

uffer it to be known until they had gained possession of Mexico, and then in one day it burst into view in every direction.—M. Delacroix is sent to Holland, while Bourdon is gone to Hamburg to execute the same confiscation which took place in France. Every where they can dictate their Mandate, and from the spoils of this robbery they draw supplies for fresh acts of aggression against England.

Capt. Bergeret (late Captain of La Virginie French frigate, captured by Sir Edward Pellew) is now in town, and is going in a few days to France, in the hope of being able to prevail upon the Executive Directory to exchange Sir Sydney Smith for him. Captain Bergeret goes upon his parole for six weeks, at the expiration of which time, if he does not accomplish his object, he is to return to this country.

A Captain of the Navy is about being appointed to go to Holland, for the purpose of consulting with the present governing powers of that country, concerning the ratio for the maintenance of the Dutch prisoners of war, and an exchange at a convenient season.

The report continues general that an English fleet of great force is expected in the Baltic.

The Swedes have for some time renewed their attention to their navy, which now consists of 36 ships of from 25 to 60 guns, and as many stout frigates, besides galleys and gun vessels.

Mr. Wickham, we understand, upon his leaving Switzerland, presented a Memorial to the magnificent Lords, expressive of regret that they were exposed to the inselent dictates of the French Rulers, and signifying that he did not withdraw from the United Cantons from any want of respect towards them, but on the contrary, with emotions of sincere respect, and only to prevent an ambitious and unreasonable enemy from having any colourable pretext for disturbing the tranquillity of their Government.

The Dutch Papers to the 26th ult. speak of a general fermentation in several of the provinces most attached to the Stadtholder, and a universal dissatisfaction of the merchants against paying the increased taxes for refitting the fleet: the soldiers and sailors also murmur loudly against being employed by the French upon any quixotic expedition against England.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of the 9th Nivose (Dec. 29.) Monnot, in the name of a Committee, proposed the following

PLAN OF A LOAN FOR DEFAYING THE EXPENCE OF A DESCENT ON ENGLAND.

1. To open a loan for 80 millions, divided into 80,000 shares of one thousand livres each, payable to the bearer, and numbered from 1 to 80,000.
 2. Shares of 1000 livres may be divided into two parts under the same number.
 3. Twenty dividends to be attached to each, with an interest of 25 livres, payable every six months, from the first of Messidor next.
 4. All the holders of shares to draw every year the premium which shall accrue to them.
 5. The lenders may advance one half of their installments in inscriptions, duties, consols; the other half must be paid in money, one fourth specie, and three fourths in bills.
 6. One tenth of the loan to be repaid yearly by a lottery.
 7. The reimbursement of the capital of the loan, and the payment of the interest to be further secured upon the produce of the posts.
 8. One-twentieth part of the sums advanced may be acquitted by the maritime prizes taken from the English.
 9. The names of the lenders shall be honorably inscribed in the archives of the Legislative body.
 10. The Directory to be authorized to take every necessary measure for the prompt execution of the present plan.
- Jean de Brie made a very violent speech against the government of this country. He was succeeded by Lamark, who proposed the following plan:—
1. Civic registers to be opened for receiving the gifts of such Citizens who are willing to contribute towards defraying the expences of the descent on England.
 2. Persons absent to send their contributions to their Municipality.
 3. Registers to be opened for the Representatives of the People, the Committees of Inspectors and the Directory, at the ordinary place of their sittings: for all other Citizens at the Central and Municipal Administrations.

4. There shall be opened registers in the Decadery Halls, at the Altars of the Country, in the Temples consecrated to religious worship, in all Literary Societies, and in the Constitutional Circles.

5. The money collected in these places shall be put into the hands of the Directors of the respective Societies, who shall be bound to give an account of it.

6. The names of the persons who contribute to be printed and read in the sittings of the Municipal Administration.

Both these plans were adopted with enthusiasm.

The Council also ordered that an address should be published to the French people.

THE HERMIONE FRIGATE.

Extract from the Bulletin of Cadix, 22d Primaire, subjoined to the letter of Citizen Febrel, Vice Consul, dispatched the same day to the Marine Minister.

"We have had the agreeable intelligence of the entrance at Guvra, the 5th of last month, of an English frigate (the Hermione) of 44 guns, copper bottomed, and the crew of which has come to give itself up to our Sovereign, on capitulation, on condition of being admitted as his vassals and subjects, and not being given up to Great-Britain, on any account whatever. The crew of the frigate declare they took that resolution on account of the bad treatment they experienced, and that besides having received no pay for four years, they were badly fed and very severely punished. For this reason, having risen on board the ship with the determination of putting into a Spanish port, they embarked their officers and troops in a sloop, and landed them within ten leagues of Porto Rico.

"It appears by other accounts, and confirmed by the report of the Captain of a Spanish brigantine N. D. Del Carme, that the officers of the British frigate the Hermione, or at least the greater part of them, and particularly the Captain, who is said to be a young man between 24 and 25 years of age, of one of the first families of England, met with a severer fate, and was murdered by the crew."

JANUARY 10.
The present King of Prussia has written the following letter to the Executive Directory:

"Frederick William, III.
"By the Grace of God, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, Arch-Chamberlain, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.
"To the French Republic, and in its name, to the Citizens who compose its Executive Directory.
"Great and dear Friends,
"Providence having disposed of the life of the King my Father, who died on the 16th of this month, and called me to the Throne of my ancestors, I hasten to inform you of this double event, convinced of the part which you will take in the loss I have sustained, and in my accession to the administration of the Prussian Provinces. It is with the utmost care I shall cultivate and cement the good harmony which I find so fortunately established between the two nations; and I pray God to hold you, great and dear Friends, in his holy and worthy keeping.

"Your good Friend,
FREDERICK WILLIAM."
BERLIN, Nov. 17, 1797.

ADMIRAL DE WINTER.

Extract from Admiral de Winter's Speech, on his public entry at Amsterdam, on the 7th of December.

"Citizen Counsellors and Fellow Burgers,
"It is with the most grateful acknowledgments I receive your congratulations, and I rejoice in the consolatory satisfaction to find myself once more in the territory of my native country, and again to reside in the midst of my worthy fellow-citizens. The fortune of war formerly forced me for a while to live abroad, and being since, for the first time, vanquished by the enemy, I have experienced a second state of exile. However mortifying to the feelings of a man who loves his country, the satisfactory treatment I received on the part of the enemy, the English, and by the humane and faithful support and assistance they evinced towards my worthy countrymen and fellow sufferers, whose blood

flowed by torrents in their country's cause, have considerably softened the horrors of my situation—nay, worthy Burgers! I must not conceal from you that the noble liberality of the English nation, since this bloody contest, justly entitles them to your admiration."

DUBLIN,
Dec. 12.

COLONEL FITZGERALD.

Yesterday intelligence was received in Town of the death of Colonel Fitzgerald, who was lately guilty of a most shameful and dishonourable act in the family of the present Earl of Kingston, by seducing a daughter of that much respected Nobleman, to whom he was allied, and in whose family he had been a constant visitor.—He met with his death in the following manner.

After the discovery of this unfortunate criminal intercourse, which occurred in England, and in consequence of which a duel had taken place between the brother of the young lady (who is now Lord Kingsborough) and the deceased Colonel Fitzgerald, she was removed to the country residence of her noble father, now the Earl of Kingston, at Mitchelstown, near Kilworth, in this kingdom.

The deceased feeling no remorse for what he had done, in dishonouring by the most artful stratagems an illustrious family, had the audacity and hardihood to follow the young Lady to Ireland, it is supposed with a view to wrest her by violence from her parents, and took lodging at an Inn in Kilworth. The Colonel had been there some days before his arrival at Kilworth was known or the object of his expedition was discovered. He was observed to walk out and conceal himself in the day, and the servant at length noticed him lurking about Mitchelstown house at unreasonable hours.

The intelligence having reached Lord Kingsborough, who had had the duel with the Colonel, and resolved to defeat his antagonist's project, he left his father's house, repaired to Kilworth, he enquired if that gentleman was in the house, and being informed he was, went to the apartment he was directed to, that the colonel lodged in. Lord Kingsborough rapped at the door, requiring admittance: the other knowing his voice, replied that he was locked in, and could not open the door, but if he had any thing to say to him, he would receive it in writing under the door.

This so enraged the young nobleman, that he forced open the door, and running to a case of pistols in the room, took one and desired the colonel to take the other and defend himself, for he was resolved to have satisfaction for the scheme the deceased had formed against his sister, and which he came to this place to put in execution. On both seizing the pistols, they grappled with each other, and were struggling, when the Earl of Kingston, who had been apprized of his Son's departure in pursuit of the Colonel, and quickly followed the young Lord, entered the room, and finding them in contest, and that his son must lose his life from the situation that the deceased had him in, the Earl fired upon the Col. not we believe with an intent to kill him, though his aggravation was great, the shot however took effect and the Col. lost his life; not lamented by any one who has heard of his very dishonourable conduct in this affair.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

SHEERNESS, MONDAY, JAN. 1.
The Court met this morning about 10 o'clock, and was immediately cleared till two in the afternoon; it was however near four o'clock before the doors were reopened; when the Judge Advocate read the minutes of the sentence nearly as follows:—

At a Court Martial holden on board his Majesty's ship Circe, in the River Medway, and continued sitting by adjournments from the 4th of December, 1797, to the 1st day of January, 1798, inclusive, in pursuance of an order signed by the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England, and directed to the Members who composed the Court (as already stated in our paper) to try Capt John Williamson, late of his Majesty's ship Agincourt, upon certain charges (already mentioned) against him. The Court, after hearing the evidence adduced on the part of the Prosecutor, and the de-

fence, together with all the evidence the Prisoner chose to bring forward; and after having weighed the whole maturely and deliberately, are of opinion, that the Charges of Cowardice and Disaffection have not been proved against the said Captain Williamson. That the other charges have been proved in part, therefore the court pronounces the following

SENTENCE.

"That the said Captain John Williamson, be put at the bottom of the Lift of post Captains, and be rendered incapable of ever serving on board any of his Majesty's ships."

Signed by the Court, &c.

As soon as Mr. Binthead, the Judge Advocate, had concluded the Sentence, the President informed the Provost Marshal that Captain Williamson was no longer in his custody, and the court then dissolved.

The Court was uncommonly crowded, notwithstanding which a perfect silence and stillness prevailed.

Captain Williamson, during the whole of his trial, conducted himself with much firmness; he heard the sentence with fortitude, and on retiring, bowed to the court.

UNITED STATES.

Official and Important.

The idea of the Envoys relative to the extent of the extraordinary measure, is probably well founded and accurate.

Message to Congress.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The first dispatches from our Envoys Extraordinary, since their arrival at Paris, were received at the Secretary of State's office at a late hour the last evening. They are all in a character, which will require some days to be deciphered, except the last, which is dated the 8th of January, 1798. The contents of this letter are of so much importance to be immediately made known to Congress, and to the public, especially to the mercantile part of our fellow-citizens, that I have thought it my duty to communicate them, to both Houses, without loss of time.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, March 5, 1798.

PARIS, JANUARY 8th, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

WE Embrace an unexpected opportunity to send you "Redacteur" of the fifth instant, containing the message of the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, urging the necessity of a law to declare as good prize all neutral ships having on board MERCHANDIZES and COMMODITIES, the PRODUCTION OF ENGLAND, or of the ENGLISH POSSESSIONS, that the Flag, as they term it, may no longer cover the Property. And declaring further that the ports of France, except in case of distress, shall be shut against all neutral ships, which in the course of their voyage, shall have touched at an English port. A commission has been appointed to report on the message, and it is expected that a decree will be passed in conformity to it.

Nothing new has occurred since our last, in date of the 24th ult. We can only repeat that there EXISTS NO HOPE OF OUR BEING OFFICIALLY RECEIVED BY THIS GOVERNMENT, or that the objects of our mission will be in any way accomplished.

We have the honour to be, &c.

C. C. PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERREY.

T. PICKERING.

BOSTON,
March 12.

Captain Cunningham from Lisbon, in 47 days, informs, that the Portuguese treaty with the French Republic, was not ratified when he left there, and that Earl St. Vincent lay there with a part of his fleet; the other divisions cruising off Cadix, who had captured and sent into Lisbon, a number of French privateers.

PHILADELPHIA,
March 16.

Citizens Sane and Guignau, the chief constructors of the prodigious machine which is to convey the Army of England to that coast, have been arrested at Bristol.