THE MAL STATE OF THE PARTY OF

Y, Остовек 5, 1797:

VIENNA July 13.

(HB fecretary of the Neapolitan embal-(ly has returned to general Buonaparte ; nothing has transpired respecting the dispatches be brought, 'except that the city of Venice forms at prefent a prin-(c) cipal object in the negotiation. Some oes are entertained that it will attach to the house of

The negotiations so far as they have proceeded, are highly satisfactory to our court, inasmuch as they promile an ample indemnity for the facrifices that his Imperial majefty has made to procure the peace of Europe. In the course of the preceding week, a great number of troops have proceeded to the frontiers of Bohemia. A train of heavy artillery has also taken the same

The Bohemian nation has given a proof of its patrictim, and of its attachment to the head of the emwar breaking out in the frontiers, it will be in readi-zess to rise en masse, and sacrifice every thing in defence of the rights of the fovereign.

The count Raymond de Thurm, governor of the countries of Gorice and of Graducca, has affeady agministered, in the name of the emperor, the oath of feldity to the inhabitants of Venetian Istria.

The Imperial army in Italy has been confiderate sagmented; this force is requisite to assure the execution tion of the conditions of the treaty of peace, as also to accustom the inhabitants of the newly acquired didricts.

PARIS.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 14th Meffidor, (12 July.) Several merchants of Nantes, denounced the fcan-

dalous conduct of the Americans fince the beginning

I have not read the whole document, an extract of which you have just now heard, said Villiers, but I feel confident that it is such as to fix your opinion on the pretended motion of order made some time since by our colleague Pastoret: This is not the time to enter into a discussion on its merits; but it will be edy to prove that the Directory had not only the right, but that it was in duty bound to act as it had You cannot conceive how France has suffered fince the war. The tribunals do not dare decide upon a multitude of cases now before them.

What cannot be contessed by any one is, that the 25 or 30,000 vessels formerly employed in the trade of Great-Britain, are suddenly metamorphosed through the most infamous machievalism, into American vessels. felse I request that the denunciation be referred to a commission which shall report within three days.

And I, faid Bergevin, move the order of the day, on the commitment for this reason, that nothing would tend more to obstruct the armaments now going on in our ports with the utmost activity, than such a meafure.

Lenormant feconds the motion for the commitment,

but wiftes it to be a special commission.

The commission to which was referred the motion of order of Pastorer, faid Camillus Jourdan, endeavours by every means in its power to procure all the information it can relative to the important duty with which it is charged. The document in question may be of great use, and I move it be referred to it. Adopted.

LONDON, August 9.

Perhaps the best documents to argue from on the probable event of the negotiation, are the French papers—these farmish but stender hopes; as it is evident by them, that though the voice of the nation is for peace, that of the Directory, which at present has all the power in its own hands; is not:—the latest them is the power of the date of the which instant.

Papers received are of the date of the 5th inflant.

These are important, every thing indicates the apwe diringuish by the directorial and legislative parties, finggle to gain over the army, to their laterest. Both feel that the army must decide between them a for the recognization of the national guards is a flow measure. and feems to have been forgotten by those in the coun-cilly who proposed it. Pichegru comes forward as the military leader on the part of the countils, and Hoche on the part of the Directory:—the former is ender-youing to win pyrythe foldiers, by addresses posted up on the walls of Ports have the latter having the actual voring to win over the foldiers by addresses posted up on the walls of Paris; ibny the latter having the advalcommend: appears to have been completely successful;—the foldiers are universally devoted to the Directory;—this sack is fully proved by the testimony of the opposite party in the councils:—the different divisions of the army of listy have, in plain language, declared their readiness to come to Paris; and destroy the enemies of the Directory.

The reports in the papers received are extremely intresting on the Subject of the Saances of France.

According to the flatements of the Directory it should appear that these are altogether incompetent to the necellities of the times, by which it is evident that the executive government feek to establish a lystem on limited confidence, and perhaps to enforce this, it is that the armies are in motion.

Nothing at all decilive, as to the refult of the negotiation, has yet taken place. There is every reason, however, to believe, that upon the most important point of difference which has hitherto occurred, we mean the demand of the Directory for the restitution of all we have taken from their allies, there is a difposition on their part, in some degree to relax; and upon this point means have been taken to found the opinions of Spain and Holland. Having said this, our intelligence does not enable us to fay any thing more which looks favourable to the attainment of peace. The other demands which we originally stated to have been made are still adhered to on the part of France;— the restoration of the ships taken at Toulon is insisted upon—Belgium is to be acknowledged as a part of France, and to be freed from any fecurity which the emperor may have granted upon it for the debt due to Great Britain—and it is positively required that the king of England shall no longer assume the title of ling of France:—these demands, added to those respecing the relinquishment of our conquests, and which in themselves are immoderate and extravagant, lead us to believe that there must be a strong disinclination on the part of the Directory for peace-For although on the one hand, the deranged state of their finances, so pointedly expressed in the late message of the Directory to the councils, shews how ill prepared they are for the continuance of the war;—on the other, the general state of the country—the deliberations of the legislative government—and the appearance of something very like a general commotion, may induce them to look with fear spon the moment of peace: they have feen the effect of the moment of in-activity in the army, and they may perhaps still far-ther dread the attempt of dispanding it on the return

At present the Directory have the armies with them, and posses in fact absolute power; they have in this state taken some steps towards conciliation, which have not satisfied the councils. It will soon be seen how this contest will end; which is brought to a point where it cannot rest, but in the mean-time, any very decisive measures upon the great question of peace or war between this nation and France feem necessarily suspended; and, we fear, from all we learn, that we shall not soon have to announce to the public the result of the present negotiation, much less to congratulate them upon the success of the fincere endeavours of the British cabinet to obtain a fair and honourable [Sun.]

August 12. We received, by express at a late hour last night, Paris papers to the 9th and Brussels papers to the 7th instant.

The negotiations at Lifle are faid in the Republican

Francoile to be again refumed. The difference subfilling between the executive and

legissitive bodies appears to be almost at an end. The debates in the Council of Five Hundred, which we are presented by the lateness of the hour from inwe are presented by the lateness of the hour from inferting at length, have chiefly turned on the conduct of the Directory, the state of Paris, and the organization of the guard for the legislative body.

The report of Pichegru having lest Paris, is contradicted.

The Mercure de France contains a report of the Executive Directory having sent an order to Lisse for lord Malmesbury to quir the territory of the republic.

ord Malmefbury to quir the territory of the republic.
The Gruffels Journals contain an article from Vien-

na of the 24th ult. which fpeaks of extraordinary preparations for war on the part of the emperor, the object

of which was wholly unknown,
In the present state of affairs in Italy, over which
general Buonaparte bears so absolute a sway, it is worthy offpequilar remark, that that general has drawn all his relations to that country. There feem good grounds for supposing, that this bold, ambitious, and successful officer, meditates some grand scheme of perfonal aggrandizement.

It appears from our Plymouth letter of this morning, that Sir Edward Pellew's little squadron has been chased off Brett, by two French thips of the line and eight frigates. This foundron is probably that for often mentioned in the Prench papers, as having been fent out from Rochefort to protect the trade of Prance against

We are concerned to flates on the authority of the fame letter, the loss of the Arto's frigate, of 18 guns, Captain, Drake, of the schooner Thetis, which captain Sir E. Nagle, belonging to Sir Edward Pel arrived this week, from Jamaica, informs us that on lett's squadron; on the coaff. of France. She was his departure from Jamaica, a ship strived from the wrecked at high water on a rock was the sile de Rhe, slaid, after a short passage, which brought accounts as the was sooting line. Rochelle: The whole of the of his majesty's frigate romans. Sir John Borisle, crow were providentially fared by the rest of the squade of warren; commander, having been rose upon by the ron; that they confined all the officers below, and

The great fecreey and activity, in the operations of the court of Vienna, joined to the reports in some of the French papers, of the negotiation with the emperor having been broken off, and to the expressions of doubt which most of the Parisian Journalists express as to the sincerity of his Imperial majesty, have led many persons in this country to consider the peace between France and Austria as less certain than it has hitherto been supposed. hitherto been supposed to be—In the French papers, we find the slow progress of negotiation ascribed to the dissentions prevailing between the Executive Directory and the legislative bodies—Without pretending to any knowledge of the secrets of cabinets, we think it is most probable that the emperor will delay the conclusion of a definitive peace still longer; and that the negotiation at Udino will not be brought to a conclufion till some conjecture can be formed as to the issue

at Lifle.

A daring mutiny on board the St. George man of war, of 98 guns, captain Peard, one of lord St. Vincent's fleet, was lately quelled by the spirit and astivity of her commander and his first lieutenant, whose conduct on the occasion, while it exhibits a glorious example to the officers of our navy, entitles them to the thanks and gratitude of their country. Three men, who had been fentenced to fuffer death for mutinous behaviour in some other ships, were sent on board the St. George to be executed. The crew, on the arrival of the prisoners, drew up a remonstrance in their favour, and begged of captain Peard to intercede in their behalf with the admiral of the fleet. The cap-tain replied, that he should lay their prayer before lord St. Vincent; and in pursuance of his promise, he lost no time in submitting the remonstrance to the admirat. The noble earl's answer was, that he confidered the fentence of the mutineers as founded upon folid justice and imperious necessity, and consequently he could not think of retracting the sanction which he had given to the judgment of the court-martial by whom they had been convicted. Upon this determination being made known to the people of the St. George, the strongest fymptoms of dissatisfaction were manifested by them. Observing their conduct, the captain took the precaution of watching their proceedings with the utmost strictness; and very foon discovered, by means of an honest tar, that they had entered into a resolution of (eizing the ship, deposing the officers, and liberating their condemned companions. The evening previous to the day appointed for carrying into effect the fentence of the court-martial, was the time fixed upon to put their plan in force. Captain Peard, seeing the crew assemble in the waste, immediately approached, and addressed them to the following effect: "I am perfectly aware of your intentions, and shall oppose them at the risk of my life. You have determined to resisk the authority of your officers; I am resolved to do my duty, and to enforce a first obedience to my orders. I am sensible that you are, for the most part, the victims of delusion; I know the ringleaders, and do not hesitate to avow my intentions of bringing them to justice. I command you to disperse and to return to your duty." Finding this address not produce the defired effect, the captain instantly rushed in amongst the crowd, accompanied only by his first lieutenant, bravely feized two of the people, whom he knew to be the promoters of the conspiracy, dragged them out by main force, and put them in irons, without experiencing the least resistance from the crew; and such was the gallant, spirit and determined courage displayed by him on the occasion, that order was immediately restored, by the remainder of the men retiring to their respective stations. The three convicts were next morning hanged at the yard-arm, agreeably to their sentence, in the presence of the repentant crew, whole conduct from that time was marked with a becoming fubmission and subordination. When our secounts came away, the two mutinous feamen remained in cuttody, and the necessary arrangements were forming to bring them to a speedy trial. The first lieutenant has fince been promoted to the rank of master and commander, as a tribute to his acknowledged merit.

The Cordial Balm of Gliead is now confidered as the greatest discovery that has been made in the methe greatest discovery that has been made in the memory of man, and it is so potent, sale, and pleasant, that it has been recommended to royal notice, in billious and nervous complaints, with the most happy, and wonderful effects. The rapid and increasing same bestowed on its author and inventor. (Dr. Solomon of Liverpool) is the true and only criterion to judge of the merits of a medicine, which has been administered from the highest to the lowest class of people, with such happy and uniform success. The state of the s