

tish fleet, he would reduce the city of Lisbon to ruins. His lordship was in perfect health when the packet failed. His majesty's packet, King George, captain Bell, had lately arrived at Lisbon two days previous to the sailing of the Walsingham.

January 15.

Notice was given at the bank of England on Saturday that books will be opened and receipts given for voluntary subscriptions in aid of the requisition which is now passed into a law. The law directs that the bank shall give receipts for sums that may be paid in, together with duplicates, if required. If only receipts without duplicates, shall be required, then such payments shall be deemed and taken to be the voluntary contribution, but if they require a second receipt or duplicate, then second receipt or duplicate shall be deemed and taken to be in advance of the new assessment; and which receipt that, upon delivery to the collector, be an acquittance of such assessment as far as the same will go; all sums above the actual allotment to be deemed and taken as the voluntary contribution of the person or persons. That the sums to be paid into the bank in this way over and above the amount of the allotment of each individual may be great, we hope that splendid examples will be set from the highest places. Their majesties and all the court have been called upon to a strong and pointed way. The people expect sacrifices, and this day we trust will prove that there is a just feeling in the higher circles of the burthen they have brought upon the country.

Admiral Inglefield and Sir Roger Curtis have received directions to hold themselves in readiness to sail at a moment's warning, in consequence of information received by government of the designs of the enemy.

January 18.

The ministers, it was yesterday reported in the city, have received some private advices from Hamburg, stating, that in consequence of a strong intimation from the magistrates, the inhabitants were removing their valuable effects to Altona, and to the territory of Prussia. We do not guarantee this report; but it appears certain from every account, that the fate of this and the other Hanseatic cities stand on the precarious "hazard of a die."

The merchants who were about to ship their goods for Hamburg, are all at present at a stand. The intercourse between Great-Britain and the continent, through the channel of the Elbe, is in fact suspended, until the fate of that part of Germany shall be finally decided.

The Paris papers to the 14th inst. inclusive, were brought to us this morning by an express. Their contents are certainly important. A very curious account of an insurrection at Rome, from which very important changes are likely immediately to take place in Italy, and which indeed, will most probably lead to the overthrow of the Papal throne, is given in the following very interesting

Extract of a letter from citizen Joseph Buonaparte, ambassador from the French republic to the court of Rome.

Rome, 11 Nivose—December 31.

"On the 6th, three persons came to me and informed me that a revolution was preparing, and that the insurgents hoped for the support of the French government. I replied, that the epoch of general peace did not appear to me to be that in which my government ought to take any part in events which might retard it. And, as the French minister, I enjoined them not to come again to me with such propositions.

"Next morning, chevalier Anarba told me confidentially, that he had just been with the secretary of state, and that it appeared probable some imprudent persons were about to attempt a rising, which would be as unsuccessful, on account of the smallness of their numbers and their foolish conduct, as that which was undertaken some months before.

"I learned at the marchioness Massini's that four of the leaders of this affair were the spies of the government, which had taken measures to defeat the plan of the insurgents.

"I was informed the day after, that a patrol had been attacked by about sixty men, and that two of the pope's dragoons were killed. Several of the insurgents wore the French cockade, and left, as it were by mistake, a bagful, which were scattered about the place of meeting.

"I went immediately to the secretary of state and told him that, far from opposing the arrestation of the persons who had assumed the French cockade, I came to request him to arrest all who did not belong to the French legation. These amounted only to the number of eight, and I pointed them out to him.

"The cardinal secretary of state went to dinner, and begged me to come to him at six in the evening, along with the Spanish minister.

"On my return home I found general Duphoz and adjutant-general Sherlock waiting for me. We conversed upon the childish attempt that had been made at a revolution during the night before. We had sat down to table, when the porter came and informed me that about twenty men had presented themselves before the gate of the palace, crying, 'Live the republic! live the Roman people!' One of them insisted upon speaking with me. He had the appearance of a wild fanatic, and said, 'we are free, and we come to demand the support of France.' I replied to this extravagance by desiring him and his companions to retire immediately from the jurisdiction of France, or otherwise that I should take strong measures against them. The military men who were with me endeavoured to convince them of the folly of their enterprise.

"Were the government of the town, said general Sherlock, to point but a single cannon against you, what would become of your pretended liberty? Upon this they withdrew.

"A French artist came and informed me, that the number of the multitude without increased, that handfuls of pistols were thrown among them, and that the entry to the court was obstructed. I dressed myself in my diplomatic robe, and went into the court accompanied by the French officers who were then in the palace. I heard a long discharge of musketry. A party of cavalry had penetrated into the midst of the French jurisdiction. A great multitude filled the court, and the different stairs. But soon there were only to be seen persons dying, intimated fugitives, and bold enthusiasts.

"A company of fusiliers closely followed the cavalry. I ordered them to withdraw from the jurisdiction of France. They fell back some steps, and the people advanced in proportion as they retired. But it appeared that the Papal troops had only made this retrograde motion in order to be out of the reach of pistol shot, and to be able to make a general discharge of their muskets without any danger to themselves. I desired the aid-de-camp, Beauharnais, and another French officer, to endeavour to quiet the multitude; and I advanced myself along with generals Duphoz and Sherlock, to invite the troops to cease their fire, and to retire without the French jurisdiction.

"Brave general Duphoz, accustomed to conquer, threw himself among the bayonets of the pope's soldiers; he prevented one from charging, and avoided the path of another. He was simply a mediator between the two parties. Miled by his courage, he proceeded as far as the gate de Sepa minima. A soldier fired a musket at him and the contents lodged in his breast. He fell, but rose again, and supported himself on his sabre. A second shot extended him on the pavement, and about fifty more were directed against his inanimate body. This brave warrior was to have been married next day to my sister-in-law.

"Though protected by all the French artists and military who could gather around me, I regained the palace with such difficulty, which I found filled with the dead, the dying, and the fugitives.

"It was now six o'clock. Two hours had passed since the massacre of general Duphoz and no member of the government had yet appeared. The Spanish and Tuscan ministers only hastened to the French palace, to share in the dangers to which I was exposed.

"No official correspondence took place between the cardinal secretary of state and me until eleven in the evening. I thought it my duty to leave Rome; and at six in the morning of the 9th Nivose, fourteen hours after the murder of general Duphoz, I quitted this criminal city, to go to Florence."

Joseph Buonaparte concludes his letter by stating, that he will soon repair to Paris, to give farther accounts of the crimes of the court of Rome, and to consult with the Directory on the punishment which ought to be inflicted upon a government as cruel as perfidious.

The minister of foreign affairs to citizen Joseph Buonaparte.

Paris, 22d Nivose—January 11.

"I have received, citizen, the distressing letter which you wrote to me, on the shocking events which took place at Rome, on the 18th of Nivose. The most odious and perfidious villainy could not have been carried to a greater length. The French republic will have a reparation worthy of herself; of this you may be certain. Receive, then, this assurance, the only consolation which can be given to him who has seen one of the best friends, and one of the most intrepid defenders of the republic, die by his side.

"Notwithstanding the care you have taken to conceal almost every thing which personally relates to your conduct on that horrible day, you have not prevented us from discovering that you have supported with magnanimity the honour of the French name."

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

Citizens Sane and Guignau, the chief constructors of the prodigious machine which is to convey the army of England to our coast, have been arrested at Brest. Their arrest is attributed to their having remonstrated against the feasibility of citizen Monge's project.

Four deputies sent from Ementhal to the canton of Bern, charged to declare that their communes would not take up arms against the French, were put under arrest. Forty communes immediately declared themselves in a state of insurrection, until the deputies were released.

From our correspondent at New-York.

"The following is from an authentic source:

"Three men have been taken up last week at Perth Amboy, and committed to the goal in New-Brunswick, who belonged to the British frigate Hermione, whose crew seized the ship, murdered the officers, and delivered her up to the Spaniards, in September last.

"They came to Amboy in the brig Relief, captain Mandeville, from St. Domingo, and their names are, William Brigstock, a native of New-York, Johannes Williamson, a Swede, and Michael Campbell, an Englishman. On examination before the magistrate, they acknowledged, that they were on board at the time of the mutiny, but denied being concerned in the horrid acts committed by a part of the crew. The first was boatwain's mate, the other two belonged to the tops."

From the New-York Gazette of yesterday.

BY THE PACKET.

Letters from Amsterdam say, that some banking-houses of that city have received information from Petersburg, that a large fleet, well equipped, and full of Russian troops, will soon be ready at Cronstadt to sail for England, in order to assist that power in the embarrassing situation in which it is about to be placed.

The same letters speak of a triple alliance in the North, offensive and defensive, between Sweden, Russia and Prussia.

The proclamation of the commissary of the Directory to the people of the Pas de Calais, contains, among some local ordinances, one passage which is to be taken in its literal sense, and not as a rhetorical flourish of the writer, seems nearly to fix the term when the invasion of England is to be attempted by the enemy:

"Before the first leaves shall appear on the trees, the tri-coloured standard," says he, "shall float on the territory of England; and in achieving a general peace, we shall at the same time contribute to the happiness of a people who deserves to be free!"

BALTIMORE, March 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who went past by in the last packet for Falmouth, to his friend in the city.

"Within twenty-four hours sail of our port, early on Friday morning the 29th December, we discovered on our windward-quarter, a sail bearing a different course to what we were, and consequently took no notice of her. It coming on presently afterwards to be thick and hazy, we lost sight of her; at 10 o'clock, when it cleared away, we found that she was giving us chase, and was about three miles from us. As it is the order for all packets to avoid speaking or coming near any ship, we pressed all the sail it was possible, to effect our escape; but notwithstanding our exertions, she gained upon us fast. We had every thing prepared to fight, and it was the wish of all hands to meet her, but our sailing-master was averse to our measures, knowing the estate to be far superior to us, as she could not have mounted less than 14 guns.—By two o'clock she had actually got within a half or three quarters of a mile of us, and we must undoubtedly have fallen victims to their fury, had not Providence directed it otherwise. A small puff of wind, which carried away our main-top and fore-top-mast steering sails and halyards, fortunately for us, but melancholy to relate, upset the vessel in chase, and in one minute not a vestige of her remained. We were ship and bore down to the place where she went, but alas! no *Caesars* was to be found, and what is very extraordinary, there was not a hat, cap, spur, or hen coop, to be seen floating on the surface, though we hovered about the place nearly one hour and a half."

The following notice was on the 16th January stuck up at Lloyd's:

"By letters from France, we are informed, that vessels with English goods on board, are in the utmost danger at Hamburg and Altona—and that all shipments may be suspended until further orders. We learn also, that all vessels bound to France from England, will be seized on their arrival."

March 19.

By the Betsey we have received the following intelligence:

That two French frigates had bombarded Madras, and done considerable damage to the town, had run a company's ship on shore, said to be worth 400,000 dollars, took some small vessels, and departed. Shortly after, captured the ship Piggot, under Danish colours, but said to be English property, worth 500,000 dollars.

Lest at the Isle of France, the ship America of Boston; the Governor Bouden of ditto, captain Olivet, whose fate would be known on the 29th December; it was generally believed she would be condemned, the plea, for such notorious proceedings, was an error in her sea letter, it being for 141 tons, and the register for 248 tons.

Just before the Betsey sailed, a report of a war between America and France, was received by way of India; it was expected an embargo would taken place in consequence. The brig Harmony sailed for Philadelphia, the 25th of December.

Annapolis, March 22.

PARIS, January 18.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of 22d Nivose, (January 11.)

Villiers made a report in the name of the special commission, on the message of the Directory of the 13th instant, concerning vessels laden with English merchandise. They justify this new principle, pointed out by the Directory, as being sanctioned by the conduct of the British government, and shews it to be the interest of all the powers to unite in maintaining the liberty of maritime commerce, which England wishes to have to the exclusion of others.

The reporter also censures the last speech of the president of the United States to congress, in which he finds the same principles professed, as those of the English minister, from whence they conclude, that there is a perfect intelligence between the two governments to calumniate the French republic.

The report of the commission was adopted in the following words:

Article I. The quality of the vessel, as to her being neutral or enemy, shall in future be determined by her cargo.

In consequence, all vessels met at sea, laden in whole or in part, with the productions or merchandises of England, or of any of her possessions, are declared good prize, without regarding who may be the owner of the said productions or merchandises.

Art. II. All foreign vessels, which in the course of their voyage, may touch at any English port, shall not be admitted into any port of the republic, except in case of distress; and that such vessels shall immediately depart, on the cause of her entry being removed.