

Ireland, in order to facilitate the revolution, which excellent republicans have just undertaken there. It will be a proud thing for us, who have conquered the satellites of kings armed against the republic, to break the fetters of a friendly nation, and to assist them in recovering their rights usurped by the odious English government.

You will never forget, brave and faithful companions, that the people to whom we are going are the friends of your country, and that we ought to treat them as such, and not as a conquered country.

On arriving in Ireland you will find hospitality and fraternity; soon will thousands of her inhabitants swell our phalanxes. Let us take care never to treat any of them as enemies. They, as well as ourselves, have to revenge themselves upon the perfidious English; the latter are the only persons upon whom we have to inflict a signal vengeance.

Believe that the Irishmen do not fight less than you after the moment in which we shall go in concert to London, to recal to the memory of Mr. Pitt and his minions, what they have done against our liberty.

From friendship, from duty, and from honour for the French name, you will respect the persons and property of the country where we are going.

If, by constant efforts, I provide for your wants; believe that jealous of preserving the reputation of the army which I have the honour to command, I shall punish severely any who shall depart from what he owes to his country. Laurels and glory shall be the lot of the republican soldier—death shall be the price of violation and pillage. You know me enough to believe, that for the first time I will not forfeit my word—I have given you warning, and remember it.

(Signed) GENERAL L. HOCHÉ.

GREENOCK, January 17.

Half past eleven, P. M.

On the night of the 13th inst. there came on shore, near two tremendous rocks, called the Merchants, at the *Mull of Kintyre*, two French transports with troops, in number 700, also 40000 stand of arms. For humanity's sake, I am sorry to add, only 400 soldiers and 90 sailors were saved, who surrendered themselves to the Highlanders that stocked to the shore who, to their honour be it said, afforded them every assistance in their power, by supplying them with whisky and oatmeal cakes. On the arrival of the news to Cambletown, captain Scipio Darro Campbell, with that alacrity that ever characterised him during the American war, immediately got the volunteers under arms, to the number of 350, with 60 rounds of powder and ball, and four six-pounders from the battery, and marched to the place, 16 miles off, and took possession of the whole. The sea running very high from the Western Ocean prevented them from saving much of the materials of the wrecks; but fortunately they got ten chests of arms (20,000 stand,) which, with the prisoners, they safely conveyed to Cambletown.

The volunteers had hardly refreshed themselves, when a farmer from Mackrihanish arrived, with information that a French man of war of 74 guns had come on shore in the bay of Mackrihanish, and that two men swam ashore, one of whom (an Irishman) spoke English.

The volunteers arriving at the Bay, they in company with the farmers, brought a boat from the Salt Fans, three miles off, by land, on carts, in which captain Campbell, with 8 men went on board aided by a rope fastened to a piece of wood, and allowed to drift on shore from the ship. When captain Campbell went along side, he was politely handed on board by the captain, and received his sword, saying the elements had made him a prisoner. The ship proved to be the *Berwick*, of 74 guns, formerly English, and has on board 650 men; and to the infinite happiness of all loyal subjects, the infamous traitor Hamilton Rowan, whom the sailors abuse now with impunity and insult, with the epithet of drowner of the French in bringing them to Ireland.

The captain says he left Bantry Bay ten days since, in company with five sail of the line and four frigates, with several transports; but is afraid many of them have perished, from the disabled state they were in, as also from the want of provisions on board when they left France. He is certain Richery's own ship has foundered. When he left him off Fairhead, on the 12th, he had lost his fore mast and maintop gallant mast, and could plainly see many signals of distress before he drove on shore, which was in consequence of the loss of his main mast and foretop-mast. It appears this fleet, after being baffled in their attempt to land at Bantry Bay, went round to the Shannon, where they picked up several of our traders, and sunk them. They got a supply of provisions from a capture loaded with butter, beef and flour, which enabled them to pursue the idea of going to France north-about, to avoid the English fleet in the Channel.

Captain Campbell thought proper to put Mr. Rowan in irons, when he was discovered by his own servant, whom he had ill used on the passage from Brest to Ireland. They are on their way to Cambletown.

Kintyre is the most south-western most part of Argyllshire.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.

The public has been most scandalously imposed upon by an account that appears in all the papers of this morning, and which originated in an evening print of Saturday, (the Sun) stating, on the pretended authority of letters from Glasgow, Air, &c. of the 17th inst. that a French 74 gun ship, and two transports, having on board 20,000 stand of arms, and some troops, had been stranded on the south-west coast of Scotland, also, that Hamilton Rowan had been taken and sent to prison, and that the whole division, that of

Richery, of which the above ships formed a part, it is supposed must be lost, having been lately seen in extreme distress. The whole is a beautiful metropolitan fabrication, as we have by the post this morning, letters from Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c. of the 19th, which make no mention of any French ships having appeared off the coast—moreover, we have to add, on the authority of letters from America, that Mr. Rowan is at this time in Philadelphia.

French papers, received this morning, down to the date of the 19th inst. confirm the account of the arrival of the four ships seen going into Brest by the Spitfire; but give no intelligence of the rest of the fleet.

It appears by a Portsmouth letter of this morning, that lord Bridport, so late as Wednesday last, had seen nothing of the enemy, which is really surprising, considering that there are yet unaccounted for several ships of the line and frigates, among the latter, is the *Fraternite*, on board of which are the admiral and general Hoche, both of whom it is not improbable, as they have not been heard of since the second day after the sailing of the fleet, are at the bottom of the ocean.

The Imperial minister is said to have received an account from Italy of a very important victory obtained over the French in the neighbourhood of Verona, which city they have been compelled to evacuate, and fell back to Cremona, the consequence of which movement it is supposed will be the immediate raising of the siege of Mantua, perhaps effected nearly about the same point of time as the reduction of the important fortress of Kehl.

The above statement derives very considerable sanction from an account which appears at the bottom of our French extracts, and from the general shyness respecting the affairs of Italy, manifested in all the Paris papers. The arrival of the mails would perhaps enable us to speak more confidently on the subject. Three are now again due.

Dutch papers received yesterday, speak of great preparations making for vigorous re-commencement of hostilities on the Lower Rhine. The whole force of the Austrians in that quarter, is about to be directed against Dusseldorff.

Jan. 26. By a fresh arrival of the French papers, we learn that the far greater part of the Brest armament has returned, and among other vessels, the long unaccounted for *Fraternite* frigate, having on board the commander of the expedition. This fact leads us to fear that not a single ship of the line will fall into the hands of the British cruisers. By some strange fatality, for by what other name we know not to call it, lord Bridport found himself on the coast of France when he should have been on that of Ireland, and now that his presence off the French ports might enable him to pick up a few of the scattered enemy, we hear of him on a station where no such enemy remains.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

The *Briseis*, captain Breath, arrived here yesterday, in 65 days from Bourdeaux. This vessel brings an ample confirmation of the non-reception of our ambassador. The most important intelligence, however, is, that of Mr. Pinckney's ill treatment from the Directory who do not pay him that respect which is due even to an indifferent stranger. That a strong revolutionary spirit seems still to exist in France. That the Directory, in order to awe the people from internal commotion, have drawn men from the armies of the republic to preserve tranquillity. That the Brest fleet had returned into port; and, that Buonaparte had been successful in Italy.

March 24.

The letters from which the following extracts are taken, were received yesterday by the *Briseis*, from Bourdeaux, are from unquestionable authority.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 7.

Without assigning any reason, but that they have certain grievances to complain of, the Directory have refused to receive general Pinckney, and have done every thing but give him an official order to quit the territories of the republic. This, however, he waits to receive in some more unequivocal manner, than they have as yet been pleased to signify it. The minister for foreign affairs, De la Croix, refuses to have any communication in writing with him, under pretence that it would be an act of acknowledgment of general P. as minister, and has not answered, but verbally, a letter which the latter wrote to him some time since, desiring to know what was the will of the Directory as to his staying, as he had not received the card of residence which had been promised him, without which he was *happily* to be arrested by every "corps de garde."—The minister, however, sent a verbal message to him, by his secretary, that he must consider himself in the light of any common foreigner to whom a card had been refused, and must agreeable to the laws of the country quit it without delay. This general Pinckney refused to do, as they had already possessed themselves of the knowledge that he was no common stranger, nor arrived in their territories in a private capacity, but as a public character, and as such not subject to the local regulations of France, but protected and guarded by the laws of nations, which he claimed in his favour as long as he remained—if, however, it was their will that he should depart, that he would obey them without reluctance, but requested something more official than verbal communication. Several interviews have been had with Mr. De la Croix: in the last one some few days ago, a long conversation took place—he expressed great surprise at general Pinckney's being still here, and it became necessary to tell him that here he must remain, unless he would give him some order, under his hand, to justify himself to his own government for quitting a spot to which it had sent him. This he refused with some warmth.

It was given more than as a hint, that the minister of the police should do his part. However, he is still unmolested, though not without apprehensions, I hope that every American will feel how necessary it is to convince not only this government, but every foreign power, how great is their mistake if they calculate upon any influence which they may possess in our country, to the prejudice of either our interest or our honour.

Extra of a letter from Paris, December 26.

You will no doubt before this hear of Mr. Pinckney's reception being suspended. He waits here until he gets further instructions from our government.—The recall of Mr. Ader went from here last August.—This it is expected will produce an explanation of some things this government complain of, and that matters will yet be reconciled.—Lord Malmesbury will certainly leave this without making any negotiations, and the war will be continued another year. Every thing is quiet here, and plenty of provisions, and no appearance of want except in the government. The President's speech has been some little time since received and published here, and is considered as it ought to be by every friend of America, a sincere declaration of his sentiments heretofore, and a certain evidence of his ability and the uprightness of his conduct.

Mr. Pinckney's negotiation.

On this important subject dispatched from Mr. Pinckney to our executive are received and admitted to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon by express, from whence the public will doubtless soon be relieved from their tedious suspense. The nearest that we can come to the truth, from several accounts torn from amid a cloud of prejudice, is—That Mr. De la Croix informed Mr. Pinckney that he would not now be received, but that he could tarry, under the principles on which other foreigners tarried, until further information was received from America on the subject of their complaint of the American executive. That Mr. Pinckney replied, that he would not tarry upon these principles, but that would throw himself upon the utages or naiv's in these cases; and then, if he was ordered to leave the country he would do it. We understand that he is to tarry until he receives returns to his dispatches. (Argus.)

BALTIMORE, March 25.

Further advices by the Hamburg Packet, captain Clay, from Liverpool.

PARIS, December 31.

Public sitting of the Directory.

Citizen Monroe, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, communicated his letter of recall which he had recently received. He expressed his attachment to France, to the revolution, and his wishes for our glory. He added, that the president of the United States had charged him expressly to repeat his assurance of the interest which the United States take in our republic, and of the wishes which they form for our welfare.

The answer of the president (Barras) is remarkable.

"In this day presenting your letters of recall," said Barras to Mr. Monroe, "you give to Europe a very strange spectacle."

"France, rich in her liberty, encompassed by her train of victories, strong in the esteem of her allies, will not abate herself by calculating the consequences of the condescension of the American government to the suggestions of its ancient masters. The French republic hopes, that at least the successor of Columbus and of Penn, always jealous of their liberty, will never forget what they owe to France. They will weigh in their wisdom, the unanimous good will of the French people, with the crafty cares of certain perfidious persons, who meditate to bring them back to their former slavery. Assure, Sir, the good American people, that, like them, we adore liberty; that they shall always have our esteem; and that they will find in the French people, that republican-generosity which knows how to grant peace as it knows how to make its sovereignty respected."

"As for you, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary, you have contended for principles, you have known the true interests of your country; depart with our regret. We give up in you a representative to America, and we keep the remembrance of a citizen whose personal qualities do honour to that title."

Annapolis, March 30.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at Martinique to another in Baltimore, dated March 18, contains the following interesting information:

A large fleet of 150 sail, having on board 5000 troops, have arrived this day from England; and every exertion is making to attack Guadaloupe. The armament destined for this service will consist of 10 sail of the line, 10,000 effective men, and a bomb ketch, together with innumerable shot and shells—so that no doubt in unobstructed but that a conquest of that island will take place.

By Authority.

By the President of the UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the constitution of the United States of America provides that the president may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses of Congress; and whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening Congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thought necessary to convene, and I do by these presents convene the Congress of the United States of America at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth