

self obliged to take such a part, and shall be gone." Oh no! But, might there not be reason to fear, left Buonaparte, should require certain powers to withhold from the count de Lille the assistance which he now receives from them. "I fear not poverty—If necessary, I shall eat brown bread with my family and my faithful followers. But, be not deceived; I shall never be reduced to that: I have another powerful resource, which I do not think it my duty to use, while I have my present powerful friend. I have but to make my condition known in France, and to hold out my hand, not to the government of the usurper; no, never; but to my faithful subjects: and believe me, I shall soon be richer than I now am."

The consequence was, that the messenger was obliged to take back the king's answer, which had been returned to his majesty, under an expectation that he would have made some alterations in it.

Faithful subjects, spirits truly French, recognize at length a king so worthy to reign over you, whom the government of an usurper separates from his people.

July 27.

It is highly probable that the Cape of Good Hope is now in possession of the French troops, originally destined to occupy Pondicherry. Upon this subject, a private letter from Paris, of the 19th, says—"A French vessel, now in Spain, on its return from the Isle of France, met on the 26th May, 509 leagues this side of the Cape of Good Hope, the squadron of admiral Linois, with the troops under general De Caen, destined for the East-Indies. The fleet had been overtaken by a cutter from Brest, and the French troops were ordered to be landed at the Cape, and to remain there until the question of peace or war was decided. This fleet had suffered on the 28th of April, from a severe gale of wind; and a frigate with a company of the guides on board, had separated from the fleet, and had not been seen since."

The force under the command of general De Caen, consisted of twelve hundred infantry, with a strong detachment of engineers and artillery.

The general defence bill passed the house of lords yesterday, and will receive the royal assent this day.

The sea fencibles all along the coast enter with alacrity; 500 have already enrolled themselves at Deal and Dover; 150 stout fellows are learning the use of the great guns at Arcliff Fort. Dover will be further strengthened in a day or two, by several companies of infantry.

By a neutral vessel arrived from Holland, we are informed that a French officer, who is called a commissary, with 25 men, is stationed at all the sea-ports in Holland, to inspect such cargoes as may be imported into that country; and such goods as shall be discovered to be English are to be confiscated for the use of the republic.

It is with much concern we announce the total loss of another fine frigate, La Seine, of 42 guns, commanded by captain Milne, ran upon a sand bank to the northward of the Texel, on Thursday night last; and all the efforts of the officers and crew to get her off proving ineffectual, they determined to set fire to her the next morning; which having been accomplished, part of the crew betook themselves to the boats, and the remainder got on board a neutral vessel, and proceeded to join the squadron under the orders of the rear-admiral Thornborough, consisting of three ships of the line and a frigate, which are now employed in blockading the Texel. We are happy to hear that not a single man was lost. La Seine was a very fine ship. She was taken from the French in 1798.

August 2.

Amidst the melancholy sensations which the murder of lord Kilwarden excites, we have to express our satisfaction that the assassin who took the lead in that horrid act, is secured. The printer of one of the Dublin news-papers is also taken into custody.

A messenger arrived yesterday from Vienna, and from what we have learned of the complexion of affairs in that part of Europe, there is reason to hope that the northern powers entertain a just consideration of the views and conduct of the French government.

Letters from Berlin state, that on the 15th an express arrived from St. Petersburg, which brought a letter from the emperor himself to the king of Prussia.

August 3.

There is a report from Lisbon, in some private letters, that gen. Lannes, the French ambassador in Portugal, had complained of being insulted in the streets, which he ascribed to the English. If it be true that Lannes has made such a complaint, in all probability it is with a view of imposing upon the Portuguese government some terms inconsistent with its dignity, and injurious to this country.

The Dutch have been commanded by their tyrannical allies, to quicken their naval preparations, and to fit out, as soon as possible, one hundred gun boats, to carry three 18 and 24 pounders each, and 250 flat bottomed boats.

August 4.

Dispatches were yesterday received from admiral lord Cornwallis, off Brest, of the date of the 27th ult. at which time the enemy had made no particular movement.

The accounts from France, Flanders, and Holland, state, that the greatest activity prevails in all the enemy's ports, in building gun and flat-bottomed boats. The Hamburg paper of the 27th states,

that the number of workmen employed throughout the republic, in building flat bottomed vessels and gun boats, is estimated at 180,000; the boats and vessels for the expedition against England, which will be ready in autumn, will amount to at least 4000.

In the debate of Tuesday, while strangers were excluded, we understand that some very remarkable conversation took place with respect to an offer made by the prince of Wales, of his services at the present crisis, which, it was understood, had not been accepted. After several gentlemen had delivered their sentiments on this subject, Mr. Thynne arose, solicitor to the prince, and is said to have spoken as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, an illustrious personage, in whose family I have the honour to be placed, having been so directly alluded to by the honourable gentlemen who have preceded me, I can no longer be silent. The prince from the very commencement of the war, has manifested an anxious wish to be placed in any situation to which his majesty might be pleased to call him, which wishes have been made known to his majesty's ministers.

"I esteem it my duty, also, Sir, here to declare, (deprecating any imputation which might be thrown upon a character of such value to us all to preserve unshaded) that if the services of the illustrious personage alluded to have been rejected, I have proof the fault does not lie at the door of the commander in chief."

Several members, and particularly Mr. Fox, having upon this, vehemently pressed ministers to give an explanation of their reasons for refusing the services of the heir apparent, the chancellor of the exchequer at length arose, and it is said uttered the following words: No man is more ready to bear attestation to feelings so worthy of the rank and character of the illustrious personage alluded to, than I am. Having made this declaration, I must here pause and declare, that nothing short of the commands of the king and the united authority of this house, shall in future compel me to say one word more upon the subject.

No further explanation was given by any of the ministers, in spite of the repeated efforts of Mr. Calcraft and several other members.

Colonel Crawford's speech turned chiefly on his old plan of fortifying the kingdom, which Sir William Erskine counted as useless and impracticable.

The motion for a military council, was decidedly opposed by ministers.

Our readers will find some particulars, either altogether new, or more correctly stated than those which we have already made public, in the following extracts of a letter, dated the 25th July, from an officer of distinction belonging to the garrison of Dublin:—

"Lieutenant Coltman, a young officer of the 9th infantry, who upon the first alarm, had with a party of the barrack division, proceeded to scour Bridge-foot-street, observed in a narrow lane, a car and hackney coach standing: he searched the car, and found it laden with ammunition, which he instantly sent under an escort to the barracks; he then proceeded to examine the coach, from which unluckily a person escaped; but on entering the house, he discovered in the upper story a false partition, which being opened, discovered a depot of arms, ammunition, and clothing for a rebel army, to an extent almost incredible, the number of pikes alone was 17,000; of ball cartridges 30,000, and of green uniforms faced with white several hundred. In the hackney coach were found nearly three reams of a proclamation from the provisional government to the people of Ireland. By this sudden enterprize of lieut. Coltman, the leaders seem to have been surprized, and the head quarters broken up. Near Chapelizod a serious skirmish took place, in which the 62d regiment lost eight men, but amply avenged themselves in the slaughter of near one hundred rebels.

"An attack was made on a guard of a serjeant and nine men at Harold's Cross, two miles from town, by upwards of one hundred pikemen. The soldiers beat them off, having killed two of their number. One of the wounded of the 21st, mentioned before, died to-day, and I find that several yeoman were killed and wounded.

"Colonel Browne was not assassinated, as it has been said with pikes. A villain shot him with a blunderbuss, which he held close to his face, the ball entered his lower jaw, and passed out at the back part of his neck; he instantly expired."

It is stated in letters from Berne, that the French troops were expected to evacuate Switzerland on the 15th of the present month.

Accounts received from Dublin, dated the 30th ult. state the continuance of tranquillity in that city. The ill success of the rebels, the apprehension of their partisans, together with the disclosure of a great part of their system, appears to have appalled those who might have otherwise persisted in their schemes of insurrection in the interior. Several of the rebel chiefs were apprehended on Friday, and amongst the number the fellow who headed the mob of the 23d, and who was on that evening wounded in the shoulder.

An order has been issued by the privy council, prohibiting the arrival at, or the departure of any persons from Ireland, without proper passports.

August 5.

By the late accounts from France it appears, there are now at St. Maloes, and other ports, 4000 large flat bottomed boats, of large dimensions, destined for the invasion of this country. They row 36 oars

each, are very light, capable of holding a great number of troops, and of an easy draught of water.

The following intelligence has been received at Hull:

"Captain Riddell, of the Crescent, of N. Shields, from Memel to Waterford (Ireland) reports, that on the 8th ult. he passed through a fleet of Dutch frigates; he counted seventy sail, under convoy of two brigs, who hoisted Prussian colours. Captain R. put into Stromness the following day, and informed a lieutenant who commanded there of the circumstances, who immediately sent off an express to the admiralty. It is said they had French troops on board, as it was too late to go on with the fishery."

GEORGE R.—Additional instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, that have, or may have letters of marque and reprisals against the French and Batavian republics, &c. Given at our court at St. James's the 24th day of June, 1803, in the 43d year of our reign.

In consideration of the present state of commerce, we are pleased hereby to direct the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, not to seize any neutral vessels which shall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy, and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of such neutral country; provided that such neutral vessels shall not be supplying, nor shall have on the outward voyage supplied the enemy with articles contraband of war, and shall not be trading with any blockaded port.

By his majesty's command,

PELHAM.

Last night the secretary at war, introduced a bill for amending the levy en masse bill. The object of it is to enable his majesty to suspend the execution of it at his discretion.

Letters from Cork of the 27th state, that no attempt had been made to disturb the south of Ireland. The account of the events in Dublin, of the 24th, had been received at Cork, and had excited universal indignation against the rebels.

VENICE, July 2.

Letters have been received here from Madrid, which state, that there has been ordered throughout the Spanish kingdom, a new levy of 40,000 men, to reinforce the garrisons of Alicante, Carthagena, Cadix, Ferrol, and Corruña; that new works are erecting for the security of those ports; and that the royal force is to receive an augmentation of 9 sail of the line, and 12 frigates.

PARIS, July 19.

Admiral Nelson, it is said, has dispersed marauding fleets throughout Italy, declaring that he will fire all vessels, under whatever flag they sail, bound from or to any of the ports occupied by the French troops.

According to letters from Berlin, of the 5th inst. an official notice has been issued at Embden, that England has promised to respect the Prussian flag, and permit it to enter the ports of France, on the condition of submitting to the code established in England for the regulation of neutrals.

Accounts have been received at Vienna, which mention that Abdul Wechab has been assassinated by a Turkish soldier in the disguise of an Arab.

BOSTON, September 13.

FROM SPAIN.

On Saturday, captain Lombard arrived in 53 days from Cadiz. The bustle of preparation for war was very great there. Impressments were hourly made. The fleet was getting ready for sea with all possible activity, and several privateers were fitting out. Captain L. was cautioned, if he intended to go into the Mediterranean, to clear out for Malaga, not for Gibraltar, to avoid the danger of being carried into Algeiras.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12th, 1805.

It is with deep regret, that the board of health announce to their fellow-citizens that a disease of a malignant aspect has made its appearance in that district of the city extending from Market to Walnut street, and from the east side of Front-street to the river Delaware, beyond which limits nothing alarming is known to have yet occurred.

After an investigation the most diligent and attentive, the board are unable to trace this disease to any foreign or external source. No vessel to which suspicion can be attached has lain at the adjacent wharfs during the season, nor is it ascertained that any sick person from New-York or elsewhere has gained admission into the neighbourhood. But the consideration of all others the most consoling and encouraging is, that in no instance whatever has the disease appeared contagious.

From these circumstances, taken conjointly with the advanced season of the year, and the experience derived from the circumscribed progress of a similar disease, which, early in the month of September, the year 1800, made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the drawbridge, the board of health are of opinion that a general removal of their fellow-citizens is, as yet, by no means advisable. Should the disease make its way with desolating steps towards the heart of the city, its progress shall be narrowly watched and faithfully reported.

The board feel, in its full extent, the responsibility attached to the measure of dissuading their fellow-citizens from placing their safety in flight; but, with the public welfare for their object, and a firm reliance