penor, who returned an anſwer by his Cabinet Miniſter, Count Colleredo, and further aſſured the Envoy by Count Saurau, and Baron Degelman, of the moſt perfect ſecurity in future, ſhould he remain at Vienna, in order that the good underſtanding with the Directory might not be interrupted by what had happened; but as the Envoy inſiſted upon paſſports, they were granted him—but till the laſt hour of his departure, he was treated with all the reſpect due to his character.

In caſe the Ambaſſador had remained here, a very ſtrong guard would have been granted him to protect him from further inſults. On the 11th he drew all his caſh from his bankers—Before his departure he was viſited by the Turkiſh and Spaniſh ambaſſadors. We ſtill flatter ourſelves that the affair with the French flag will not involve us in a new war with France, and on the contrary, that in future all foreign miniſters will be permitted to hoiſt their reſpective colours before their reſidences.

From the Ruſſian frontiers we learn, that all the Coſſacks are to be put upon the war eſtabliſhment. It is alſo confirmed, that the Ruſſians are collecting a very great military force, for the defence of this frontier, eſtimated at one hundred thouſand men.

May 19.

Notice has very unexpectedly been given to great numbers of the French Emigrants to leave Vienna and the Auſtrian States within a very ſhort time; ſome are allowed 3, 4, or 5, and others 10 days. It is ſuppoſed that very few will be ſuffered to ſtay.

The King of Naples, after he had taken poſſeſſion of Benevento, ceded to the French the two Farneſian palaces belonging to him in Rome, with all their appurtenances.

WESEL.

May 26.

Accounts from Raſtadt of the 21ſt, announced that letters had juſt been received from Switzerland, adviſing that the ſmall cantons had again taken up arms; that a battle had been fought between them and the French, in which the latter were defeated with great loſs: that the Swiſs had afterwards advanced, and that one of their corps was at Baden, and another at Arau, from whence the Helvetic national aſſembly had been obliged to make a precipitate retreat. This news requires confirmation.

We are aſſured that a definitive treaty of peace has been concluded between France and Naples.—*(Cour du Bas Rhin.)*

BRUNN.

May 19.

The lateſt letters from Semlin mention another victory obtained near Widden, by the rebellious Pacha Paſſawan Oglou, of which the following are the particulars. Allin Pacha appeared unexpectedly with a conſiderable body of troops on the ſide of Kalafat, near Widden, without meeting with the ſmalleſt obſtacle on his march. In like manner he was ſuffered to take a poſition and entrench himſelf; but ſcarcely had he completed his works, when the Janiſſaries of Paſſawan Oglou carried them by ſtorm, and cut in pieces all who did not ſurrender or ſave themſelves by flight. A great ſlaughter was made, and all the artillery and ammunition of Allin Pacha fell into the hands of the victor, who afterwards gained another ſignal victory over another diviſion of the Grand Seignior's troops, and took a conſiderable booty, and a great number of Priſoners. Whether Allin Pacha was made priſoner or eſcaped, is not known.

On the 4th of May, a courier arrived from Macedonia, at Belgrade, whoſe diſpatches were immediately forwarded to Vienna. It has ſince been reported, that all Greece is in a ſtate of Inſurrection. This intelligence, however, requires confirmation, as does the report, that in the late battle, the Hoſpodar of Wallachia was made priſoner by Paſſawan Oglou.

IRELAND.

CARLOW,

May 26.

We have eſcaped a moſt infamous plot that has been laid againſt this town. At half paſt two this morning, we were attacked by near a thouſand United Iriſhmen, armed with every offenſive weapon; fortunately we had ſome information on the ſubject, which gave us an opportunity of being properly prepared. We muſtered not more than between twenty and thirty of the 9th dragoons, one company of the Armagh, and one of the Cork Militia. In ten minutes we were prepared to receive them, and in two hours we killed on the ſpot near four hundred wretches, with the loſs of only four men on our ſide. I myſelf was under the diſagreeable neceſſity of killing four or five, at leaſt; in ſhort, I truſt this event will be the means of reſtoring peace in moſt parts of the kingdom. The fight in the ſtreets and avenues of the town is ſhocking. We alſo burned a great part of the town. The county of Kildare has been in a moſt rebellious ſtate. I could not conceive men to have acted with more courage and bravery than the troops.

WATERFORD, May 29.

By a Gentleman who arrived here on Sunday evening from Enniſcorthy, we learn, that on Saturday night a body of United Iriſhmen attacked the houſe of Buckey, of Rockſpring. (Lieutenant in the Earl of Mountmorris's corps of yeomen cavalry) which they burned to the ground. An expreſs was inſtantly ſent off to the above nobleman at Camolin, and in a ſhort time his corps, aſſiſted by detachments of the Enniſcorthy and Heathfield corps, together with Capt. Richards and Lieutenant Jacob, of the Enniſcorthy cavalry, Captain Grogan, of the Heathfield cavalry, and a detachment of Capt. Cornock's infantry, proceeded for the place. An advanced guard was detached from the main body, who on their coming to the ſpot, found the inſurgents burning the ſurrounding country: they immediately commenced an attack on the yeomen, and we are ſorry to ſtate, Lieutenant Buckey, who had the command, and a Mr. Donovan, were killed; the remainder of the corps retreated, and having joined the main body, they advanced, attacked them with great ſpirit and impetuoſity, and completely routed them, with the loſs of about 40 killed and wounded. It was nearly an hour after Lieutenant Buckey and Mr. Donovan were killed, before the main body came into action, during which interval the wretches glutted their ſavage fury by hacking and mangling the body of the former Gentleman, having covered him all over with wounds, and ſerved his horſe in the ſame brutal manner. It is ſuppoſed there could not be leſs than 250 of them, ſome of whom had fire arms, but in general they were armed with pikes.

The guard ſtill continues at the bridge. All ſtrangers who have not got protections, are arreſted and examined; and thoſe who appear to have come from proclaimed places to eſcape apprehenſion, are put in confinement.

Laſt week four or five perſons of rank and fortune were arreſted in the county of Wexford, and committed to goal, for treaſonable practices.

Yeſterday evening 30 priſoners, who were taken in the neighbourhood of Nenagh, were brought in here by the Iverk cavalry, and from hence ſent to the guard-ſhip. Among them we remarked a few of reſpectable appearance, one of whom was an eſtabliſhed Clergyman, and two Prieſts.

May 30.

At noon and to-day Gen. Euſtace came in from Dublin, and informs us the great ſtorm is over—Kilcullen Bridge repaired, Dublin quiet, and the communication open.—Still no mail.

The great Rebel Camp, or aſſemblage at Kildare, have laid down their arms. Our minds here were terribly agitated laſt evening and night, from the account of ſome ſucceſſes gained over the troops, and that Enniſcorthy and Gorey in the county of Wexford, had been burnt by the rebels. The ſudden marching of the Meath Militia, and the 13th, from hence, and all the cannon, left us under the care of our armed citizens, and about 80 of the Meath, which 80 are now gone after the reſt. This morning I was gratified to ſee that fine regiment, the Mid Lothian Cavalry, and about 500 of the Flying Artillery, a fine appointed corps, in town; and about noon General Euſtace arriving with the news from Dublin and Kildare, has quite reſtored our ſpirits. I have heard of three or four families that have been burned out and murdered; and 6 or 8 are come in to-day from the county of Wexford, that have had miraculous eſcapes; one of them, brother to Captain O'Brien Drury, of the Powerful, has his wife and five children, and attached ſervants, with him. We hope to hear from Dublin to night; and we hope alſo to hear proper revenge has been taken on the 7000 murderers ſaid to be encamped on Vinegar hill, which commands the country about Enniſcorthy; they murdered an entire company of the North Cork, and ſtripping them, put their clothes on themſelves.

Four P. M.—I juſt hear an expreſs is come in from the county of Wexford, and that ſome of our troops are defeated. I have heard no news from Cork; the mail from thence is in. I hear alſo the Dublin mails are come in three bags.

LONDON,

MAY 5.

We underſtand that Government has received very certain advice that the French and Venetian Fleets in the Mediterranean are at ſea. It is the knowledge of this circumſtance that caused Lord ST. VINCENT to leave the Tagus at only four hours notice. He ſailed to the ſouthward and is probably gone to watch the Gut of Gibraltar, as well as Cadiz, which from their proximity, he can do with one and the ſame force. His Lordſhip's fleet conſiſts of the following ſhips:

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Ville de Paris,	110	Admiral the Earl St. Vincent, Capt. Sir R. Calder, do. G. Grey.
Prince George	98	R. Adm. Sir W. Parker, Capt. W. Bowen.
Princeſs Royal	98	Rear Admiral Sir J. Orde, Capt. J. Drape.
London	98	Capt. J. C. Purvis.
Blenheim	90	Rear Adm. T. L. Frederick, Capt. R. Campbell.
Namur	90	Capt. Sotheby.
Gibraltar	80	Captain W. H. Kelly.
Vanguard	74	Rear Admiral Sir H. Nelſon, Capt. E. Berry.
Alexander	74	Capt. A. J. Ball.
Audacious	74	D. Gould.
Bellerophon	74	H. D. Darby.
Colloſſus	74	G. Murray.
Culloden	74	T. Trowbridge.
Defence	74	W. Brown.
Excellent	74	C. Collingwood.
Goliah	74	T. Foley.
Hector	74	P. Aplin.
Majeſtic	74	G. B. Weſtcott.
Minotaur	74	T. Louis.
Orion	74	Sir J. Saumaret.
Swiftſure	74	B. Hallowell.
Theſeus	74	R. W. Miller.
Warrior	74	H. Savage.
Zealous	74	S. Hood.
Leander	50	T. B. Thomſon.
Gorgon	44	R. Williams.
Dolphin (Hoſpital ſhip)	44	J. Niſbet.
Caroline	36	W. Luke.
Emerald	36	T. M. Waller.
Flora	36	A. Wilſon.
Thalia	36	Lord H. Powlett.
El Mahonisa	34	J. Giffard.
Alemene	32	G. Hope.
Blanche	32	H. Hotham.
Lively	32	J. N. Morris.
Terpſichore	32	W. H. Gage.
Aurora	28	H. Gigby.
Camel, ſtore ſhip	24	John Lee.
La Bonne Citoyenne	20	R. Retalick.
Corſo	18	B. James.
La Mutine	14	T. M. Hardy.
Pluto	14	M. F. Edgell.
Speedy	14	H. Downman.
Thunder (bomb)	8	I. O. Bland.

We expect every moment to hear of an engagement between the two combined fleets and Lord St. Vincent.

The following is a ſtatement of the Dutch naval force, extracted from a letter from an Officer in Admiral Onſlow's fleet:—

MARS DIEP, or OUTER ROAD.

Waſhington	74	Helder	32
Leyden	64	Venus	28
Ceberus	64	Minerva	24
Batavier	54	Leopard	24
Furie	36	Wanksamheid	24
Ambuscade	36	Enkysen,	24
Hector	36		

And four transports, formerly Eaſt-Indiamen.

On the Texel Iſland, one hundred and ſixty Dutch troops and twenty French huſſars, and a few ſignal guns.

NEAR DIEP.

Beschemer	54	Phœnix	24
Broderchap	54	Andone	64
Mars	40 (36 pounders.)		

AT AMSTERDAM.

One line of battle ſhip, ready to come down to be fitted.

AT HELVETSLUYS—One.

FLY PASSAGE—Dolphin 24 guns.

AMSTERDAM.

States General 74 guns—to repair.

Only 200 troops in the neighbourhood of the Helder, 36 pieces of heavy ordnance mounted, thoſe in bad order, and not fit for ſervice, and no French troops there.

May 24.

RESULT OF THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

Tueſday, at noon, Captain Winthrop, of the Circe frigate arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches from Capt. Popham, of the Navy, and Lieut. Colonel Ward of the Guards, giving an account of the reſult of the ſecret expedition, the object of which has been accompliſhed, though with conſiderable loſs, by burning a number of gun-boats at Oſtend, deſtined for the Invaſion of England, and completely deſtroying the locks, baſon-gates, and ſluices of Bruges Canal, which were eſteemed the moſt complete works in Europe. By the accompliſhment of this great object, the internal navigation between Holland, Flanders, and France, has been deſtroyed; the beneficial conſequences of which, to this country, will be, that the armaments fitting out at Fluſhing and Dunkirk, if they mean to attempt a junction, muſt put to ſea for that purpoſe, and of courſe will run the riſque, of being captured by our cruiſers.—The object which we have thus attained is conſequently of a very important nature; but we regret to add, that it has been accompliſhed with the loſs of about 1,300 of our men taken priſoners, (who, from the ſtate of the weather, were prevented from re-embarking) near 60 rank and file, and ſome brave officers, killed and wounded; among the former is Colonel Hely, of the 11th foot; and in the liſt of the latter are General Coote, the Military Commander of the expedition, who is a priſoner; Col. Campbell, 3d Guards; Major Dunkin, 49th foot; and Captain Walker of the Artillery. The force which the enemy brought down to attack our gallant little army is eſtimated at no leſs than 14,000 French and Dutch troops, to whom General Coote, after a ſpirited reſiſtance, was under the neceſſity of capitulating. However, as we have many thouſand priſoners belonging to the enemy in our poſſeſſion, it is probable that our heroic countrymen will ſoon be exchanged for a like number of them; and, on the whole, we cannot help conſidering the result, though attended with ſome lamentable circumſtances, as highly advantageous to Great-Britain, honourable to the troops employed, and creditable to the Government who planned the expedition.

JUNE 1.

The Duke of BEDFORD has enrolled himſelf as a private in the Bloomſbury Aſſociation. In the ſame corps Mr. ADAIR is a private, the Lord CHANCELLOR a corporal, and Mr. DENNETT, of the Houſe of HAMMERSLEY, a ſerjeant.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND has ſubmitted a plan to Government to raiſe, arm, and cloath 5000 men at his own expence, who ſhall ſerve either as Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery, and which he propoſes to ſelect from among his tenants and the yeomanry on his eſtates, of whom he has given in a very numerous liſt, and who have all declared their willingneſs to come forward immediately for that purpoſe. His Grace alſo particularly ſpecifies, that their arms ſhall be given up to Government, whenever required.

On Saturday evening laſt at eight o'clock, a duel took place in a field near Sandown Caſtle, Deal, between Lieutenant MUSKET and Enſign WYNNE, officers of the Royal Flintſhire regiment, when two balls were fired by each; the ſeconds then interfered, and the parties became reconciled. The quarrel originated at Hythe, and the regiment marched into Deal on Saturday morning.