

The native officers followed the example of the Tri-  
politan gentlemen, by falling on the other French  
officers, all of whom were put to death.—This pro-  
ceeding was the signal for a general massacre of the  
French who were at Cairo; and as Mourad Bey was  
rapidly advancing, it was expected that very few of  
them would escape to tell their own tale of what had  
happened.

Such are the accounts received from Sir Morton  
Eden. Independent of the official manner in which  
they come to government, they are rendered highly  
probable to every information hitherto received from  
Egypt.—This event was evidently the result of a bold  
conspiracy formed to get Buonaparte and his superior  
officers together; and having dispatched them, to  
cause a general rising on the French troops who were  
dispersed over the immense city of Cairo. The  
many intercepted letters from the French officers in  
Egypt, are the best testimony of the aversion of the  
natives of the country to their barbarous invaders;  
and they now seem to have ample revenge for the  
horrible barbarities committed by Buonaparte and his  
officers, who delivered up the town of Alexandria  
to pillage and fury for four hours.

But the above is not the only news contained in  
Sir Morton Eden's dispatches. The pacha of Rhodes  
having landed at Abouki 8000 Barbary troops, who  
are the flower of the Mahometan militia, attacked  
the town of Alexandria, which was retaken without  
much resistance. The particulars of this capture are  
not known; but it is probable that all the French  
garrison remaining there has been put to the sword.  
The destruction or capture of all the French shipping  
in that port will now become a matter of course.

December 24.

#### SURRENDER OF THE ISLAND OF MINOR- CA.

Captain Gifford, aid-de-camp to general Stuart,  
arrived in town yesterday with the account of the  
surrender of the island of Minorca to the British  
troops, without the loss of a man on our part.

The troops destined for the expedition disembarked  
at Adaya Bay, on the 12th of last month; they were  
opposed, upon their landing by a considerable body  
of the force upon the island, but which retreated after  
a short cannonade from the British troops. The force  
was then divided; one part under the command of  
general Stuart, marching towards Fort Mahon; and  
the other, under the command of Sir Clair Erskine,  
towards Citadella, at the other extremity of the  
island. Both these forts capitulated on the 14th, and  
the Spanish and Swiss troops were made prisoners of  
war. The inhabitants congratulated general Stuart  
on his success, and seemed to be very glad to be again  
under their old masters.

The troops commanded by general Stuart amounted  
to about 300 men; the Spanish troops who were  
made prisoners to 4000. This event gives us the  
harbour of Mahon, one of the best in the Mediter-  
ranean.

The Peterell sloop, which was first dispatched with  
the intelligence, and which was taken by the  
Spaniards, was nobly retaken by one of the frigates  
under commodore Duckworth before she reached the  
Spanish coast.

The Park and Tower guns were fired in the after-  
noon of yesterday, on the receipt of the above intel-  
ligence, and a gazette extraordinary will be pub-  
lished this day.

The Echo of the 19th contains the following article  
relative to the conclusion of peace between the French  
republic on the one hand, and the German empire  
on the other.

RASTADT, 21 Frimaire, (December 11.)

"We invite the general Chateauf Randon to  
forward the enclosed to the minister for foreign af-  
fairs by the military telegraphic.

"The ultimatum remitted on the 16th (Dec. 5),  
by the French legation, was accepted on the 19th  
(Dec. 9), by the deputation of the Empire. The  
conclusion to which the Imperial commissary adhered,  
has been officially transmitted to the French mi-  
nisters."

On the proceeding day, December 10, the deputa-  
tion for the pacification of the Empire presented a  
long note to the Imperial plenipotentiary at Rastadt,  
in which it states, that the French ministers having  
demanded a categorical answer to their notes of the  
11th, 13th and 23d of November, and 6th of De-  
cember, which contain their ultimatum, the deputa-  
tion of the Empire agrees to the conditions proposed.  
—Such articles as require farther elucidation, are to  
be regulated when the particular articles of the treaty  
shall be drawn up.

On the same day (Dec. 10), the French ministers  
officially notified to the deputation of the Empire,  
that the war which had again broken out in Italy  
should have no influence in impeding the negotiation  
at Rastadt.

From the interval of all intelligence between the  
8th and 15th of December, the chain of connexion  
of facts must be evidently broken. Accordingly we  
find no notice of the entry of the Neapolitan troops  
into Rome, under the orders of general Mack, which  
must have taken place, as it is stated, that on the 5th  
inst. the same troops, to the number 40,000 men,  
were defeated at Civita Castellana by 4000 French,  
under the command of general Macdonnel! It seems  
by no means improbable, that the Neapolitans may  
have received some check; but when the French force  
is stated to have consisted of 4000 men, and the  
Neapolitans of 40,000, 4000 of whom were made pri-  
soners by 4000 French, it is evidently so exag-  
gerated as to throw a doubt upon the whole account.  
Civita Castellana is exactly 25 English miles on this  
side of Rome, and consequently if the reported ac-

tion has taken place, the Neapolitans have advanced far  
beyond that city, intending, as it would appear,  
to take possession of the strong pass of Redifocani,  
which protects the Roman frontier on the side of  
Tuscany.

On the other hand, we have the pleasure to find  
that our naval enterprises continue to exhibit a career  
of victory unexampled in the annals of history. By  
a letter from Leghorn, dated the 30th of November,  
we learn that that city has been taken by a detach-  
ment of English and Portuguese ships, having Nea-  
politan troops on board. The following is a copy of  
the notification sent to the Directory on the subject:

#### CAPTURE OF LEGHORN.

Extract from a notification drawn up by the com-  
mander of the garrison of Leghorn, in consequence  
of a summons sent on shore by the commander of  
the English and Portuguese fleet.

"The illustrious Jacob Laviilette major-general of  
the troops of Ferdinand III. grand duke of Tuscany,  
notifies and makes known, that there appeared in the  
road of Leghorn a squadron composed of English and  
Portuguese ships of war, having on board a considera-  
ble number of troops for landing, belonging to his  
Sicilian majesty, the commander of which required  
of the governor of Leghorn to permit their landing;  
menacing at the same time, in case of a refusal,  
to effect it by force. The general major commandant  
of the place, the civil authorities, and a deputation  
of the houses of commerce assembled to deliberate on  
the summons of the commander of the said squadron,  
and being sensible of the superiority of their forces,  
the smallness of the garrison, and the impossibility of  
defending the port resolved immediately to allow the  
said troops to disembark, under the express condition  
of respecting the neutrality of the port of Tuscany."

Admiral Nelson has declared all the ports of the  
Ligurian republic to be in a state of blockade, and  
that all Ligurian vessels taken by ships of the coaliced  
powers shall be deemed good and lawful prizes.

The Genoese are suffering very severely by the pil-  
lage of the French by land. On the 1st inst. citizen  
Faypault, the French minister at Genoa, laid the  
city under a contribution of 200,000 livres, for the use  
of the French army.

A council of all the cabinet ministers was on Sa-  
turday held at lord Grenville's office; the meeting,  
which it is said related to the important intelligence  
of the Neapolitan troops having entered Rome, lasted  
from half past 12 till 3 o'clock.

According to the last report from France, the Nea-  
politans are already in possession of Rome. Though  
better evidence of this event is wanting, it does not  
by any means surpass belief. The distance from the  
frontier to the old capital of the world is not much  
more than 40 English miles; Valettrins the only place  
of any strength on the way; and the country particu-  
larly about Rome, opposes no great obstacle to an  
invader. The Neapolitan army might also expect its  
march to be facilitated by the assistance of the insur-  
gents in the departments of Circeo, who lately shed  
their blood so freely, while endeavouring to prove  
religious fervour a match for republic enthusiasm.

The Dublin mails of the 18th and 19th instant,  
came to hand yesterday.—The subject of the proposed  
union seems entirely to engross the attention of the  
people of that country.—The merchants and bankers  
of the metropolis, and several other respectable bodies,  
following the example of the corporation, and gen-  
tlemen of the bar, have entered into resolutions  
highly disapproving of the plan.

Rear admiral Pazely is, we understand, to be ap-  
pointed to command on the American station, in the  
room of vice-admiral Vandeput.

It is now supposed that the report which we had  
for some days of the total reduction of Malta, is pre-  
mature, as the dispatches relating to that event, if it  
had taken place, were expected to have been received  
by the Latona frigate.—It is supposed that the report  
arose from the Goza of Malta having been taken; but  
of a speedy reduction of the force, scarcely a doubt  
is entertained.

#### BOSTON, February 20.

We are informed by a gentleman from Cape Fran-  
cois that in consequence of the spirited measures of  
the United States, in arming their vessels against the  
French pirates, and stopping all commercial inter-  
course with the French territories, the utmost distress  
prevails in the island;—that at the Cape business was  
wholly at a stand;—the stores were closed, and pro-  
duce of every kind plenty and cheap. Coffee was  
14 cents per lb.

The Constellation, captain Truxton, has chased  
into St. Bartholomews, a French letter of marque-  
ship of 20 guns from Bourdeaux. She was proceeding  
from St. Bartholomews for Guadaloupe.—The Ameri-  
can naval force is busily employed in convoying ves-  
sels.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Tuesday last the senate approved the nomination of  
OLIVER ELWORTH, Esq; chief justice of the United  
States, PATRICK HENRY, Esq; late governor of  
Virginia, and WM. VANS MURRAY, Esq; our min-  
ister at the Hague, to be envoys extraordinary, and  
ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic, with  
full powers to discuss and settle by a treaty, all con-  
troversies between the United States and France.—In  
the message of the president information was given  
that it is not intended that the two former of these  
gentlemen shall embark for Europe, until they shall  
have received from the Executive Directory, assurance  
signified by their secretary of foreign relations, that  
they shall be received in character, that they shall en-  
joy all the prerogatives attached to that character by

the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of  
equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to  
treat with them."

#### CHARLESTON, February 11.

By the arrival of captain Woodman, in 60 days  
from Hamburg, we learn, that about the latter end  
of November, James Napper Tandy, and four other  
Irish officers, who had been on the expedition to  
Ireland, and who had put into Copenhagen, after the  
defeat of the fleet, arrived in Hamburg: they travel-  
led as English messengers, and under feigned names.  
—After being there several days, the British resident  
found them out, and at his instance they were im-  
prisoned, and he demanded that they should be deli-  
vered up to him, to be sent to England; the French  
minister, on the other hand, had demanded their  
release. They were still in prison when captain  
Woodman failed.

Captain Woodman further states, that there had been  
considerable disturbances in France, and the ceded  
countries, relative to the calling out the first requisiti-  
on of young men. It was the general opinion, when  
he sailed, that there would be no war between the  
emperor of Germany and France. The Austrian  
army had not marched.

#### NORFOLK, February 21.

Yesterday arrived the schooner adventure, cap-  
tain Devereux, from London, but left from Lisbon,  
40 days. An intelligent gentleman, passenger in the  
schooner, informs, that the congress at Rastadt had  
broken up, after concluding and ratifying a peace be-  
tween the French republic and the German Empire. A  
demand has been made by France, and acceded to,  
for permission to march 100,000 men through Spain  
to attack Portugal, and that numbers of men have re-  
ceived orders to march from the Rhine for that pur-  
pose.—Ten regiments were imminently expected at  
Lisbon from England, to replace those destined for  
Gibraltar. The account of Buonaparte's death was  
generally discredited at Lisbon. There had been a  
conspiracy discovered at Gibraltar, to blow up the  
New Mole and give the place up to the Spaniards,  
several of the inhabitants, principally Jews, were  
seized and hanged; lord St. Vincent had, in conse-  
quence, brought part of his fleet from Cadiz to Gib-  
raltar.

#### ALEXANDRIA, February 23.

The ship Anne, captain Black, of this port has ar-  
rived at the mouth of Quantico, from Portsmouth,  
with a cargo of salt for Messrs. Robert and James  
Hamilton. She sailed from Portsmouth on the 20th  
December, under convoy of the British frigate Am-  
phion, but was parted from the convoy, consisting of  
25 sail, on the third day, in a heavy gale of wind.  
On the 11th of January was taken by the La Inpati-  
ence, French privateer brig, of 14 guns and 95 men.  
The commander of the privateer behaved with polite-  
ness, but would not suffer the Anne to proceed with-  
out obtaining a bill for ransom. On the 29th fell in  
with, and spoke a large armed schooner from Carolins,  
copper-bottomed, and commanded by J. Brown.  
On February 5, was boarded by the British sloop of  
war, Lynx.—To the polite attention of captain Black  
and Messrs. Hamiltons, the editor is indebted for  
London papers to December 14. The most impor-  
tant extracts follow:—Captain Black speaks highly  
of the resources of Great-Britain; and the new coaliti-  
on, in which it is probable the king of Prussia may  
take an active part, will entirely change the affairs of  
Europe. General Sincoe had taken leave of his ma-  
jesty, and had sailed in the Janus frigate to take upon  
himself the government of St. Domingo.

LONDON, December 14.

#### GREAT NEWS FROM EGYPT DEATH OF BUONAPARTE.

This morning a messenger arrived at lord Gren-  
ville's office, who came over in an extra packet boat  
with dispatches from Vienna. They contain the fol-  
lowing account:

Advices were received on the 3d instant at Vienna,  
brought from Constantinople on the 17th ultimo.

Seven different messengers had arrived there from  
Egypt, with accounts that Buonaparte had been shot  
in a council of war, to which he had called not only  
all his own general officers, but the chiefs of those  
countries which he organized.

He had called this council for the purpose of de-  
liberating upon the best plan of opposing Mourad Bey,  
Ibrahim Bey, and Pachi Gaza, who were all ad-  
vancing towards Cairo with a considerable force.—  
Upon his first opening the business, the envoy from the  
bey of Tripoli, in Syria, drew a pistol from his girdle  
and shot Buonaparte dead upon the spot.

Upon Buonaparte's being shot, the inhabitants of  
Cairo rose upon the French soldiery, and massacred a  
great number.—Amongst the rest, two French gen-  
erals fell. It was thought that upon the approach  
of the Beys, very few, if any, of the French would  
escape.

By the same messenger accounts were brought of  
the taking of Alexandria by the pacha of Rhodes,  
assisted by the squadron of English ships which have  
been cruising off that port since the battle of the Nile.

These accounts, we understand, were communicated  
to Sir Morton Eden by baron Thugut, at Vienna, to  
whom they had been sent by the Imperial minister at  
Constantinople.

#### BALTIMORE, March 4.

We learn, by the arrival of captain Barbine, from  
Norfolk, that a dreadful fire happened in that town a  
few days ago; beginning in a shoe-makers shop (in