

CONSTANTINOPLE,

Sept. 10.

The Russian fleet from the Black Sea, which sailed through the Canal and the Dardanelles, consists of 12 sail of the line, and six frigates, and is commanded by Vice Admiral Ufchakow. After various conferences between the Russian Ambassador, General Tamah, the English Minister, Spencer Smith, and the Reis Effendi, a Rear Admiral, was sent off in a brig to Sebastipoli, with orders for 10 ships of war immediately to put to sea to join the Russian fleet, and proceed on a great expedition. The Ottoman fleet, consisting of 16 ships of the line and several frigates will take troops on board, and join the Russians in the Mediterranean. It is believed this expedition will be directed against Egypt. The Grand Seignior has sent an Algrette (a feather set with brilliants) said to be worth 80,000 piastres, to Admiral Nelson; and made very considerable presents to the English Ambassador, and all the persons of his legation.

The changes which have taken place in the Constitution of the Cisalpine Republic have excited much attention here. As both the Cisalpine Councils declare that they have given their consent to this change in the Constitution, by command of the French Government—this is considered as inconsistent with the Sovereignty and independence of the Cisalpine Republic, and contrary to the 7th and 8th Article of the treaty of Campo Formio. This circumstance has greatly diminished our hopes of peace: and two officers have been sent as couriers to our Commanders in Italy.

We now much doubt whether the Congress at Rastadt will terminate in a peace.

October 3.

The Russian troops, now on their march to the Imperial dominions, are said to be partly destined for Italy. The first column is this day expected at Cracow.

The Turkish troops are to be reinforced with 100,000 men.

The late Grand Vizier, Mehemet Pacha, has been banished to the Solo (the antient Chios,) in the Archipelago. He was attached to the French, and by this partiality towards them, gave offence to other powers. The late Caimacan, or Deputy of the Grand Vizier, has likewise been banished, and the Musli degraded from his dignity, for having been closely connected with these two officers.

The new Grand Vizier, Jusuph Pacha, late Governor of the City of Erzerum, and of the banks of the Euphrates, is no friend to the French, and has long since declared against their principles. He is not expected to arrive at Constantinople, in less than four or five weeks, as the place of his residence is 600 leagues distant. The Caimacan, or Deputy of Jusuph Pacha, is considered as a very active discerning man, and is likewise no friend to the French. In all the inferior offices changes have likewise been made conformably to the new system, and all the partizans of the late Grand Vizier have been dismissed.

The hatcherif, or cabinet letter of the Grand Seignior to the newly appointed Caimacan, Mustapha Bey, which is here considered as a declaration of war against France, [the same that has already been published from the French and German papers] was formally published on the 5th inst. and sent round to all the Foreign Ministers, and by extraordinary couriers, to all the Governors of the Provinces.

Every Dragoman, or interpreter, has received 1000 ducats.

Admiral Ufchakow, and all the officers of his fleet, have likewise received rich presents: the Admiral has a rich snuff box, and 2,500 ducats.

General Hotzs, who commands in that part of the Tyrol which borders on the Grisons, has received orders to march into that country, as soon as the French troops shall enter it. Should this happen, war on the part of Austria will be unavoidable.

HAGUE, Nov. 6.

The Military Tribunal which was to examine into the conduct of the officers

in the unfortunate battle of the 11th of October, finished its session yesterday, and has deprived counter-Admiral Bloys de Treslong of all his military employment, and declared him forever incapable of serving his country—besides, he is to pay the costs of the trial, amounting to 10,000 guilders. He was accused for not complying with the signals of Admiral De Winter, and for not supporting him properly with his division.

V E N I C E,

October 26.

The English have sent four frigates into the Adriatic, which blockade Ancona, to cut off the communication with Corfu.

The inhabitants of Malta, are provided with provisions by the English and Portuguese. The latter have taken a French frigate coming from Malta, under Spanish colours.

LONDON, October 20.

The Turkish ships take troops on board, and the belief is, that Egypt is the first object, with the view of destroying the French force in that country.

Another set of dispatches from Buonaparte has been intercepted. The brig that carried them has been captured by a Turkish frigate, and their contents have been communicated to our court, and to that of Russia.

We are extremely sorry to learn the death of Captain Waller, of his Majesty's ship Saturn, as he was walking the quarter deck. This ship is on the Irish station.

November 11.

In consequence of the remonstrances made by the American ambassador, the state prisoners in the several goals in Dublin received official notice from the Irish government on Tuesday last, stating that they could not go to any part of the United States, as had been proposed. Government has it now, it is said, in contemplation, to send them to his Majesty's possession in Canada.

PLYMOUTH, October 22.

Arrived the Fishguard frigate, of 48 guns, commanded by Capt. Thos. Byam Martin, with L'Immortalite French frigate, of 42 guns, having a Commodore's broad pendant, which she captured on Saturday the 20th inst. a few leagues from Ushant, after a desperate action of two hours and a half, in which the former had about 40 men killed and wounded, and the latter 150. L'Immortalite carries 24 twenty-four pounders on her main deck, and 4 forty-four pound carronades on her quarter, the others twelve and nine-pounders; her complement of men was originally 300; she is very much cut in hull, her mizen mast is carried by the board, and her fore and mainmasts severely wounded; is an exceeding fine frigate, four years old, and sails remarkably fast.

She is one of the three frigates which appeared in Donegal Bay, on the Coast of Ireland, some days since; 300 troops were embarked in her from France; has 7000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of horse equipage on board; the 1st and 2d Captain, and the General commanding the troops, with several of the latter, were killed in the action.

When met with by the Fishguard, she was on her return to France, without landing any of the troops, having received intelligence while on the Irish Coast, of the disastrous fate of the army under General Humbert, which induced them to relinquish their favourite project of Invasion. An Irish Revenue boat went along-side, conceiving she was an English ship, from having false colours, the crew of which were detained as prisoners, and obliged to act as pilots.

About fifty Irish gentlemen went on board her whilst she continued on the Coast (seven of whom are said to be in irons on board the Fishguard) who, from the friendly intercourse that appeared to subsist between them and the enemy, may naturally be considered as no very good friends to their own country.

Previous to falling in with the Fishguard she is said to have engaged, and beat off, an English frigate of a superior

force; but this as it is merely an assertion of their own, needs confirmation.

L'Immortalite was one of the Squadron which sailed from Brest, consisting of one ship of the line and 8 frigates; they proceeded a great way to the Westward, and then tacked and stood for Ireland, but L'Immortalite and another frigate separated in a gale of wind before reaching their place of destination. She brings intelligence that her consort has also been taken by an English frigate, but knows nothing of the general action that has taken place near Tory Island.

P. S.—General Monge, second in command, and also the French Captain, were both killed at the same moment, near the wheel, by a cannon shot.

The French Officers express their doubts of ever being able to succeed in an expedition against Ireland, and seem to think that further attempts on that country are likely to prove as fruitless as the preceding ones.

The French Soldiers appear to be picked men, being mostly stout fellows, dressed in green Hussar Uniforms, faced with pink; have a standard on board of a green ground, with a Harp composed of yellow bunting in the middle, which was displayed when they came on the Irish Coast, as a signal to their friends on shore.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 24.

The Fishguard frigate, which has captured L'Immortalite, was one of the ships that landed the French Convicts in Wales, in the spring of last year. She was then called La Resistance. Her name was changed to that of the Fishguard, on account of the landing having been effected in the neighbourhood of that place, in South Wales.

A letter from an officer on board the Canada, states the number of French troops on board the defeated Squadron, to amount to 7000 men. The Anson frigate he describes as having performed wonders; having pursued the fugitive vessels after her top gallant-mast was carried away by preis of sail; notwithstanding which, she was a principal in capturing three of the enemy's frigates. He relates of a Scotch seaman on board the Canada, that in the midst of the engagement, and when the fight was hottest, he ran aloft and nailed the colours to the mizen-mast; and the most satisfactory part of his letter is, that our loss in killed and wounded has been inconsiderable, though that of the enemy has been very great.

I R E L A N D.

PRIVATE LETTER.

D U B L I N,

Oct. 11.

"This day a meeting took place at Bennet's in Eustace street, of the county of Wexford gentlemen at present in Dublin, to consider of the best means to be adopted during the disturbances which rage in that country. They came to this resolution of immediately abandoning their homes, and coming to reside in town, unless the most vigorous, prompt and decisive measures are taken to put down the rebellion there; deeming their further residence as hazardous in the extreme, unless such protection be sent thither as may render their stay safe.

"The Mail coaches, in consequence of the frequent attacks which have been made on them are not now suffered to travel by night through any part of the kingdom.

"Yesterday evening the State prisoners were all served with notice to prepare for their departure to America. None of them will be allowed to be at large through the city previous to their embarkation; and those who do not comply with the terms of going direct to America, in vessels appointed by Government, will be confined here during the war.

October 12.

"Holt on yesterday morning had a very narrow escape of being taken (as I understand it) in Blessington, in the county of Wicklow. He and sixteen of his followers were in a public house, when a Sergeant of Dragoons, at the head of a party (having had previous information) rushed into the house, and a contest so desperate ensued, that

not a man of the banditti escaped but their chief; and the Sergeant and several of his men were also killed. Holt would certainly have been taken, but for the eagerness of the sentinels placed to watch in different directions, who ran and joined in the combat, thus leaving the way open for him to escape."

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA,

DECEMBER 3.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, Dec. 8.

[President ADAM'S Speech concluded.]

The law of France enacted January last, which subjects to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of British fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, instead of being rescinded, has lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a proposition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, these nations can see in the French government, only a power regardless of their essential rights, of their independence and sovereignty; and if they possess the means, they can reconcile nothing with their interest and honour, but a firm resistance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France, which ought to change or relax our measures of defence! on the contrary, to extend and invigorate them, is our true policy. We have no reason to regret that these measures have been thus far adopted and pursued; and in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover new and urgent motives for the full development of our energies and resources.

But in demonstrating by our conduct, that we do not fear war, in the necessary protection of our rights and honour, we shall give no room to enter that we abandon the desire of peace. An efficient preparation for war can alone ensure peace. It is peace that we have uniformly and perseveringly cultivated, and harmony between us and France may be restored at her option. But to send another minister, without more determined assurances that he would be received, would be an act of humiliation to which the United States ought not to submit. It must therefore be left to France, if she is indeed desirous of accommodation, to take the requisite steps.

The United States will steadily observe the maxims by which they have hitherto been governed. They will respect the sacred rights of embassy. And with a sincere disposition on the part of France to desist from hostility, to make reparation for the injuries heretofore committed on our commerce, and to do justice in future, there will be no obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse. In making to you this declaration, I give a pledge to France and to the world, that the Executive authority of this country still adheres to the humane and pacific policy, which has invariably governed its proceedings, in conformity with the wishes of the other branches of the government and of the people of the United States. But considering the late manifestations of her policy towards foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negotiate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war, will be alike indispensable. These alone will give to us an equal treaty, and insure its observance.

Among the measures of preparation, which appear expedient, I take the liberty to recal your attention to the Naval establishment. The beneficial effects of the small Naval armament provided under the acts of the last session, are known and acknowledged. Perhaps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy, than we