LONDON, April 18.

It is announced that Paſſwan Oglou is reconciled to the Pacha of Belgrade, and even that he has ſubmitted to the Sublime Porte, who has granted him an abſolute pardon, through the mediation of the envoy of Ruſſia, who, it is ſaid, notified to the rebel Pacha, that if he perſiſted in his revolt, or renewed it after the armiſtice, a Ruſſian army would march againſt him.

The Miniſter of General Police to the Prefects of the Departments of the Weſt.

Paris, May 8.

Government, at once anxious to adopt meaſures for putting an end to the civil war, and to ſpare the blood of Frenchmen, held out a general pardon laſt year to individuals implicated in the events of the revolution, or led aſtray by the inſidious ſuggeſtions of the enemies of the republic.

Government now make no diſtinction between your departments and thoſe of the other parts of the republic; all partaking of the glory and proſperity of France, only ſee on her ſurface a few ferocious villains who are deſerving of and ſhall meet death.

Acts of ſubmiſſion, originating with ſuch brigands, are not to be accepted; civil or military agents accepting ſuch ſubmiſſion would be conſidered guilty of high treaſon—thoſe brigands muſt expiate their crimes with their exiſtence; they have no clemency to expect.

The general commanding the army of the Weſt is directed to purſue thoſe miſcreants without intermiſſion; it is now time to rid the 18th military diviſion of the wretches whom England has had in her pay for ſo long a time.

(Signed) FOUCHE.

In conſequence of the inſurrection in the departments of Morbihan, and the coaſts of the North, the Chief Conſul has iſſued orders to general Bernadotte to form 13 columns of light troops, and to exert his beſt endeavors for the purpoſe of ſubduing the ſpirit of rebellion which prevails in this new Vendee; each column is to be attended by a military commiſſion, conſiſting of five officers and a judge advocate, who are to try, and immediately to ſentence to death all ſuch individuals as ſhall be found in arms, and acting againſt the laws of France, as framed by Buonaparte!

General Monnet to general Leclerc, dated Burgos, the 28th of April.

"The advanced guard arrived two days ago at Burgos. We have been every where received with the moſt marked diſtinction. The troops are placed in good quarters, the magazines are well ſupplied for two months and the proviſions are of the beſt quality. We attend maſs on Sunday with the regimental military muſic, a meaſure which has acquired for us the affections of the people, and diſſipated all the prejudices entertained againſt us.

"To morrow the king of Tuſcany is to paſs through this place, and I ſhall receive him with military honors.

"The Spaniſh army is ſtated to be on the frontiers of Portugal. In an action between the advanced poſts, the Portugueſe loſt ſeveral hundred priſoners."

From a Paris Paper of Jan. 22.

On the 5th July 1800, a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of St. Cloud propoſed, that the cidevant king's palace at that place ſhould be given to the Firſt Conſul Bonaparte, as a token of national gratitude. The tribunate nominated a commiſſion to give more information reſpecting it, and yeſterday acquainted Challan, the tribunate, that Bonaparte, in a conference, which he held with that commiſſion, had declared, "he neither ſhould, during the time of his magiſtracy, nor one year after his reſignation, accept of the leaſt trifle from the nation; but ſhould they afterwards conſider that the article of the conſtitution, whereby rewards are preſcribed to thoſe warriors who have rendered the republic noted ſervices, ought to be applied on him, he would then accept with gratitude the kindneſs of the people. For the reſt, it was his intention to make the propoſal to the legiſlative corps, to appoint rewards for thoſe warriors who had conſpicuouſly ſignalized themſelves by their acts and diſintereſtedneſs; this being a ſure remedy to ſmother all young ſhoots of corruption, and to nouriſh public ſpirit."

According to this unaffected declaration of the Chief Conſul, has the addreſs of the inhabitants of St. Cloud been ſet aſide.— "Firſt, when the budget of the 9th year becomes expoſed to the legiſlative corps (ſays the reporter Challan) will it be inveſtigated, if it is poſſible, in regard to the palace of St. Cloud, to put in execution a project, which is worthy of a great nation, who by the ſplendor with which ſhe encompaſſes the perſons of the magiſtracy, infuſes reſpect, and ſhews at the ſame time her power."

PARIS, May 28.

Yeſterday the Ruſſian ambaſſador, count Kalitſcheff viſited the mint. A Medal was inſtantly ſtruck and preſented to him, having on the face "Alexander I. Emperor of Ruſſia. In the middle, peace and friendſhip between France and Ruſſia. On the reverſe was a Riſing Sun and a Cock, emblems of the glory and ſtability of the French Republic." It was received with pleaſing emotion by the Ambaſſador, and with a wiſh, that this expreſſion might be the ſure earneſt of ſtable friendſhip between the two nations.

BARCELONA, April 15.

An event in itſelf very ſimple, but which, on account of the perſon to whom it relates, is extremely important, arreſts at this moment the whole of the public attention.

Government has ordered the Dutch Conſul, M. Cabarys, a Caſtilian by birth, to be taken into cuſtody. This is a conſequence of the diſtreſſing circumſtance of the two frigates, which the Engliſh carried off about ſeven months ago in the very road of Barcelona. To the preſent period of time the whole of the iniquitous buſineſs was laid to the charge of the captain general Don Domingo Iſquierdo, but recent information has transferred all ſuſpicion to the Dutch Conſul, and his impriſonment has been the reſult of combined reports; he has, however, through reſpect for his dignity, been releaſed, but he is not allowed to leave the city.

AMSTERDAM, May 30.

A letter from Lemberg ſays—Since the re-eſtabliſhment of the communication between this place and Ruſſia, many of the merchants have arrived here for the purpoſe of ſupplying themſelves with the various kinds of merchandize. In conſequence of this, the importation of grain has been ſo great, that, 12 days ſince, the meaſure which was then ſold for 23 Poliſh florins, coſts at preſent no more than 13. On the 27th ult. paſſed here, a Ruſſian veſſel of war, bound to Leipzich.

The Ruſſian army which had extended itſelf to the Turkiſh boundaries, are now on their return to the interior of Ruſſia. There are many regiments belonging to the above, already returned to their former garriſons.

According to letters from Weenen, of the 14th inſt. it appears that an official account has been received by Lord Minto of a peace having been concluded between England and Ruſſia.

LUBECK, May 21.

According to the accounts received here, the Ruſſian fleet failed from Revel on the 3d for Cronſtadt.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, May 27.

Mr. Abbot moved, that the report of the Secret Committee on the 4th article of the union, which limits the number of placemen in the Iriſh part of the repreſentation in that houſe to twenty, ſhould be taken into conſideration to morrow.

The motion being agreed to, Mr. Abboth gave notice of his intention to move at the ſame time for leave to bring in a bill to regulate and aſcertain the particular officers who ſhould be eligible.

IRISH MARTIAL LAW.

The houſe then proceeded to the order of the day, for taking into conſideration the 2d report of the ſecret committee on the treaſonable correſpondence.

M. Abbot ſaid, that after the repeated diſcuſſions which had taken place on the ſtate of Ireland, and the length of time elapſed ſince the publication of the report, he ſhould not trouble the houſe with much obſervation in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the continuance of martial law in that country. The act now in being was paſſed for a ſhort period, on the faith of the repreſentation of the Iriſh members, and juſt to afford time to conſider its propriety. So convincing were the arguments uſed on that occaſion, it was eaſy to have anticipated the wiſdom of the continuance of the meaſure. In addition to theſe arguments, the houſe was now, by the report, in full poſſeſſion of the ſtate of that country. From thence it unfortunately appeared that a rebellious diſpoſition had rather increaſed than decreaſed. In fact, that the flame of rebellion remained unquenched; and that ſo great was the dominion of terror exerciſed by the treaſonable and diſaffected over the loyal and peaceable, there remained no way of reſiſting it, but by ſetting up the ſtrong and firm law now in force. On the preſumption then that the motion would meet no reſiſtance, he ſaid he ſhould decline any further obſervation at preſent; and concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to continue, for a time to be limited, the act of this ſeſſion, eſtabliſhing martial law in Ireland.

Mr. Whitbread rejoiced in the report, as it was a juſtification of his uniform oppoſition to the meaſure. The flame of rebellion, it now appeared, was unquenched, notwithſtanding the exerciſe of martial law; what greater proof then could be had of its inſufficiency than to ſee the country in a worſe ſtate than it was before? He ſhould not however oppoſe the principle any further. He was perfectly aware, after the bill ſhould be brought in, it would be in vain to do ſo; but he gave notice that he ſhould propoſe, in ſome future ſtage of it, the amendments which he had originally moved, and alſo ſome additional ones. This he ſhould do from a conviction that without ſuch alterations, the meaſure would conſolidate rebellion. As to ſecuring the tranquility of Ireland, and the ſafety of the Britiſh empire, the bill, however, in any ſhape, muſt be inefficient; that could only be done by peace, and retreading all the ſteps already taken.

Mr. J. H. Browne ſaid it did not appear that the ſituation of Ireland was deteriorated. On the contrary, the report ſhewed that martial law had produced much tranquility and ſafety. For this reaſon, and alſo conſidering the mild and lenient manner in which it had been adminiſtered, he muſt vote for its continuance. He admitted peace was neceſſary to complete ſecurity; but he hoped the conciliatory meaſures purſued towards Ireland ſince 1782, were not thoſe which the hon. gentleman wiſhed the legiſlature ſhould retread.

Mr. O'Hara obſerved, that from the local diſadvantage of a committee ſitting here on the ſtate of Ireland, their report might be doubted as a full and complete report; that there were emiſſaries here from that part of the United Kingdom anxious to excite diſturbance was not to be wondered at; but they were mere unaccredited perſons, not like thoſe originally deputed to France. The report noticed a new aſſociation in Dublin, which was ſuppreſſed by government, and alſo ſome ſmall aſſociations in ſeveral pariſhes. This ſhowed that the diſturbances were only local, and did not affect the general ſtate of the country, which he contended was one of profound peace and allegience. He was not preſent at the former debate; but he underſtood the gentlemen of Ireland had made a repreſentation of that country which they could not have meant. They had ſpoken of what *was* the ſtate of Ireland, as illuſtrative of what it *is*, and of local, as of general diſturbances. Now, with reſpect to recent diſturbances, he challenged any gentleman from Munſter or Connaught, to ſtate a ſingle caſe; and as to the general ſtate of the country, he referred to the report, which was excluſively confined to Leinſter, with the exception of two counties. He wiſhed the judges had been conſulted, being ſatisfied they would have ſaid the caſes of a treaſonable nature lately before them were all of 1798, and that there was no neceſſity for the meaſure. He admitted that the neceſſity was much diminiſhed by the circumſtance of its being left to the lord lieutenant to enforce it or not, at his diſcretion; and that his object in riſing was rather to reinſtate his country in the good opinion of the houſe, than to give the bill any oppoſition.

Sir F. B. Jones obſerved, that the report ſhowed that martial law had produced no good effect in Ireland.

Mr. Burdon was of a contrary opinion.

Sir J. Parnell ſaid, he could wiſh meaſures of a different nature, and of the conciliatory kind, ſhould be adopted. However, he did not think it fair that he ſhould depreciate the preſent one, and only wiſhed the term of its continuance ſhould be as ſhort as poſſible. He could have alſo wiſhed the report had ſtated the full caſe of Ireland; if ſo, it would have ſhown a caſe of deſpondency, and not of reſiſtance. Sufferings might be ſubdued, but not extinguiſhed by force; and the error was that inſtead of applying the remedy to the principle, to the internal feeling, it was applied to the effect. He did not queſtion the truth and veracity of the gentlemen who made the report; but to prove the ſuperiority of martial law, they ſhould not have applied to the judges of military tribunals, who, it was not to be ſuppoſed would have ſpoken againſt themſelves; yet ſuch was the evidence on which they proceeded, with the addition of the circular letters of government, and ſome magiſtrates. The report alſo mentioned that the landed intereſt of Ireland had ſent an emiſſary to France to propoſe terms to Bonaparte. This he ridiculed as an idle tale, and vindicated that claſs of his majeſty's ſubjects from ſuch a foul aſperſion. The circumſtance of there having been only fourteen court martials within the laſt year, was a proof that the ſituation of Ireland was not worſe; he thought it, upon the whole, better, and that ſcarcity of proviſions was the principal cauſe of any recent diſturbance. He complained, therefore, of that flippancy which would repreſent Martial-Law as the only fit mode of government for that country, and concluded with hoping, that ſome ſubſtantial and deciſive meaſures would be taken to alter the feelings of the people.

Mr. Lee contended that the meaſure was abſolutely neceſſary for the ſafety of the country, as treaſonable practices not only continued, but were, from the new plan adopted, more difficult to diſcover than in the late rebellion. In anſwer to Mr. O'Hara he ſtated the caſe of a Mr. Price, who was murdered in the midſt of fifty of his workmen, without any attempt on their part to arreſt the murderer; and alſo a recent caſe of two men who were murdered for taking a farm near Dungarvon, and whoſe landlord was threatened with the ſame fate. Mr. Lee concluded with vindicating the character of the landed intereſt of Ireland, who, he ſaid, were examples for the imitation of the gentlemen of that houſe; and whoſe conduct in rebellion, had it been adopted by the gentry in France, would have prevented Europe from falling into the ſituation in which it now is.

Sir John Parnell, in explanation, ſaid, he noticed the charge againſt the landed intereſt merely as an improper one to be ſtated in the report, and thence deriving ſome ſanction, and not as one deſerving credit.

Mr. Ogle ſpoke decidedly for the meaſure. As evidence of its neceſſity, he ſaid, there was a committee ſitting lately in Dublin with the picture of the Firſt Conſul over the Preſident's chair; that there were emiſſaries here from Ireland; and an Iriſh Directory now ſitting in Paris, who correſponded with the Engliſh and Iriſh traitors through the medium of Hamburg. He thought, therefore, the gentlemen of this country could not be too watchful; its ſituation might be a bed of roſes, but roſes had their thorns and an adder had been found on a bank of violets.

Colonel Coote gave the meaſure his warm ſupport.

Mr. Alexander defended the Bill, and contended for the neceſſity of its adoption, for the ſafety of the lives and property of the loyal gentlemen of Ireland, whoſe gallantry and attachment to Britiſh connexion had ſaved the country to England.

The queſtion being put, leave was given to bring in the bill.

FOR SALE,

A good and convenient Lot and House,

BEAUTIFULLY ſituated on the South-Eaſt corner of Square No. 973, in the vicinity of the Navy-Yard, commanding an extenſive view of ſome miles down the Potowmack. The houſe is two ſtory high, fronting 42 feet on 11th ſtreet eaſt, and 42 feet on South G ſtreet, adjoining the ſouth front is a commodious kitchen, with oven and other conveniencies. A large frame ſtable, carriage-houſe, with a hay loft 50 feet by 25, and a pump of fine water near the back of the kitchen. The lot will extend ninety one feet on 11th Street Eaſt, and 139 on South G ſtreet. The purchaſer may have a preference of the ſouth half of the Square.

Alſo, a number of LOTS, eligibly ſituated in various parts of the City. The titles to the whole are indiſputably free of every incumbrance, the terms moderate and convenient, which may be known by application to the ſubſcriber, occupying the premiſes firſt mentioned, poſſeſſion of which may be given within 30 days after purchaſe.

THOMAS TINGEY,

Who will alſo ſell one whole and four half pipes, London particular Madeira wine, of excellent quality.

Waſhington, 10, April 1801. eF.tf

NOTICE.

THE following Slaves have been committed to the priſon of Waſhington county, as runaways. Will, who ſays he is the property of Jeſſe Robinet, has on light cot on cloaths, appears to be about 26 years of age, well made, of light complexion, and is about five feet five or ſix inches high.

Debby Williams, alias Parker, who ſays ſhe belongs to Mrs. Pinckney, Old Town, Baltimore, about 22 years of age, of light complexion, and five feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when committed an old dark calico gown.

The owners of the above ſlaves are requeſted to take them away, or they will be ſold according to law, to pay their priſon fees.

DANIEL CARROLL BRENT,

Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Columbia.

July 17. w.tf.

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Girl,

About 15 years old—Apply at this office.

April 22, 1801.