

...to ascertain what effect the dreadful and disastrous events which have lately taken place in that quarter are likely to produce in the councils of his imperial majesty, by whose conduct their future proceedings will, no doubt, be governed.

We have reason to believe that it was the wish of his Majesty that Mr. Hallings should return to India, to restore tranquility among the Company's Officers there: but that the latter gave it to be understood, that he wished to decline the appointment. We think that if Mr. Hallings would have consented to accompany Marquis Cornwallis, he might have done very essential service.

Lord Macartney sailed on Sunday, from Portsmouth, in the Triton, of 50 guns, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The following ships were left by Lord Bridport in Forbay, with orders to repair off Brest, and cruise there as a Squadron of observation upon the motions of the enemy's fleet, if they would again make any attempt to put to sea. After a certain time, this British Squadron is to proceed off the Western Islands, to intercept a number of neutral vessels freighted with French property from Batavia to a very large amount. Robusta, 74, capt. E. Thoroughgood; l'Unite, 38, capt. Rowley; Phoenix, 36, capt. Hallsted; Sag, 22, capt. Yauke; and Triton, 32, capt. Gore.

Feb. 10.

We received this morning a letter from Dover, of which the following is an extract.

"I am sorry to acquaint you, that we are informed here that an embargo is laid on the other side from Brest to Dunkirk, which information was gained by a fishing boat. I presume it must extend along the coast—how to credit this report I cannot ascertain;—but true it is, a secret expedition is going on at Dunkirk.

Admiral Duncan is expected in the North Seas, with a strong Squadron.—The greatest precautions are adopted in Yarmouth Roads to prevent a surprise. Ships are stationed at the entrance of the Roads, and watch boats are employed all night rowing from one side of the channel to the other.

Letters have been received from Ireland which represent the internal state of the kingdom to be alarming.

Feb. 11.

The public were amused yesterday with the rumour of accounts having been received by the Admiralty from the Mediterranean, contradicting the official report of Buonaparte's victories, and stating, that the Austrians had succeeded in relieving Mantua, with the loss of three thousand men only.

Letters from Dover, yesterday, state that a vessel, which sailed from the French coast, had brought intelligence that an embargo had been laid on vessels in all the ports in France, from Dunkirk to Brest, in order to facilitate the equipment of their fleet. We cannot contradict this rumour, but our readers ought not to receive it without distrust. That no papers have arrived from Calais since Sunday last, is to be accounted for by the circumstance of all neutral vessels engaged in the trade being on this side of the water till Thursday.

Admiral Duncan has received orders to hold himself in readiness to prepare for another cruise in the North Seas. The admiral is to have 12 ships of the line and as many frigates.

At Lloyd's, the underwriters, within these few days, have had some good fortune to counterbalance their late heavy losses. Such was the alarm respecting the Cork fleet after seven were understood to be captured, that the premium of insurance on the others was 50 per cent. and of these ships so highly insured, all have luckily come safe into port.

If the French go to war with the Americans, their ships of war and privateers will, no doubt, commit great depredation upon the American trade, but this in reality will be but little more than prosecuting their hostility against England; for most, if not all, the American cargoes are in this country.

The nature of Jacobinism seems to be equally well understood by all regular governments. At Vienna, we are told, five young noblemen were apprehended on suspicion of being infected with the revolutionary taint. It appears, however, that they were only guilty of censuring the measures of government.

The emperor of Russia has ordered the whole of his land forces to go into mourning for three days, out of respect to the field-marshal Romanzow, lately deceased.

Splendid preparations are making at St. Petersburg for the reception of Stanislaus, king of Poland.—It is much doubted whether that prince will again return to Cracow.

According to the Madrid Gazette, the services of 18000 men stipulated for in the treaty between Spain and the French republic, will be dispensed with under some pecuniary consideration.

Important Article.

By recent advices from France we learn, that, in consequence of a decree lately passed (allowing the whole of the prizes to the captives), the number of privateers is

rapidly increasing. Several are coming out from Nantz, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. some of which are large stout vessels, carrying 40 guns.—Courier.

The following important article, dated Frankfort January 18, is copied from a Paris paper of the 1st of Feb. "It is said that the emperor of Russia has formed the great design of pacifying Europe, Baron Brackburg, lately nominated plenipotentiary of the court of Peterburg, to the Germanic body, has received instructions on his head; he is to pass by Berlin, Strunard, and is to visit the greater part of the courts of Germany, to found their dispositions. Our journalists assert, that he will thence proceed to Basle, to confer with Barthelmi."

By the British Packet Prince's Royal, capt. Skinner, arrived at New York, in 42 days from Calcutta, London papers are received to the 17th of Feb. from which the following articles are selected:

PARIS, Feb. 3.

Orders have been sent to Brest to fit out 20 sail of the line as expeditiously as possible; but the store houses are nearly empty, and in want of necessaries to repair the damage sustained in the expedition to Ireland.

Admiral Richey is on his way to Paris, to which place he is summoned.

Hoche is sent out to take the command of the Sambre and Meuse army. A council of war will be held to settle the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign.

A messenger is dispatched to arrest an ecclesiastic of note at 10 leagues distant from this city, who is supposed to be a principal agent in the conspiracy.

Feb. 10. Mantua is at length in our power. We have just learnt it from a letter from citizen Legarde, secretary general to the directory, addressed to citizen Devinck, member of the council of five hundred.

This good news has been brought by an extraordinary courier, dispatched from Milan.

Feb. 11.

Riverol, 2d Feb. Nine at night. Mantua is ours: the capitulation is signed.—The garrison is made prisoners till they are exchanged, after which they are to return to Austria. The citadelle is to be taken possession of by us, this evening. Two generals are to come heither within an hour as hostages.

Gen. BEAUMONT."

LONDON, Feb. 13.

On Saturday, letters and dispatches were received from Jersey, dated the 1st inst. They contain very late intelligence from Brest, the authenticity of which may be relied on.

The whole of the French fleet suffered very much from the bad weather which they encountered on the Irish expedition, the ships having returned in a very shattered state. Immediately upon their return to Brest about 2000 of the sailors deserted. The French are extremely busy in repairing their fleet, and preparing for a new expedition.

Les Drois de l'Homme, the ship driven on shore by Sir Edward Pellew and captain Reynolds is intirely lost. The ship had 1800 men on board, upwards of 100 of whom were killed in the action with the two English frigates, and an immense number were wounded. Out of the whole crew not more than three or four hundred were saved. On board the Amazon very few were either killed or wounded, and the whole crew got on shore.

Capture of HUNINGUEN by the Austrians. The Mete-du-Pont at Huninguen has been evacuated by the French, by an honourable capitulation, and of a considerable sacrifice on the part of the enemy.

Surrender of MANTUA.

Copy of a letter written at Paris by the Representative of the people, Bernard Legrave, to his brother at Calais, dated 21 Pluivoise, Feb. 9.

"I announce to you my dear friend, the capture of Mantua; it has been communicated to me by a great number of my colleagues, and we shall immediately receive a message respecting it.

"This important place, the bulwark of Italy, will I hope facilitate the progress of the negotiation upon the carpet.

"BERNARD LEGRAVE."

Feb. 14.

Yesterday were received the Paris papers of the 10th.

There are official accounts from Buonaparte, dated Verona, Jan. 29. He states that the Austrians have retreated to Trent, and that Mantua continued to be blockaded. He does not even express a hope of its surrender.

A part of gen. Killerman's army has crossed the Alps for the purpose of co-operating with that of gen. Buonaparte, who, encouraged by the complete possession of Italy, may probably attempt to penetrate into Germany by the way of Tyrol, unless the emperor, obeying the calls of imperious necessity, immediately directs his attention to the attainment of peace.

Mr. Pinckney, the American minister at Paris, having received orders to quit the territories of the French republic, has

actually taken his departure accordingly. War between these two powers, may therefore be considered as inevitable.

L'Eclair of Feb. 6, has an article from Milan, not to be found in the Redacteur, it states that 10 or 1200 prisoners had been taken in Italy, in addition to the 23000, the result of the late victory. It adds, that Mantua would willingly accept a capitulation, if it were to be offered; but Buonaparte reasonably expects that it would be refused for, which says this article, must happen soon. It proceeds to state that 20,000 persons had perished in Mantua, during the blockade, that there were about 5000 sick, and that in consequence of the epidemic which raged there, 400 houses were empty.

The very long details of the conspiracy now brought to light, would far exceed the limits of our paper. We have selected the most important facts, and several of the official papers respecting it; and from these our readers will be enabled to form an idea of the nature and extent of this conspiracy, which seemed to threaten the existence of the present government of France. Twenty persons have been arrested as concerned in the plot, and these are to be tried by a military commission.

The marquis del Campo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, and Tellier, with other members of the councils, are implicated by one Poly, an arrested agent, as having a correspondence with the commissioners of Louis XVIII. This plot had for its object the re-establishment of royalty; and commissioners had been appointed by Louis XVIII. to act for him at Paris. The papers state that city to be tranquil.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.

To Mariners.

Opposite to Clough Bay, in the Arda, there are two large rocks on the sea, the one is called the North, and the other the South Rock. The first is about a mile from the shore, and is situate opposite the north side of the bay; the second is on the fourth side of the other, and two miles from the shore, is situate opposite to the fourth side of the bay. Between the two there is a channel nearly a mile broad.—feldom or never covered by the tide; the second is always covered at every full sea, and has dangerous shelves extending even a mile further out; hence the sea is shallow for three miles from the shore. For ages past vessels have been wrecked on these rocks, and unfortunate mariners swallowed by the deep. At last government were prevailed upon to set about building a light house, on the south rock. The edifice, which is of a conical form, was begun last year, and it is thought will be so far complete this winter, as to admit of light in it. The diameter of its basis is 20 feet; on these are raised 20 feet of solid stone-work, then it is built hollow within, so as to afford a residence for a family. Its entire height will be 61 feet of stone-work, and 60 feet of lantern. The stones which are very solid and durable, have a cavity in each to fit a prominence in the adjoining one, and all firmly compacted by strong cement, and cross upright beams of iron. The part of it built before last winter, which was remarkably stormy, resisted the fury of the seas that frequently run quite over it.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Prince Louis, second son of the king of Prussia, died at Berlin, on the 29th Dec. aged 23; leaving a widow of 19 years old, and three children. In consequence of this melancholy event, the marriage of the prince's Augusta with the hereditary prince of Hesse Cassel, which was to have taken place in a few days, was postponed for 3 months.

The present empress of Russia is said to have been the first who did homage to the new emperor, her husband. As soon as Catharine was dead, she appeared on the parade, amidst the imperial guards, saying, that, as the first subject of Russia, she thought it her duty to be the first to swear allegiance to her spouse—upon which all the soldiers exclaimed, "Long live the emperor, Paul Petrowitch!"

The king of Prussia, after veering about all points of the compass, joining the emperor and French by turns, to suit his interest, has begun to feel the blessed effects of French fraternity. He has swindled the emperor, his Britannic majesty, and at last united with the French to partition Germany.—But the French have played him the same tricks they have played all their other allies, and their troops, who were stationed on the Westphalian possessions, to preserve neutrality, have plundered and oppressed the inhabitants, and laid waste the country. Frederick has published a severe rescript on this subject.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

It is not possible from the few hints yet received, to decide what will be the political system of the emperor Paul. So far as we can judge from what appears, he seems to possess a strong attachment to the

king of Prussia. His father, of whom a good account will be found in Cox's travels, indulged a passion for Prussian manners, Prussian discipline and drets, and in short every thing Prussian. He carried this foible so far as to offend the Russians, and this was one principal cause of his dethronement.

His son, Paul, seems to tread in his father's steps. He has paid great respect to his father's ashes.—He has paid great attention to the king of Prussia and his minister—he may carry this point too far, and render himself unpopular, like his father, among the Russians, who are jealous of the honour of their country, and its manners. His retrenching the luxuries of the rich, looks like possessing good principles. But even these may be pushed too far. A late emperor of Germany, in his zeal to reform abuses, put the knife too deep into ancient establishments in the Netherlands, and came near to a total loss of those possessions.

Great allowance must be made for prejudices—alterations must be slow, or they will defeat themselves. Should Paul prove a man of talents and humanity, he may do much good, for he holds, in a great degree, the political balance of Europe.

Should it prove true, that he has recognized the French republic, it must be agreed, that the age of miracles is not passed.

March 29.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Lisbon, (dated 21st Feb.) to a merchant in this city. Received by the ship Mary, capt. Johnson, 44 days from London.

"We are happy to learn by the return of captain O'Brien from Algiers, where he has been with a considerable part of the money stipulated by the treaty, that peace with the remaining powers along that coast, say Tripoli and Tunis, is either actually concluded, or in a great state of forwardness, so that we expect shortly to see removed every obstacle to the navigation of the American flag from the straits of Gibraltar to the Dardanelles."

Extract of another letter, same date.

"7000 French emigrants from London to Lisbon are just arrived to assist the Portuguese on the frontiers. Notwithstanding all the preparations for defence against the Spaniards and French, it seems there is a good and well fixed understanding between the queen of Portugal and the king of Spain. These preparations are only made in order to satisfy the French.—Portugal seems quite easy and quiet about any rupture with Spain.

"The Portuguese minister is yet in Paris, and with every hope to conclude his views in that country, so as to content the French with a fixed sum, in order to relieve Portugal of its anxiety, &c."

Captain O'Brien had returned from Algiers to Lisbon with 4 Americans taken from a ship belonging to Boston, captured some time in August last.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

Extract of a letter just received from New-York, dated yesterday.

"I open my letter to add, that a vessel is just come in from Portugal, bringing accounts of a later date than any yet received from the continent of Europe; which accounts say, that France has actually declared war against the United States of America. Lord have mercy upon our vessels now in their ports!"

The above is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and of information; what abatement is to be made for us being destitute of particulars, such as the vessel's name, &c. the reader must judge for himself. Probably, it must be confessed, is against the intelligence; for the French now reap all the advantages of a war with us, without being exposed to its risks; and while they can continue to prosecute a game, there is every reason to suppose they will never come to an open declaration.

April 3. The United States brig Sophia, captain O'Brien, in 46 days from Lisbon, is arrived at the wharf.

Previous to the sailing of the Sophia, a British frigate arrived there with the intelligence of an engagement having taken place about the 17th of February, between the British fleet under the command of Sir John Jervis, and a Spanish fleet, which terminated in the defeat of the latter.

The Spanish admiral's ship of 120 guns was sunk, and three other ships of the line, one of 84 guns and 2 74's captured.

Letters from Lisbon, received by the Sophia, state, that the above engagement took place on the 17th Feb. in the evening; it appears that a division of the British fleet which had anchored in Long Bay,