

# A LIST OF THE TOULON FLEET, MARCH 11.

|                |     |                |    |
|----------------|-----|----------------|----|
| Le Sans Co.    | 120 | Le Conquerant  | 74 |
| Le Souverain   | 120 | Le Guerrier    | 74 |
| Le Peuple      | 120 | L'Orion        | 74 |
| L'Orient       | 120 | Le Timoleon    | 74 |
| —, late Lan-   |     | Le Franklin    | 74 |
| guedoc         | 80  | Le Themistocle | 74 |
| Le Genereux    | 74  | Six Venetians, |    |
| L'Apollon      | 74  | each of        | 74 |
| L'Entrepreneur | 74  |                |    |
| Le Heureux     | 74  | Brought down   | 42 |
| Le Mercure     | 74  |                |    |
|                |     | Total          | 63 |

## SPANISH FLEET.

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| At Cadix, of the line        | 23    |
| At Carthage, ditto           | 16    |
| At Ferrol, ditto             | 12    |
|                              | — 50  |
| Toulon Fleet equipped        | 21    |
| Venetians equipping          | 12    |
| Total of Combined Fleet      | 63    |
| To which add the Brest Fleet |       |
| as above,                    | 42    |
| And they form a Grand        |       |
| total of                     | — 125 |

N. B. There are 12 other Venetian ships of the line, unequipped.

April 10.

It is with particular satisfaction we notice as a proof, the Loyalty and public spirit of our gallant Forces in Portugal, that they have unanimously subscribed One week's full pay, as a voluntary contribution to the exigencies of the State, amounting to the sum of 3,696l. 2s. 2d. which has been remitted by General the Hon. C. Stuart, to Mr. Secretary Dundas who paid the same into the Bank on Thursday last.

On the 30th ult. in chasing some vessels attempting to gain the Port of Havre, the Squadron under the command of Sir Richard Strachan got so near to the Town as to be able to bombard it.

The Suffolk and Essex coasts are now most formidably guarded by the Monarch Ganges, Veteran, Lancaster, Director, Ardent, Claton, Proserpine, Echo, and Termagant men of war, with the Speedwell and Harpy brigs, the Bruiser gun-vessels, being in Yarmouth Road. The Monmouth and Agamemnon are stationed in Hozely Bay; the Braakel at the Waller; and the Repulse of 64 guns, at the Buoy of the Meuse.

Several of the Friendly Societies and free Mason Lodge, have come forward very handsomely in subscribing in different parts of the Kingdom, and it is said it will become very general.

April 12.

The Ports we are informed, is threatened with new dangers—a rebellion has broken out in the Morea, and the greater part of the Greeks there joined the insurgents.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which all the Ministers in town attended. We presume only to say, that our belief of the object of the Council's meeting was to consider of the propriety of recommending a general arming of the people, by forming associations in every district of the kingdom, which is now carrying into effect in this Metropolis, and we trust will be attended with much good effect. The time of exercise to be appointed as to interfere as little as possible with the occupation of those who are engaged in business, but who are still anxious to show their zeal in the defence of the country.

We are sure this information will be very agreeable to many persons who are anxious to see Mr. Dundas's bill carried into the fullest effect. When we consider the description of the enemy we have to contend against, and that he employs every active principle which man is capable of to carry his system of plunder and disorganization into effect, there is no person that ought to show a reluctance in arming for the general defence; and as we know that example is better than precept, persons in the highest rank should sanction the measure by their personal attendance. Unless such an example is shown, we fear it will be difficult to engage the inferior orders of society to lend their assistance. There are not times for the rich citizen, or the opulent manufacturer to look on as indifferent spectators to what is now passing in Europe.

Although this measure of a general arming has probably been long under consideration, we are led to think that it has been hastened by the accounts which have been received, within the last few days from France. It is not merely at Brest and at Havre, where the prepa-

rations of invasion are in the greatest forwardness but the same activity is employed in almost every port of France and Holland, where the greatest number of gun-boats is building, the soldiers were called out of their beds twice last week, during the most tempestuous weather, to the exercise of manœuvring with cannon in and out of those boats, as if they were actually preparing to land in this country.—This was done no doubt, in order to render the men accustomed and expert to this kind of exercise, as well as to conceal the precise moment when they may really be called upon to embark on the Expedition against England. The best information confirms the opinion that the French will endeavour to carry their views into effect by a coup de main. The powers granted to Buonaparte, by the late Arrêté of the Directory, are of the most unlimited and extensive nature, as he has the entire command of this expedition both by sea and land. The French have enforced the requisition in Holland to every fifth man.

It is mentioned as a positive truth that his Majesty intends to hoist the Royal Standard in the Camp about to be marked out near Windsor, in which neighbourhood very large magazines of flour are now forming, to supply the the environs of the Metropolis in case the enemy should effect a landing in either of the adjacent counties lying near the sea, by which there might be a momentary interruption to the communication with the Port of London.

The orders for the immediate sailing of the channel fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, is confirmed by further particulars on the subject, which may be found under its proper head. We have little to doubt of the determination of the enemy to hazard the attempt of a descent on our coasts. Men of the greatest sagacity conclude that their real object is Ireland, notwithstanding they make a diversion on the English shore by two or three feints to cover their grand design. Be that as it may, they will meet with a warm reception, all descriptions of men being unanimous in the common cause, which is the cause of freedom and humanity.

Lord Bridport is ordered to cruise with the channel fleet between the Lizard and the Cove of Cork, and a Squadron is to be sent to cruise off the Irish coast, from Cork to the Bay of Gallway.

Sir Roger Curtis sailed on Monday evening from Plymouth; Lord Bridport is expected to sail this day for Portsmouth.

Yesterday advices were received at the Admiralty from Sir Peter Parker at Portsmouth, conveying dispatches from Sir Richard Strachan, to whose assistance he had sent two more frigates to join his Squadron off Havre, where there was some indication that the armed force would attempt to come out.

The Flying Artillery, under the command of the Duke of Richmond, are to be reviewed this day in Goodwood Park by General Hulse.

LISBON, March 17, 1798.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1. The commander in chief is confident that there is no occasion to remind the 1st, or Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, of the hospitality and friendship they received from the sovereign Pontiff, when in the Roman States and it must give the officers and non-commissioned Officers of that Regiment infinite satisfaction to be in possession of badges which they received in gift from his Holiness on account of their good behaviour, badges which they are recommended to wear at the present moment, in token of their regret for his misfortunes, and the high sense they entertain of the virtue of a Prince who, though oppressed with age, and suffering under the severest of all human calamities, has the firmness to remain with his People.

Lisbon March 18, 1798.

G. O. No. 2. The General informs the Soldiers, and Non commissioned Officers of every description belonging to the Army, that he has signified to His Majesty's Ministers their loyal and gallant offer to contribute a portion of their Pay to the Service of the State; and that he shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting the different Papers he has received upon this subject to England, for the more particular information of His Majesty.

## TREATY OF CAMPO FORMIO.

The following are given in the Paris papers of the 24th ult. as the secret articles of this important Treaty.

I. The Emperor, as King of Hungary and Bohemia, pledges himself to quit the two Banks of the Rhine, and to leave the fortresses on its banks to be defended by the troops of the Empire.

II. He will not leave to the Empire but his contingent as an estate of the Empire.

III. He agrees that the French Republic shall demand the Rhine for its boundary. It shall be left for the Empire to yield the left Bank, or to defend it.

IV. If the King of Prussia be willing to cede his Provinces on the Left Bank of the Rhine, he shall receive nothing more than a just equivalent, and shall not be allowed to aggrandize himself at the expense of the Empire.

V. But if the King of Prussia should not be willing to cede these countries, or that he shall not be contented with a proper equivalent, he shall reserve this territory, and the Electorate of Cologne shall be restored as far as the Nethe, and the Duchy of Juliers as far as the Roer. All this to be definitively settled at the Treaty of Rastadt.

VI. There shall be an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Emperor and the French Republic. The latter shall give her assistance to the former, in case any attack should be made upon him by the Emperor of Russia or the King of Prussia.

VII. The Cisalpine Republic is not to extend its limits.

If these articles be genuine, says the French Editor, it is probable that they are not complete, as nothing is said of Bavaria, or of the claims of the Emperor, in case the King of Prussia should desire something more than a simple equivalent. Nothing is said of the indemnification to be granted to the Elector of Cologne, uncle to the Emperor, in case his estates should be incorporated with the French Republic.

The elections throughout the Republic have been extremely tumultuous. The Electoral Bodies had to name 450 out of 750 members forming the two Councils. In many districts there were violent schisms and in some instances, as at Dijon, the military force was called in to settle the difference between the Electors.

The new Roman Republic has been divided into eight departments, which are thus named:

1. The Department of the Tiber, the chief town of which is Rome;
2. the Department of Cicero, the chief town Anagni;
3. the Department of Cimino, the town Viturbe;
4. the Department of Clitunno, the chief town Poletto;
5. the Department of Trasimeno, chief town Perugia;
6. the Department of Tronto, chief town Fermo;
7. the Department of Racina, chief town Macerata;
8. the Department of Metauro chief town Ancona.

## HAVRE.

April 1.

The English have just committed under our eyes, an act of the most unparalleled audacity, On the 30th March about five o'clock, in the evening, several vessels convoyed by a gun boat, were attacked at the entrance of our road by three English frigates. They, however, got into the Port in safety. The frigates during the chase got so near to the town, as to be able to fire into it. A great number of balls fell in different parts of the Town, and of the Port: the damage, however was not so great as might be expected.—It is with great regret we state, that the service is so negligently performed here, that a very considerable time elapsed before we were able to return the fire. The enemy soon retreated.

REMUDA, MARCH 31.

By the schooner —, from Martinique, we learn, that a few days since there came on such a ground swell off that island, without any wind, that it drove 16 ships ashore, where they were entirely knocked to pieces: but no lives lost.

By the above vessel we have a confirmation of the insurrections in Guadaloupe of the Blacks; and find they had several engagements, in which great numbers were killed on both sides. The Whites have possession of Basseterre, and about one half of the Island: the blacks have the rest. They have skirmishes almost daily.

There have been much disturbances in the island of St. Domingo lately between the different parties of the French whites and blacks, and several bloody engagements have been fought by them.

From PORCUPINE'S GAZETTE of MAY 19.

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Government, has, I understand, received dispatches from Mr. MURRAY, our Ambassador in Holland, which contain very important intelligence with respect to the projects of France relative to Spain and Portugal; in which projects, the reader will perceive THAT STATES are very nearly concerned.—The following may be relied on as the substance of the intelligence.

The French Directory lately explained in precise terms to the Court of Madrid, their plans with regard to the Spanish Monarchy.

These were:

That the Catholic King should cede to France Louisiana and the Floridas.

That his Majesty should consent to the French Republic's taking possession of Brazil.

That the tract of country anciently known under the name of Cantabria (including the Provinces of Biscay and Guipuzcoa, together with the whole extent of Pyrenees from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean) should be erected into an independent Republic.

In return the Directory offered, that France should guarantee to His Catholic Majesty, his possessions in the West-Indies, and unite to Spain in the Kingdom of Portugal, which the republican armies, with the permission and concurrence of the Court of Madrid, would conquer in the course of the summer.

A categorical and immediate answer to these propositions was demanded with the menace that, a refusal or a delay would be considered as the signal of a rupture, and that the French troops would instantly enter Spain.

Persons well informed in Holland, expressed a decided opinion that the Court of Madrid would reject these terms. And the accounts received from Lisbon of the disgrace of the Favourite, leave little or no room to doubt that a negative answer has actually been given, and that Charles IV. does not mean to lose his throne and his life without a struggle.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of Captain WILLIAM FOWLER, late of the County of York, deceased, are desired to present the same within the space of THREE Calendar Months from the date hereof;—likewise those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment within that time.

CALEB FOWLER,  
Administrator.

JUNE 8.