

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Her Highness the Lady Protectress Buonaparte, has expressed her surprise at the opposition her fashions, and those of her husband, meet with from the belles of London. "No sooner (says she) did my husband steal the Royal Diadem and put it in his pocket, but the English women left off pockets altogether. No sooner had I left off my chemise, than the English women would wear nothing else!"

Among the intercepted letters from Buonaparte's army, it is generally known that one fell into the hands of government which contained the loves and jealousies of the hero. It was from his son-in-law, Beatharnois, to his Mama in Paris. In this epistle, he says he heard the General sobbing and weeping aloud, and confiding to Berthier the causes of his misery.—These were, Madame Buonaparte's having accepted a pug dog from a certain Muscadin, whom she also met upon the Boulevard, and suffered to see the Opera from her box, up three pair of stairs.

The Hero is now quite comforted, as the pug dog is returned to the Muscadin; and his Queen has made a present of a jewel worth 2000 Crowns to the Grenadier who saved his life in the Council of Five Hundred.

The return of Mr. Fox to Parliament is rendered still more difficult by the late overthrow of the French Constitution and Government.—He would certainly find it extremely arduous to edge in a syllable in praise of what he once called the glorious fabric of human wisdom; but which, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, has left not a wreck behind."

The quantity of Tobacco annually consumed in China appear almost incredible. Upwards of one hundred thousand tons weight of this (as the Chinese term) salubrious weed, are stated to be the yearly consumption; but this immense quantity will not appear so prodigious, when it is considered that Smoking is universally practised in China, and by all ranks and ages.—Children, as soon as they have sufficient strength or dexterity to hold a pipe in their hands, are taught by their parents to smoke, which they feel not only as an habitual amusement, but it is even commanded by the Emperor throughout his dominions, it being considered as a sovereign preservative against all kinds of contagious diseases.

The following Observations of the Belfast News Letter of Jan. 3, on the New French Constitution, are in perfect coincidence with what we gave on the first publication of it:

The new French Constitution gives an influence vast and kingly to the chief magistrate, transfers all responsibility from him to his own creatures, and confers upon him, at the same time, the more than kingly prerogative of being the proprietor of all possible laws, in a government of which he and two inferior associates form the Executive; a constitution which elevates the great functionaries and powers of the state into a separate order never more to become one again with their fellow citizens; nobles for life, and judges and revisers of the acts of the 300 legislators, whom they themselves had previously elected. On all this, and upon far more than all this, the whole nation is called upon to judge and decide, by a constitution, whose prime, leading, and fundamental principle it is, that the great mass of the nation have just virtue and wisdom enough to chuse their *Constables*, and no more! By this appeal to the universal suffrage, the sovereignty of the people is admitted in its widest extent, and the people are called upon to exercise it, as the suicide exercises his power over life, only to destroy it for ever. The indefensible validity of *personal* rights is thus expressed as fully as the wildest Democracy could vote it; by a constitution as oligarchic as ever that of Venice was, and which pronounces the people at large a foul and unwholesome element, unfit to be employed in the simplest offices, without long processes of filtration. But this, however, we may perhaps pass over, as a courtly grimace to amuse the half jacobins; an act of pure tenderness to the genius of Democracy,

now on its death-bed: and it would be too rigorous to expect consistency in a mere compliment. Sieyes and Buonaparte are, we presume, sufficiently assured of the affections of the soldiers, and the terrors and hopelessness of the nation, to know, that no deliberation will be called forth, no actual power exercised by the people.

LONDON, January 14.

The following is an exact report of the number of prisoners under the charge of the French Commissary on the 21st ult. the day when they were delivered over to the Transport Board, the Consular Government refusing to provide for them any longer.

At Plymouth,	7,477
Portsmouth,	10,128
Liverpool,	2,298
Stapleton,	693
Chatham,	1,754
Yarmouth,	50
Edinburgh,	208
Norman Cross,	3,038
	25,646

When the whole number of prisoners have been sent back to France under the late Convention in Holland, there will still remain about 24,000 men in our prisons.

January 28.

P E A C E

Never was at a greater distance than at the present moment. The Government and people view Buonaparte's propositions as only fraught with treachery and ruin, while he proclaims to France his own pacific views and the hostility of Pitt. His Peace propositions have also been sent to all the considerable powers at war with France but have been rejected with equal decision.

Letters from Vienna, and different parts of Germany, announce, that two Couriers arrived from Paris, one to the Spanish Legation and the other to the Ottoman Porte, with propositions of Peace; have received orders to quit that City within forty-eight hours—that a new Treaty offensive and defensive, has been signed between the Courts of Petersburg, Vienna, and London; that the march of Russian and Austrian Auxiliaries to the Armies of the Archduke and Marshal Suwarroff is accelerating daily; that Lord Minto and the Count de Bellegarde have set off for Prague to confer with Suwarroff on the plan of the ensuing Campaign; that the army of the Prince of Conde has been ordered to complete itself, and raise all the recruits it can; and finally, that Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who has successfully laboured to restore harmony between the two Imperial Courts is on his return to Petersburg to confer with Louis XVIII. at Mittau respecting the result of his Mission.

While the political and Military Horizon is thus overcast with storms, and announces the thunder preparing against the French, the latter also hasten the preparations on the Frontiers, and their repressive measures against the Royalists in the Interior. Four departments in the West are outlawed from the Constitution.

All accounts agree in confirming the important intelligence of the restoration of Harmony between the two imperial courts, and the preparations made by both for an early and vigorous commencement of the ensuing campaign. Several accounts announce that the Emperor will have 150,000 men in Italy, as it is supposed the enemy will make the greatest efforts for reconquering that country.

The Archduke will set upon the Rhine and the Mein, with 100,000 men, supported by the levies en masse of the peasants. It is certain that he receives numerous reinforcements from the Hereditary States, and that the Contingents of the Empire and the levies of Suabia resume their activity. The army of Marshal Suwarroff, which is to enter Switzerland, is also to be composed of 100,000 Russians. The corps which he left in Italy under General Rheibender, are on their march to join him, and 30,000 have advanced into Bohemia from the frontiers of Galicia, which are to be followed by several others. Thus are vanished all hopes of a Peace upon the Continent, and every thing seems to promise a final and decisive campaign.

January 31.

The six Peers who voted as *Not Contents* on Lord Grenville's Motion for the Address were—

The Duke of Bedford, the Earl of

Albemarle, Lord Ponsonby (Earl of Besborough,) Lord Holland, Lord King, Lord Camelford.

The following Protest was on Wednesday entered on the Journals of the House of Lords against the Address to his Majesty, approving of the refusal to enter into a Negotiation for Peace with the French Republic.

Die Martii, 28 Jan. 1800.

The original Motion being put, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, &c.

The same carried in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

Because the Address adopted by the House directly approves of the rejection of an overture for Peace, when that invaluable blessing might very probably be attained with honor and security, by opening a Negotiation with the French Republic, and indirectly approves of the language, which, in my opinion, can only tend to widen the breach between the two Countries, to exasperate the Enemy, and prolong the calamities of War.

HOLLAND.

February 1.

THE NAVY.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Of the distribution of the British Naval Force, exclusive of the Hired Armed Vessels which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coasting Trade of Great-Britain.

	Line.	50's.	Frigs.	Slps.	Tot.
In port and fitting	72	7	83	151	313
Guard Ships	4	0	0	0	4
In the English & Irish Channels	2	0	31	45	78
In the Downs and N. Seas	1	1	6	21	29
At the W. India Islands, & on the passage	3	0	15	19	37
At Jamaica	7	1	16	16	40
In America & at Newfoundland	2	1	4	5	12
Cape of Good Hope, E. Indies, and on the passage	10	6	8	15	39
Coast of Africa	0	0	1	1	2
Coast of Portugal, Gibraltar and Mediterranean	16	1	26	24	67
Hospital & Prison Ships	29	3	3	0	35
Total in Commission	146	20	193	297	656
Receiving Ships Serviceable, and repairing for service	7	1	8	0	16
In Ordinary	5	0	4	0	9
Building	18	2	25	39	84
	15	2	3	0	20
Total	191	25	233	336	785

State of the Ordinary at each Port.

	Line.	50's.	Frigs.	Slps.	Tot.
Portsmouth	10	1	12	13	36
Plymouth	12	0	9	11	32
Chatham	8	2	1	3	14
Sheerness	0	0	6	3	14
River	0	0	8	5	13
	30	3	36	40	109

Recapitulation of the Captures, From the different hostile Powers during the War, to the present month.

	Line.	50's.	Frigs.	Slps.	Tot.
French	50	1	127	117	295
Spanish	8	0	12	17	37
Dutch	17	7	32	32	88
	75	8	171	166	420
Privateers of all Nations					725
Grand Total					1145

February 3.

We have accounts from Brittany of a desperate battle between the Chouans and General Brune's forces, 5000 of the latter being killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Rumour may have augmented these numbers; but it is certain, that government has received information by a brother of D'Autichamp, who arrived on Friday, that the Chouans, were from 50 to an hundred thousand men; and that hostilities had actually recommenced.

Accounts from Egypt are extremely contradictory. Some assert that the Grand Vizier has been defeated by Gen. Kleber on the confines of Syria, and has

lost his camp, part of his baggage, and several thousand prisoners. This news comes from Constantinople, but later Vienna accounts appear to doubt the intelligence.

The Brest fleet appears on the point of sailing, and the Channel fleet is ordered to resume its station off that port immediately.

Expedition, (supposed) for Egypt.

Paris, January 14.

An official letter from Toulon, dated Jan. 6, says, "Rear Admiral Perce's squadron, one of 74 guns, and four corvettes, is ready for sea. The ships are laden with provisions and warlike stores."

PARIS, January 26.

A Decree of the Consuls has given the Generals of the Army of the West power of life and death over the inhabitants of the countries where the Constitution is suspended.

VIENNA, January 16.

The state of our military force has been published in the Gazette. They amounted on the 1st of January to 335,000 fighting men, of which more than 30,000 are Cavalry. This will still be augmented by the recruits.

MUNICH, January 5.

It is now certain, that 110,000 Russian troops are to proceed to the Rhine. The Russian Army under the command of Suwarroff, which is at present in Bohemia, will enter the Bavarian territory on the 2d of February.

KINGSTON, March 1.

Some intelligence has lately arrived, of extreme importance to this Island, and we have authority to state its purport: That, from the active and vigorous measure adopted during Martial Law, the apprehending of Sas Portas, the Delegate of the Directory, and the exemplary punishment inflicted upon that incendiary, sent here by the agent Rounne, the revolutionary flame, which the wild and unprincipled enthusiasm of the French Government had prepared to extend to this flourishing Colony, is extinguished. The Artillerie Volante, that formidable body, emphatically styled by its leader, Marshal Basse, La Colonne Infernale, (the Column of Hell,) which was to have carried desolation into the heart of this country, is already annihilated.

We have further the pleasure of stating, that every preparation for the threatened expedition against Jamaica, has been laid aside, and that the danger, lately impending, has been effectually frustrated and done away.

Gen. Desforneaux, formerly Governor of Guadeloupe, has been taken and carried into Portsmouth.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

The property of the citizens of the U^t States, which crossed the ocean in 1799, is estimated at ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILLIONS of DOLLARS. It is not erring, to say, our Navy has prevented above one quarter of this immense sum falling into the hands of the Frach and other free-booters.

A List of all the Loans which have been raised in Great-Britain for the public service, since the year 1750.

1750, one million—1751, two millions one hundred thousand—1755, one million—1756, two millions—1757, three millions—1758, five millions—1759, six millions six hundred thousand—1760, eight millions—1762, twelve millions—1763, three millions five hundred thousand—1766, one million five hundred thousand—1767, one million five hundred thousand—1768, one million nine hundred thousand—1769, two millions—1770, five millions—1778, six millions—1779, seven millions—1780, twelve millions—1781, twelve millions—1782, thirteen millions five hundred thousand—1783, twelve millions—1784, six millions—1793, four millions five hundred thousand—1794, eleven millions—1795, eight millions five hundred thousand—1797, thirty-two millions five hundred thousand—1798, seventeen millions—1799, twenty millions five hundred thousand.

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