on shore and negotiate the exchange of 1200 prisoners that he (Lord Keith) had taken. The letter concluded by saying, Port Maurice had fired upon his ships, in consequence of which Genoese vessels should be treated as enemies. On the 7th, June 25, some vessels sailed from hence to take on board the prisoners from the English squadron; they will be debarked in France."

Letters from Constantinople, dated June 22, 1799, state, that the first division of the Turkish fleet that sailed from thence early in March, consisted of three ships of the line, three frigates, and some inferior vessels, reached Acre the 19th of May, just before the retreat of the enemy towards Jaffa. The enemy fled from Acre with 7000 men.

A letter from Dover dated July 24, at two o'clock in the morning, says:—"There is now off this place a very heavy firing; an engagement no doubt; it is very dark, and has a fine effect."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated July 13, says, "On the 8th inst. we had an account from Elsinore that several masters of vessels gave information of 12 Russian ships of the line having been seen between Bornholm and Iceland, with troops on board. The same accounts also state that the King of Sweden, upon hearing that the Swedish convoys were condemned in England, immediately sent General Zoll to Peterburgh. It is also said, that England will restore the Swedish ships, if Sweden declares war against France. Ten ships of the line are to be fitted out at Carlscrona."

We have the pleasure of stating that the homeward bound Jamaica and Lisbon fleets have passed by Portsmouth in perfect safety.

We stated yesterday the arrival at the Admiralty of Mr. Jackson, master of the *Ville de Paris*, Lord St. Vincent's flag ship, with dispatches from his Lordship at Gibraltar. Mr. Jackson came home in the *Suffisante*. We have by this conveyance, the confirmation of the junction of the French and Spanish fleets, consisting of forty-four sail of the line, off Carthage, on the 22d ult. and of their having sailed again on the 24th, with a view of repassing the Straights of Gibraltar. The enemy's fleets were seen from Gibraltar on the 9th inst. attempting to beat through the Gut; but from the state of the winds, it is not expected they could accomplish this object sooner than the 12th.

Intelligence of the enemy's movements had been dispatched on the 22d ult. to Lord Keith, who was supposed to be off Genoa, assisting the operations of the allied armies in Italy; and as the enemy's fleets had met with such adverse winds, it is thought not improbable but his Lordship would come up with them before they could pass the Straights.

Yesterday evening Captain George Burton, of the *Haerlem* of 64 guns, arrived also at the Admiralty from Gibraltar; the *Haerlem* sailed a day later than the *Suffisante*; she was chased on her passage home by a part of the French and Spanish fleet, and on the 9th inst. heard a heavy firing, but could not learn the particulars, being compelled to bear away under a heavy press of sail from the superior force which bore down on his ship.

The intelligence Captain Burton brings, confirms the reports that the French and Spanish fleets have effected a junction, had attempted to pass the Gut of Gibraltar, most probably with the view of counteracting the threatened expedition against Holland by the renewed menace of a descent on Ireland, but being baffled in that attempt by the state of the wind, they had returned up the Mediterranean, with a view of getting again into Carthage.

A rumour, however, has been very generally circulated in town, that the British and combined fleets were in sight, and even that they were seen engaged on the 8th inst. This report is countenanced as our readers will observe, by our letters from some of the ports; but these accounts are totally disbelieved at the Admiralty, as no such intelligence has been received officially there.

New-Brunswick.

SAINT JOHN,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

We give to-day from our New-York files, received by the British Queen to the 14th September, several additional articles of intelligence, of still higher moment than those we gave in our last.

Summary.

The Ex-Directory are publicly charged in Paris with the

ASSASSINATION

of the French Deputies at Rastadt. The Establishment of Louis the 18th on the Throne of his ancestors, and the restoration of

MONARCHY

in France, appear to be events now pretty generally expected.

The return of the Dutch to their allegiance to the

STADTHOLDER

is evinced by a variety of circumstances.

MACDONALD

is in disgrace, and deprived of his command; and

MOREAU

has also been defeated in a most murderous battle, in which he lost 20,000 men.

THE DUKE OF TUSCANY

is restored to his throne and dominions.

BUONAPARTE

is now despaired of even by the French, and by official intelligence his army was reduced to a handful of men and no hope of escape left him.

IRELAND

begins to view the measure of Union with England in a more favourable light.

ENGLAND

is at present principally occupied at home in preparing for an invasion of Holland with 25,000 men, in conjunc-

tion with 45,000 Russians, making in all the formidable force of 80,000 effective troops.

HOLLAND

gives every where the strongest evidence of disaffection to the French and loyalty to the Prince of Orange. The Orange cockade begins to be openly assumed, and even a flag of truce with the Prince's colours went out lately from the Texel to Lord Duncan's fleet. The patriots appear to be in terrible apprehension, and many of them are preparing for flight.

FRANCE

has undergone another revolution, which has introduced another change of men and measures. A new system of Government is established by the new Directory, and an entire re-organization of all the public departments of the state has been announced.

Among the various other objects exhibited by the Picture of the Interior of France, the most remarkable is the fresh insurrection of the Chouans in the Western Departments and of the Royalists in the South. To these may be joined the New Conscripts, who refused to march to the Frontiers—the Plunder of the Public Treasurers; the Massacre of the Republicans; the Persecution of those who have acquired the national property; a plea to raise an army of 500,000 men, without a new requisition, and merely by putting in force the laws respecting the Conscriptors; a Levy of one hundred millions of livres on the rich classes; and, lastly, the murmurs exhibited by Boulay De la Meurthe, when he attempted in the Council of Five Hundred to enforce toleration of Religious Worship.

ITALY

gives promise of a speedy restoration to its ancient masters. By the capture of the Citadel of Turin, equal in strength to that of Lisle, places the crown once more on the head of the King of Sardinia. Suwarrow's complete defeat of Macdonald, insures the certain destruction of French hopes and the entire evacuation of Italy. No troops it seems had been disembarked at Genoa by the Toulon fleet.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Lord Keith has succeeded to the command of the fleets here in place of Lord St. Vincent, resigned through ill health.

SWITZERLAND.

Nothing of moment has happened here. Massena remains in a strong position but the Archduke is endeavouring to bring him to battle.

THE FEVER

In New-York and Philadelphia still continues to rage with unabated violence, attended with the most distressing circumstances—in many instances sweeping off whole families.

Fifteen of the council of youngsters rose at once to bellow out the sanguinary iteration, *Vengeance*; like fifteen asses running to the road side, to bray at a steed passing by. But they need not be in a hurry for *vengeance*: there will be enough of it amongst them, very soon. [London Pap.]

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of ANGUS M'KAY, late of the City of St. John, Taylor, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JANE M'KAY, JAMES GRIGOR, DONALD M'KAY, Administrators. St. John, September 10, 1799. †

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late ALEXANDER BLACK, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same without delay;—And those indebted to the said estate will make payment immediately to JOHN BLACK, Mercht. St. John, and EDWARD MILLER, Mercht. Fredericton, Administrators on said Estate.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES EVERIT late of Digby, mariner, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same within Eighteen Calendar Months, for adjustment—and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. CATHARINE EVERIT, Administratrix. JAMES REID, Administrator. Digby, May 6, 1799.