

PARIS, January 14.

(From the Redacteur.)

The details, which we are about to transcribe relative to the insurrection at Cairo, are at once more ample and authentic than those which have reached us through hostile channels, and which the German Gazettes have taken so much pleasure in misfiguring. The following accounts come from a direct source. They are transmitted to us by an eye witness.

Details of the insurrection at Cairo, on the 30th Vendemiaire, October 21.

"Towards the middle of Vendemiaire, (beginning of October) measures of security induced the general in chief to arm the Europeans, formerly established at Cairo, as well as all the French who composed the military administrations, and others who followed the army.

"Informed that a sedition was secretly planned, the general tried to prevent its evil effects, but his endeavours were unsuccessful.

"On the 30th Vendemiaire, (October 21) general Dupuy, commandant of the garrison of Cairo, being informed that a mob was forming at the Grand Mosque, mounted his horse, and went at the head of the 12th dragons to disperse it.—The Turks in the city said that the discontent occasioned by the imposts was the sole cause of the tumult.

"Mean while general Dupuy arrived at the Grand Mosque, and tried to disperse the mob, which increased every moment; but he found them refractory, and soon experienced their rage. He endeavoured to repel them by force, but he and his escort were assailed by a great multitude, and he was mortally wounded in two places. Some dragons also fell, and the others conducted the general to his quarters, where he died, some hours after.

"This was the signal of the insurrection, and from the moment the Turks proceeded in crowds to the Grand Mosque, where they fortified themselves, armed with lances, sharp pointed stakes, and some fire arms. Their plot was well laid. They did not confine themselves to assembling in a great number at the Grand Mosque, but each private Mosque formed a fortress for them, from which they directed their attack or defence.

"The generale was soon beaten, and the troops assembled. The news of the death of Dupuy excited in the soldiers an eager desire of vengeance. Every one flew to arms and each Frenchman joined himself to one corps or another.

"The general in chief ordered a battalion to march towards the Grand Mosque, where the Turks had assembled to the number of eight or ten thousand. They were summoned to surrender, which they absolutely refused. The citadel then fired upon the town, and chiefly upon this Mosque, into which some bombs were thrown, which excited terror and despair.

"Several battalions were dispersed through the city, and directed against the other Mosques, where mobs were collected; they were attacked at the same time, and all equally repulsed. Obligated to shut themselves up in their Mosques, they saw, but it was too late, their imprudence. The French forced the gates, and made a terrible carnage among them.

"But though defeated, they were not beaten; the number of the dead was replaced by fresh insurgents. This day was bloody, but the following was more so. Every one found armed with a cudgel or a stake, ceased to live. The Turks, on their part, had already assassinated several Frenchmen who were found alone in the streets. The hopes of pillage animated them, and they proceeded to attack the houses inhabited by the French. General Caffarelli's house was entirely plundered, and his guard and agents murdered.

"On the 2d Brumaire (October 23.) there were still some traces of transactions of the preceding day, but towards the evening all was calm, and tranquillity began to be restored. The loss of the insurgents is calculated at five or six thousand, and that of the French at about one hundred men killed, and several wounded, chiefly by large stones which the inhabitants threw from the tops of their houses.

"In this affair the Greeks, who reside at Cairo, gave the greatest proofs of their courage and attachment to the French. One of them, named Bartholomy, particularly distinguished himself, and has received marks of favour from the general in chief.

"They did not confine themselves to defending our cause; but pointed out those who had taken up arms, and escaped by flight. They made a great number of prisoners, and none who were found to be criminal escaped death.

"Some groupes of the insurgents fled armed from the town, hoping to escape by a speedy flight, but they were doubly unfortunate. The Arabs of the Desert, who are equally the enemies of all who are foreign to their tribe, pillaged them, and general Dagon pursued them closely at the head of the cavalry.

"These are just grounds to presume that the chiefs of the religion were in concert with the Mamelukes. The instigators of this revolt—of this there are some unequivocal proofs.

"In consequence of the inquiries which have been made, several Mamelukes have been found concealed in the houses of Turks; others were dressed as women;—all who were discovered, in consequence of the united vigilance of the French and Greeks, have been punished, in virtue of an arrete of the commander in chief anterior to that epoch."

January 12.

Chabert, representative of the people, has received a letter from Debelles, general of division, dated head quarters at Reggio, 10th Nivole, December 30, which contains the following passages:—"Championnet

is at the gates of Naples: the king has fled and goes to seek an asylum at London; the king of Sardinia has retired to a convent. We are about to take possession of Leghorn, which was occupied by the Neapolitans.

LONDON, January 21.

On Saturday arrived six of the Hamburg mails that were due.

Very little dependence can be placed upon the general news respecting Egypt which has been received from Constantinople.—One article bears, however, every mark of authenticity, and that is the official communication which has been addressed by the Ottoman Porte to the foreign ministers, stating that the landing of the troops under the command of the Pacha of Rhodes, at Aboukir, had been effected with the assistance of the English fleet. Although that enterprize had fully succeeded, it appears that the troops were not sufficiently numerous to undertake the siege of Alexandria. They are, however, employed in blockading that town, and effectually interrupt every kind of communication between it and Rosetta, from whence the garrison can only be supplied with provisions. This operation mult at the same time increase the distress, and multiply the difficulties experienced by Buonaparte's army, as it cuts off the communication between Cairo, Alexandria and Rosetta: in other words, between the army, its depot of ammunition and stores, and the only place which can supply that depot with provisions.

The following advices were received at the India house on Saturday:

A letter from Constantinople of the 24th of November, mentions that general Buonaparte having caused an assembly of the leading men of Cairo, to meet for the purpose of exacting a subsidy, general Berthier was sent with about 60 officers to that assembly, where he was shot by the deputy of the Pacha, and all the officers who accompanied him slaughtered—all the French in the city were at the same time attacked and killed, and the houses wherein any number were collected, set on fire.

The French camp was immediately attacked and dispersed. Buonaparte retired to a camp of about 4000 men on the side of Syria. The Arabs were masters of Cairo. The loss of the French is said to be 7000; Buonaparte could not collect more than that number after the action.

Another letter from Constantinople of the 3d of December mentions, that advice was received from Smyrna, dated 23d of November, stating, that a letter from Alexandria, of the 26th October, confirmed the news of an action between the Beys and the French. The gun-boats had done some damage to the castle of Aboukir; and by captain Hood's letter Buonaparte was in a very embarrassed situation.

On Saturday and yesterday arrived two mails from Ireland, which bring news of considerable importance. As the period of the projected union approaches so very near, the discontents assume a more prominent character, and have in some places broken out into violence and open rebellion. The following is an extract of a letter from our very intelligent correspondent:

Dublin, January 15.

"The most alarming accounts are this day received from the county of Clare. On Saturday last the whole mass of the inhabitants of the western coast of that county rose in insurrection, and when the accounts came away, they were in full march to attack Ennis, the county town, which being garrisoned by a few of the Longford militia, can make little stand against an army of 5000 men. Clare castle, a ruinous barrack, two miles nearer Limerick, may hold out somewhat longer, but it is by no means necessary for the rebels to pass Clare castle to advance to Limerick.

"This event is a clear refutation to the reports industriously circulated, that the Orangemen were those who excited insurrections. An Orangeman was never even heard of in the county of Clare. The insurgents are to a man Irish papists, and I question whether of the 5000 insurgents, ten men ever heard English spoken, or dreamed of the rights of man. Their priests are their leaders, and completely govern all their motions.

"I am under some little uneasiness respecting the security of the city of Dublin in case of a commotion.

Extract of another letter.

"We grow every day more doubtful and perplexed in our political prospects. The city of Dublin, almost to a man, is hostile to union; and the terms lately published from a very authentic source, have made no abatement in the general opposition. The unwise policy of first depressing the royalists, and then bringing forward this measure, has absolutely produced such a coalition between them and the rebels, that Grattan begins to be spoken of without any outrageous expressions of contempt or indignation. The papists have had four meetings but have come to no decision. Their policy is to look on, and wait their own advantage.

"If you could look for a moment into our politics, you would be puzzled to reconcile them. Government bring forward a measure, which has as yet only been publicly recognized by the corporation of Cork; several of the supporters of government furious against it; the rebels in the back ground encouraging the loyalists to phrenzy in their opposition, the papists (as a body) holding off, the Orangemen, as a body, renouncing any share in the dispute, and no one considerable interest yet openly pronounced as favourable to the measure."

January 21.

According to private advices received by the Hamburg mails, it appears probable that Sweden will join Russia in the war against France; and in this case it is likely that Denmark will not remain neutral.

The king of Sweden having refused to accept of citizen La Marque as French minister, the Executive Directory has threatened to break off all communication with the court of Stockholm, since then the alliance between Sweden and Russia has become more close.—The king of Sweden depends on the powerful assistance of Russia to keep the states of his kingdom in awe, should they shew any signs of tumult at the approaching meeting of the diet. It is probable that this may be the cause of the king's refusal to receive citizen La Marque, fearing the intrigues of the French government.

DUBLIN, January 21.

We are happy to hear by authentic letters from the country of Clare, that the insurrection which for a few days existed there, and was dressed by rumour in such formidable colours has been completely got under, on the first advance of an efficient force to act against the insurgents, upwards of 300 of whom were killed at the first onset, and the rest as usual fled in all directions.

BOSTON, March 29.

INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

On Wednesday arrived from Alicant, via Gibraltar, the fast sailing armed brig Atert, captain Rich, on 29 days from the letter post, where he remained but 8 hours. The American consul confided to his care a package of dispatches, written in cyphers, addressed to citizen Tallyrand, and found on board ship Astrea, captain Pearce, from New York, and professedly bound to Corunna, in Spain. The ship was met with at sea by a British frigate—and captain Pearce was desired to receive on board a few Spanish prisoners, which he refusing with singular vehemence, suspicions were excited respecting his true destination, and the neutrality of her cargo. In consequence of which she was taken possession of.—A few days afterwards, the cabin boy, in taking a bottle of powder from some straw in the stern locker, drew forth a letter, which the captain, who was standing by, with confusion, instantly seized and proketed. This being communicated to the prize-master, induced him to search for other papers, and between the sealing and the quarter deck over the cabin, was found the dispatches in cyphers. The nature of the letter from the locker, we have not heard. When the prize arrived at Gibraltar, the captain and a passenger were put into confinement. Soon after captain Rich arrived on Wednesday, these papers were carried to the president at Quincy. Nothing has yet transpired of their contents.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

A gentleman passenger in the ship Adams, arrived yesterday in 47 days from Cadiz, informs, that the king of Naples was on board the Vanguard, admiral Nelson's ship, going to Palermo—that the Spaniards were under great apprehensions of a visit at Cadiz from the English.—In fact, that the government had received positive accounts that they intended to bombard that place—there were 17 sail of the line [British] at Cadiz, which were to be reinforced—that the Spaniards were fortifying Cadiz, and had increased the number of their gun-boats to 130—a French frigate had sailed from thence for the West-Indies, with a valuable cargo—25,000 dollars in specie. Our informant adds, that peace had not been finally ratified between Germany and France.

The gentleman above mentioned has obligingly promised us a file of Spanish papers. We shall say before our readers anything of importance that they may contain.

A letter is received by a gentleman in this city from a very respectable house, dated Cadiz, the 28th January, informing that the French had got possession of Naples, and that the king of Naples had fled to Sicily."

London, December 29.

All American vessels in the harbours of France have been released; all American prisoners have been set at liberty; and the most positive assurances have been made, that France is ready to enter on a treaty for the amicable accommodation of all matters in dispute."

[Morn. Herald]

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Arrived at New-York, sloop Cornelia, captain Russell, 19 days from Martinique—was chased 12 hours by French privateers, but out-sailed them. When captain Russell left Martinique, it was reported that the French in the West-Indies had declared war against the United States, for capturing the Insurgente frigate.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman on his way from Madrid, in Spain, dated at Victoria, near Bilbao, December 31, 1798, to his friend in this city.

"It is stated as a fact, beyond a doubt, that this government has, at length, acceded to the pretensions of the French, and given permission for a French army to pass through Spain to the attack of Portugal. It is added that the Spaniards are to furnish 24,000 men according to their treaty.—Above all, it is asserted, that a plan is agreed on, by which Portugal is to be ceded to Spain, in exchange for all that part of Spain this side the river Ebro, which is to be added to France or republicanized.

"The king of Sardinia has been compelled to fly to his island, and the King of Naples, who has