

openly of the expedition of the French into Egypt and the victories of Passawan Oglu.

"Pacha Mullahas, a friend of Passawan Oglu, it is said, has proclaimed himself sovereign of Belgrade.

"Admiral Nelson is said to have arrived before Malta."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, November 3, received by an extraordinary conveyance.

"On the 25th October, arrived here the grand vizier, Joseph Pachas, who was received with acclamations of joy by the people. He has had several conferences with the emperor and some of the most favoured foreign ministers. The first objects to which he will pay attention, and in which the emperor has already acquiesced, are, first, the war against the French shall be vigorously prosecuted—secondly, to devise such measures as that the war with Passawan Oglu may be brought to the most speedy termination."

"The Porte has received no late advices from Egypt—But the Beys have declared that they will not abate in their hostility until they, in conjunction with the Turkish forces, reconquer their country. Alexandria and other Egyptian ports are continually blockaded by the British. It is expected that the division of the Russian and Turkish fleets, which sailed hence on the 22d October, must by this time have arrived before Alexandria."

R A S T A D T, November 12.

The late report that France had ceded the island of Baderich to Prussia is not yet confirmed; as it would seem as if these powers were rather inclined to take a greater distance from each other, than to draw their political ties closer.

VIENNA, November 11.

A letter from Florence, dated 21st October, inserted in the Court Gazette of this day, contains the following intelligence:

"The French vice-admiral Blanquet, who was obliged to surrender to the English in the battle of Abuker, has arrived here. According to his account, the deceased admiral Bruys was alone to blame for the misfortune sustained by the Toulon fleet. Notwithstanding all the warning he received he maintained that the English would not venture to attack him."

"Blanquet stated that Buonaparte had nothing left but to leave Egypt to penetrate through Syria, to cross the Tygris and the Euphrates, and to march through Persia to the East-Indies, an enterprize which, however, it would be necessary to attempt before the Turks could assemble in Syria, in sufficient numbers to oppose his passage."

November 28.

Some days since, a courier arrived here from one of the most powerful of the German courts, whose dispatches are of the utmost consequence. We are assured, that in case France does not moderate in her demands touching the interest of the German empire and other states, the coalition will receive a great addition.

The king of Naples has arrived at his army at Garmanon, five leagues from Naples, whence he sent a letter to cardinal Albani, inviting him to that place. It is said that the intention of the court of Naples is to have the pope reinstated in his former dignity.

Several of the knights of Malta have gone to Syracuse, in order to go to Malta by the first favourable opportunity, to put themselves at the head of the insurgents there.

The marquis of Nissa, commodore of the Portuguese squadron, is at Naples.

The several columns of Russian troops on their march, are to unite themselves at Crems, it is said, where our emperor will review them.

On the 15th of October several slight shocks of an earthquake were felt.

The two principal difficulties which render the continuation of peace precarious, are the Roman republic, and the innovations in Switzerland. Both these points it is asserted, must be relinquished by France to preserve peace.

ITALY, November 20.

The French, in a fall at Malta, are said to have taken four pieces of cannon from the insurgents.

General Championet is collecting an army of 60,000 men in the Roman republic against Naples.

The dey of Algiers, agreeably to orders from the Porte, has commanded his corsairs to capture all French vessels they may meet with.

C R A C O W, November 3.

The first column of the Russian army, employed as auxiliaries to Austria, has already passed Lublin. It consists of 24,000 men, and is commanded by prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, and under him by count Rosenburg. There are Cossacs and Calmucs with it. About the end of this month one column will march by New Titshin, and the other by Troppau.

B R U N N, November 7.

According to private letters from Constantinople, (say our Gazettes) 18 Egyptian beys have already joined the French, and a great part of the people are entirely won over by them. This, however, appears to require confirmation. It is added, that Buonaparte is collecting all the shipping he can find, and the French are busily employed in refitting them.

M I L A N, October 29.

According to the report of a Ragusan captain arrived at Genoa, who had been 30 days at Malta, the town,

the first harbour, and the forts of the island, which are in the possession of the French, are blocked up by five Portuguese and English ships of the line, and two frigates. The rest of the island has a communication with the English and Portuguese. The French have frequent skirmishes with the peasants, who endeavour to prevent their foraging. In the great harbour of Malta is a French ship of the line and three French frigates, with two unrigged Maltese ships of war. The French garrison in Malta is provided with meal for a whole year, and hopes to hold out till the stormy weather shall compel the assailants to raise the blockade. According to some accounts, Malta will be restored to the knights of the order, when the negotiation between France and Naples shall be amicably adjusted.

L O N D O N, November 12.

The late intelligence from Egypt is contained in the English dispatches of Mr. Tooke, the East-India company's agent at Constantinople, dated October 8, and which were received on Saturday at the India house. These dispatches contradict the accounts of Buonaparte's retreat to Rosetta, and the burning of the French transports in the harbour of Alexandria. Indeed there can now be no longer any doubt of the falsehood of both reports. Mr. Tooke's advices state, that Buonaparte was at Cairo with about 18,000 men, and that general Berthier, at the head of 12,000 troops had entrenched, himself about 45 miles from Cairo on the rout to Syria, for the purpose of opposing a Turkish army that was advancing against him. From a Paris paragraph in a Dutch paper, which arrived by the last Hamburg mail, it is not improbable that this Turkish army has been defeated. Indeed, notwithstanding all that we hear of the powers of the Arabs and the Mamelukes, there is every reason to believe that Buonaparte has now completely established himself in Egypt.

November 23.

Yesterday an express, overland from India, was received at the India house, by which the directors are informed that the earl of Mornington is arrived at Bengal.—That every thing is quiet in all parts of our extensive possessions in the east, and that there are no appearances of any extraordinary preparation on the part of Tippoo Saib.

The express brings advices from the company's agent at Constantinople respecting Buonaparte. His head quarters were still at Grand Cairo, but Berthier was advanced with a strong body of troops towards Syria. No subsequent action had taken place, nor any new attempts had been made by the Beys to harass him in his situation, where he was proceeding to organize a government upon the French model. The transports have not been burnt, nor even attempted. It is found that they cannot be so without troops.

November 26.

Yesterday at noon arrived the Hamburg mail, only then become due.

Private letters from Hamburg, dated the 20th, report, that a dangerous insurrection has broken out in South Prussia, to which point several strong columns of troops from Pomerania, &c. were proceeding by forced marches. This revolt is said to implicate some of the first families in the kingdom, and amongst others, prince Radziville, who lately married a Prussian princess, and who is stated to have been arrested at Berlin.

Twenty-eight thousand Bohemian troops are on their march from Bohemia towards the Rhine. The Austrian troops in Suabia and Franconia are generally in motion, and are engaged in fortifying Ulm and Wetzburg.

Accounts from Francfort, of the 13th inst. state, that all the French generals of the army of the Rhine, 17 in number, had assembled at Mentz, and there received their instructions for a new campaign.—Jourdon commands in chief; Ferino has the right and Barnadotte the left wing; St. Cyr, the centre; Lefevre the vanguard; and Massena the rear. General Jourdon is expected to remove to Strasburg.

They write from Turin, that orders had been given for the passage of 40,000 French, and 100,000 muskets, through Lombardy. From Basse we learn, that the citadel of Schaffouse is furnished with cannon, brought from the arsenal of that city, and that the artillery men are very actively employed. From Stutgard there are accounts, that through Immerstadt and Kempton, Imperial troops are constantly marching from the Tyrol to the neighbourhood of Constance, with an immense quantity of artillery and ammunition.

K I N G S T O N, (Jam.) December 15.

The following is published at the desire of captain Hancock, as the account given in a former paper was not correct.

"On Monday last, off the east end, the Sympathy was boarded by the French privateer Telemaque, four months out from Nantes. Captain Hancock went on board the privateer, and his papers being looked over and nothing appearing to make her a prize, requested to be returned on board his vessel but was denied, the captain alleging he might get into port and give information which might lead to his capture. The next morning at 9 o'clock he was permitted to go on board with 21 British and American prisoners that had been taken from several vessels.

"Shortly after a vessel being observed to windward, captain Hancock was ordered to lay to, and about 10 o'clock was directed to make the best of his way under his top-sails to port. After making sail the Ben-sion, as it afterwards appeared to be, fired three shot at the privateer at a long distance, and then gave chase to the Sympathy, but did not come up with her. The Sympathy was afterwards spoke by the Surprise man of war.

"The vessels captured by the Telemaque privateer were five schooners; three of them are the Pomona, Gadsen, from Norfolk, for this island; a prize to the Alarm frigate, taken off Cape Donna Maria, marked on her stern Hope, of Bolton, that had some time ago been sent into Barracoa by the French; and a schooner from Jamaica."

B A S S E T E R R E, (St. Kitts) December 14.

A schooner arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, reports, that on the day she sailed, a vessel arrived from St. Domingo, and brings intelligence that some frigates had arrived there from France with troops, but on landing were ordered by the blacks to return on board, which they accordingly did; and that in two days after, a general massacre of all the whites in the island had taken place.

P O R T S M O U T H, January 19.

The gallant ship Portsmouth, commanded by Daniel M'Niell, Esq; is in complete readiness for sea. A few able bodied, hearty, thorough bred, genuine, native, free born, jolly American tars will be received on board at this late hour. Come my lads have a head and save the tide. To-morrow, anchors are atrip, top-sails sheeted home, and away we go.

NAVAL CONSPIRACY.

A plot was discovered a few days since to fire the Portsmouth. Seven of the principals are in irons, and most of them will dance on the yard-arm, the moment that captain M'Niell joins the American squadron. He is determined to make an awful example of these villains for the benefit of the service.

N E W - Y O R K, January 25.

Captain Collins gives us the intelligence of the ENTIRE tranquillity of Ireland—he the security of most of the leaders of the insurgents—and the highest prospect of internal peace and prosperity.

It was ascertained to a certainty, that ALL the British squadron, except one frigate, were secured to the English—an addition to the British navy, or the Heche, of 80 guns, and six frigates.—This has not a little contributed to dishearten the deluded insurgents, who begin to shudder at the found of an union with France.

January 28.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city dated Havana, December 29, 1798.

"On the 28th inst. at midnight, an English ship of war, the Alexander, one of the vessels which had blockaded the Havana, chased close into the harbour a schooner from New-Orleans, when the governor sent 12 gun-boats against her, who did her considerable damage, when by a blow from the Moro having lost her mizen-mast, she hoisted Spanish colours at main-top-mast head and truck. We have lost 600 men, and the English upwards of 700 men. All this happened at midnight, and but few people are acquainted with the circumstance."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 26.

A letter is received from captain Bsinbridge late of the armed schooner Retaliation, dated the 28th of November, on board a French frigate at Guadaloupe, mentioning that the Americans were generally confined in prison there, but he was on board the frigate by the influence of the captain.

A letter from Dublin, dated October 9, says— "At present, there is every prospect of your American product answering well in the spring, particularly flax-seed, oil, ashes, and naval stores. Linens have risen considerably in price in this market."

January 28.

Accounts received yesterday from Norfolk state, that the Montezuma, captain Murray, had captured in the West-Indies, a French privateer of 18 and a brig of 12 guns. We have not been able to learn by what channel this information reached Norfolk.

The following extract from Pelletier's Journal for the month of August, 1798, is translated for the Mercantile Advertiser by an obliging correspondent.

"A few days before Buonaparte left Toulon, for his last expedition, he received a packet franked and under the seal of the Executive Directory. Enclosed was a plan of Cayenne, in which was this epigraph of the Pantheon at Paris:—'TO GREAT MEN—THEIR GRATEFUL COUNTRY.' We are assured that this caution operated on the hero's mind who was deeply affected by the great and terrible lesson given to him."

Extract of a letter from Cayenne, dated November 15, 1798.

"The number of the exiles is diminishing faster than the days can run. The inventors of the guillotine and drowning boats did not show more ingenuity than those who thought of sending to this country, honest and virtuous men, to get rid of them effectually.

"The scenes I have been a witness to are so affecting, that even the soldiers who watch them are moved to tears when they behold the miseries it is not in their power to relieve.

"The only two remaining members of the Council of Elders, Lafond and Marbois, have been on the brink of the grave. Their recovery is very slow. The latter has nearly lost his eye sight, and it is doubtful whether he ever will recover it entirely. If their enemies can prevent the course of justice for one year longer, we have little doubt but they will soon follow their colleagues to the grave."

January 29.

Captain Whelan, of the brig Experiment, sailed from Surinam the 25th ult. in company with the