FRANCE.

PARIS, 10 *Fructidor*—*Aug.* 27.

It appears by the laſt accounts from Oſtend, that ſeveral Engliſh men of war a few days ſince made again their appearance in the road of that port, as well as off Blangenbergh, but were obliged by the fire from the batteries to ſheer off. Strong apprehenſions are entertained there, leſt the combined Ruſſian and Engliſh forces ſhould attempt an attack on the Iſland of Walcherin, which for this reaſon has been put in a reſpectable ſtate of defence.

The arrival of Buonaparte at Alexandria, ſeems to admit no doubt. A great variety of accounts concur in eſtabliſhing the truth of this event.

Yeſterday the Directory held a public ſitting, in which Citizens Zeltner and Jennes, Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the Helvetic Republic, were preſented by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, who, as well as the Preſident of the Directory, and the two Plenipotentiaries, delivered ſpeeches ſuitable to the occaſion. It is obſervable, that in the Miniſter's ſpeech, the momentary differences between the French and Helvetic Republics, are aſcribed to the manœuvres of the Britiſh Cabinet.

11 *Fructidor*—Aug. 28.

Three, and afterwards eight veſſels, have entered the port of Leghorn, with a view to purchaſe proviſions and ammunition. On the repreſentations of government, that it would not be poſſible for them, agreeable to the conditions of the treaties concluded with France, to receive more than four ſhips at a time in theſe ports; the Engliſh returned for anſwer, that they would bombard the city. After having obtained what they wanted, they ſet off to rejoin the ſquadron under Admiral Nelſon. We may reſt aſſured, that at this time no engagement had taken place between the hoſtile fleets. A Portugueſe fleet was in view of the port: it was compoſed of a ſhip of 110 guns, three of 44, and a fire ſhip of 18 guns, under the command of the Chevalier Nis.

12 *Fructidor*—Aug. 29.

Intelligence has been brought by a courier extraordinary, that the treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between the French and Helvetic Republics, was ratified on the 24th, by the two councils of Arau, amid the loudeſt acclamations.

13 *Fructidor*—Aug. 30.

Letters received at Augſburgh from Conſtantinople ſtate, that on the 9th of Thermidor (27th of July) they had no other intelligence of the French ſquadron, but that by the courier from the Governor of Cyprus. The letter announced that on the 21ſt Meſſidor, (July 9) our ſquadron entered the port of Alexandria after a ſmart reſiſtance.

The ſilence of the other letters from Conſtantinople, of the 7th Thermidor, (July 24,) with reſpect to a battle which is ſaid to have taken place between the Iſland of Candia and the Morea, ſtrengthen the doubts entertained of the fact.

LONDON,

SEPT. 12.

WE are informed that Government has not, to the preſent moment, had any official advices from Admiral Nelſon ſince he was off Cape Paſſaro, on the 21ſt of June. All others have been indirect, though it is believed that he made Alexandria on the 28th of June, and ſailed again in conſequence of not meeting with the French fleet. The return of Admiral Nelſon to Sicily has been publiſhed in the Redacteur, in a form almoſt official.

A Spaniſh 80 gun ſhip, from the Havannah, having 14 millions of dollars, and the Governor of the Havannah, who is brother to the Prince of Peace, on board, has, it appears, eluded the vigilance of our cruizers, and arrived ſafe at Vigo.

The ſecret expedition, which lately ſailed from the Nore for the Flemiſh coaſt, has returned without acoompliſhing the object of its equipment:—we underſtand it proceeded to Dunkirk, but a variety of circumſtances concurred to prevent the meditated attack.

The Emperor of all the Ruſſias, as far as internal government is concerned, follows the line chalked out by the immortal Catharine; and we have no reaſon to think he will deviate from it in external relation.—He can write a manifeſto as well as SHE, and WE are pretty near as able to victual a fleet, as we were two years ago.

A Galway coach, with a diſpatch for Government, from the county of Mayo, was intercepted, on Monday morning, by a party of armed rebels, near the nineteen-mile houſe, on the Mullingar road, and robbed of the diſpatches, &c.

The French armies quarrel about the words citizen and monſieur. Some ſoldiers will not give up the monſieur, others will be called citizens. At Eyreux, in Normandy, the firſt regiment of dragoons having quarrelled with the municipality, was ordered to depart. They obeyed the ſummons; but when they ſet off, a great number of ſoldiers cried, Vive le Roi! God ſave Louis XVIII! They have not been puniſhed. The armies are very much in want of recruits, but nothing can induce the citizens returned to their homes to rejoin. The miniſter at war complains of it very bitterly.

The Americans, we are convinced, will not be deluded by any ſeeming conceſſions, which the French rulers may think proper to make, in order to avert that hoſtility which they have ſo ſtudiouſly provoked. The whole world, we truſt, will ſoon become convinced that there is no ſafety for any nation, but in a ſtate of open warfare with the deteſtable and deſtructive principles of the French.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The following extract, illuſtrative of the liberality of this Society, is from a Paris print.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons of the military hoſpital in Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, had ſent to the late commiſſion of health at Paris, a ſmall box containing the ſcalp of a young negro, in which were found three needles. The frigate which was to have carried this curioſity to France, was taken by the Engliſh, and the box was ſent to the Medical Society of London. This ſociety, conſidering it their duty to forward the box to the inſtitution for which it had firſt been intended, tranſmitted it to the commiſſioner for the exchange of French priſoners, accompanied by the following letter from their preſident.

"The Society, conceiving that men of letters are always in a ſtate of reciprocal union and friendſhip, have impoſed upon me, as their preſident, the agreeable taſk of tranſmitting to you the packet which will be delivered with this note.

"With the moſt ardent wiſhes for the promotion of ſcience, and for the tranquillity and the happineſs of every country, particularly of yours, which has of late ſo greatly contributed to extend the bounds of human knowledge, I have the honour to be, &c."

This is not the firſt time that the national inſtitute has received proofs of the ſpirit of fraternity which animates the Engliſh philoſophers, and has ſurmounted the barriers placed between the two nations, by political diſputes.

THE CHINESE PRESS.

Gazettes are frequently publiſhed at Pekin, under the authority of Government. The various appointments throughout the empire, the favours granted by the Emperor, all his public acts, his remiſſion of taxes to diſtricts ſuffering by dearth, or other general calamities, his recompenſe of extraordinary ſervices, the embaſſies ſent, and the tribute paid to him, form a conſiderable part of the public news. The domeſtic details of his houſhold, or of his private life, are ſeldom if ever mentioned. Singular events, inſtances of longevity, ſometimes the puniſhments of offences, committed by mandarines, are there recorded. Even ſome inſtances of the adultery of women, which is a puniſhable, though not a capital offence, are occaſionally publiſhed, perhaps by way of deterring others from the commiſſion of like enormities.—While China was at war, its victories, as well as the ſuppreſſion of rebellion, were announced. In all other caſes, the world, in point of intelligence, is confined to China.

Beſides the claſſic works of the Chineſe, of which the multiplication, by printing, is prodigious, the lighter literature of the country gives no inconſiderable operation to the preſs. The Orphan of China, however improved in an Engliſh dreſs, by a very reſpectable dramatic poet (Arthur Murphy Eſq.) may be conſidered as an unfavourable ſpecimen of Chineſe tragedy; and the pleaſing hiſtory, of which an Engliſh tranſlation, under the care of a learned and ingenious prelate, was publiſhed ſeveral years ago, is an inſtance of Chineſe novel writing, that is intereſting and ſimple; and for ſerious readers the zeal of Chriſtianity has induced the miſſionaries to procure the publication of ſeveral works in the Chineſe tongue, in proof of the tenets which they preached.

The Chineſe art of Printing conſiſts of nothing more than in cutting, in relief, the forms of the written characters on ſome compact wood, daubing afterwards thoſe characters with ſome black glutinous ſubſtance and preſſing upon them different ſheets of paper (itſelf a previous and ingenious invention) each ſheet taking thus an impreſſion of the characters upon which it had been laid.

The paper uſed by the Chineſe for their publication is too thin and weak to receive diſtinct impreſſions on both ſides. The engraved board on which the paper is laid to take the impreſſion on one ſide, generally contains the characters for two pages. The paper, when printed off, is doubled together, the blank ſides touching each other. The fold forms the outer edge, which thus is double, while all the other edges, contrary to the mode of European bookbinders, are ſtitched together, and bound into a volume. After the edition is worked off, the plates or boards are collected together, and it is generally mentioned in the preface where they are depoſited, in caſe a ſecond edition ſhould be called for. [*Eng. Pap.*]

CORK, September 8.

French Fraternity.—The audacious French, who preſuming on the diſaffection of our countrymen have dared to advance into the country, have given a notable ſpecimen of their cordiality to Iriſhmen. Near Caſtlebar they ſeized a number of peaſants, for the purpoſe of obliging them to work at ſome trenches which they intended to throw up for temporary ſecurity. The countrymen remonſtrated againſt the labour intended for them, which had not even the color of promiſed reward to perſuade them. The French argument was however at laſt PREVAILING—the peaſants were TIED UP and FLOGGED until they conſented to work.

French Scrupuloſity.—The French General having ſeized on ſome horſes near Ballina, inſiſted that he might be PERMITTED to pay for them, and begged that the proprietors may not, by an INDISCREET GENEROSITY, force him to uſe them gratuitouſly—the owners were prevailed on, and the General gave them drafts for the amount on—the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY of Ireland.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

[Re-eſtabliſhment of Jeruſalem.]

From a French Paper.

The Greeks who have lately ſpread themſelves over ſeveral provinces of the Ottoman Empire, have obſerved, that there has circulated in Macedonia, for many years, a prophecy which ſays, that in 1799, a great empire ſhould be overthrown. The Greeks pretend, this announces their emancipation. Hence the reſpect, approaching to adoration, which they pay to Buonaparte, whom they regard as the inſtrument ſelected by Providence, to perform this great event. They have already compoſed ſongs in honor of this General; and about two years ago a Greek merchant purchaſed three hundred engravings of his portrait, to be diſtributed in Lariſſa, one of the moſt enlightened diſtricts of Macedonia. It is known that during the negotiation at Udina, they ſent a ſecret deputation to the conqueror of Italy, which was well received. There is a relation to the ſame object in the giving the denomination of the department of the Ægean ſea to a part of the French conqueſts, and in a paſſage of the Speech of MONGE, *in the Executive Directory—a paſſage which it is ſaid, gave more than inquietude to the Ottoman Ambaſſador to the Great Republic.*

A Jew named Matheo has publiſhed in Italian a letter addreſſed to his brethren, in which he propoſes to them to eſtabliſh the Empire of Jeruſalem. He tells them that an invincible nation has given an example of what the love of country can do. He deſires them to implore its generoſity, and they may then be aſſured that, the philoſophy which guides the Chiefs of that ſublime nation, will incline them to give a favorable reception to the demand. He then deſcribes the means of ſecuring ſucceſs to this enterprize. He propoſes, that there ſhall be eſtabliſhed a Council, the members of which ſhall be elected by the Jews, who are ſcattered over Europe, Aſia and Africa, of whatever ſect they may be claſſed, according to the countries they inhabit, and forming 15 tribes each to ſend a deputy to Paris, where the Council ſhall be held. The Council ſhall appoint an agent to the Executive Directory of France.—Matheo then points out the limits of the country which the Jews ought to occupy. "Placed in the centre of the world," ſays he, "our country will become the entrepot of all the rich and uſeful productions of the earth." If the French government give the neceſſary aſſiſtance, the Council ſhall offer in return, firſt, pecuniary indemnifications—ſecondly, to ſhare the commerce with the French merchants only.

SALEM, Oct. 13.

ADJUDICATED PROPERTY.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Williams, Eſq; Conſul and Agent for the United States, dated

"LONDON, July 25, '98.

"The late awards of 30'000l. ſterling, made by the Commiſſioners were paid on the 16th inſt. and I expect to receive, this or next week, for awards in caſes of coſts and damages, about 24,000l. Eighty ſeven new caſes have been decided this year; about 40 more will be, in the courſe of next month. Few or no more before next year.

OCTOBER 23.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman abroad, to his friends in this country, dated

"LISBON, AUG. 30, '98.

"We have no certain news of Buonaparte's and Nelſon's fleets in the Mediterranean. It is pretty certain, however, that Bounaparte's deſtination is Egypt, What is he to do there? You know juſt as well as I do, that is nothing about it.—A report has been in circulation for ſome time that there has been an engagement between the two fleets, in which Nelſon was victorious; but this is doubted; it is not however wholly diſbelieved. God grant it may prove true. It would be a heavy blow for the French. We muſt wait a long time before we have authentic information from Nelſon himſelf, on account of the winds prevalent at this ſeaſon.

"We have Philadelphia papers to the 16th July. Theſe, together with my letters, give me every information I could with. Your politicians muſt endeavour to keep alive that enthuſiaſm which I ſee is ſo general. The French will try to deſtroy it by all Jacobinic means in their power. You will ſoon receive an inſidious decree that has lately paſſed in order to lull our people. The diſorganizers will make it an occaſion for trumpeting forth that the French privateers are to be recalled; but it is no ſuch thing. The unauthorized privateers, which are very few, are to be called in: no doubt in order to receive commiſſions; and the reſt are to be made to conform ſtrictly to the LAWS relative to captures. A great comfort this, when thoſe laws are the very things we complain of! What an opinion muſt they have of us to try to impoſe upon us in this manner! And beſides, this decree ſays nothing of their privateers on the coaſts of Europe; it relates to thoſe in the Weſt-Indies only."

"SEPT. 3.

"I have lately ſeen ſome Paris papers which contain a charming doſe for the Jacobins. If any were capable of doing it, this is one that will ſtop their mouths, or at leaſt ſtick in their throats a little while.

"Jourdan (de la Haute Vienne) reported to one of the Councils a plan for