

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 26. No accounts had been received in London...

The Roman Pontiff, after experiencing one of those severe reverses of fortune which the present revolutionary times have rendered common...

By the British packet Mary, we have received London Papers to the 11th ultimo.

May 11, 3 per cent Consuls were up to 55 and 55 1/2.

London, May 3. The Squadron which sailed from Bristol, carries 25,000 troops to be disembarked on the coast of Gen. Kilmaine.

- Ships L'Ocean, Brouillac, commander, capt. de vais. 120 guns, 1340 men; Le Republicain, Berninger, idem. 110, 1213; Le Terrible, Lecourt, idem. 110, 1023; L'Invincible, L'Heritier, chef de div. 110, 1069; L'Indomptable, Dordelin, cap. de vais. 80, 800; Le Formidable, Trehouard, chef de div. 80, 898; Le Zele, Dufay, idem. 74, 759; La Constitution, Lerrey, idem. 74, 758; Le Cisalpin, Bergevin, cap. de vais. 74, 742; Le Watigny, Gourdon, idem. 74, 700; Le Batave, Daugier, chef de div. 74, 726; Le Gaulois, Simeon, cap. de vais. 74, 750; Le Mont Blanc, Maillet, chef de div. 74, 713; Le Redoubtable, Montcouquiol, idem. 74, 777; Le Goumpeux, Cosmar, idem. 74, 719; Le Duquesne, Kfrangal, idem. 74, 743; Le Tourville, Henry, capitaine de vais. 74, 760; Le J. J. Rousseau, Bigot, idem. 74, 710; Le Dix-Aout, Bergeret, idem. 74, 730; Le Jean Bart, Meynon, idem. 74, 737; La Revolution, Rolland, idem. 74, 700; La Convection, Boze, idem. 74, 714; Le Tyranicide, Allemand, chef de div. 74, 660; Le Censeur, Faye, idem. 74, 807; Le Fougueux, Belcond, idem. 74, 770.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Guns/People. Includes La Romaine, La Cerole, La Bravoure, La Cocarde, La Fraternite, La Fidelle, La Bercelle, La Tactique, La Biche, La Decouverte.

Total general 35 vessels. Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, April 26. CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES.

It is incumbent on the French republic to obtain triumphs over her enemies by force of her arms, and the pecuniary resources which she shall be enabled to call forth to provide for her expence.

The measures which you have recently adopted, that the cause of liberty may have under its standard 200,000 additional defenders, will produce the desired effect; but it is indispensably requisite that you should direct your attention to the state of the finances, and complete the funds necessary for the current disbursement.

The Executive Directory has ordered the minister of that department to furnish a state of the revenue received, and an estimate, as nearly as possible, of the product likely to result from the punctual execution of the financial regulations.

Such is the object of this message, which it invites you take into your immediate consideration.

(Signed) "BARRAS, President." "LA GARDE, Sec. General."

On Monday lieutenant Alt, commanding one of his majesty's schooners, arrived at Portsmouth from a cruise off the coast of France; and was yesterday morning at the admiralty to communicate to Mr. Nepean the following information relative to the French fleet:

Lieutenant Alt spoke several neutral vessels from different ports in France, all agreeing in the sailing of the above fleet, which they state to consist of 79 sail of the line and only 6 frigates. The captain of a neutral vessel from Brest to Cherbourg acquainted him that he saw the fleet sail on Thursday morning, the 25th ult. that the next morning, from the hills above the town, he saw the whole fleet at anchor in the outer road, and was informed that part had returned the following morning in consequence of changeable winds and fogs. On Saturday the wind coming round to the S. E. they sailed again. One of the neutrals saw the fleet steering N. W. afterwards spoke an English floop of war, which stood immediately for Lord Bridport. Lieutenant Alt was very particular in his questions to ascertain the true state of the case; one account informed him that there were 30 sail of transports with the fleet, but this was not corroborated by any other. A foreign gentleman, a pensioner, acquainted him that the general opinion at Brest was, that the destination was Ireland—that in a certain latitude the fleet would separate into three divisions. They expected one might be intercepted, which would sufficiently employ Lord Bridport, to enable the others to land the troops, of which every ship was as full as they could flow. An embargo had been laid in all the ports previous to the sailing of the fleet.

A very extraordinary report was spread this day in the two councils, and is now the subject of every conversation. We are assured that the Telegraph has announced the assassination of our Plenipotentiaries, Bonnier and Roberjot, in a village between Radstadt and Straßburg. Jean Debry was the only person who escaped the fury of the assassins.

The Emperor of Russia has declared war against the city of Hamburg. It remains to be seen in what light this will be viewed by the King of Prussia, under whose protection that city is, and of England herself, for whom it is the medium through which the draws all the gold of Germany.

A letter from a Commissary of the Archduke's army, which I have just seen, states that the French soldiers are very much disgusted, and desert in great numbers, on account of the ill treatment which they receive from their officers; that they are in want of every thing in Switzerland. On that very day on which he wrote, the 19th, 29 Dragoons, all of them mounted had come up to him; several Swisss had also passed by, to join their worthy Countryman, General Hotze, who has already more than 2000 Men under his Command.

May 7. In the southern departments of France, says a gentleman lately arrived from that country the opposition to the existing government is active and decided, and Lyons, in particular, is represented as being in general insurrection. While he was at Havre, three hundred fishermen were sent from that town to Brest, under an escort of 400 soldiers. They were marching two a-brest, chained above the elbows with small chains, each about two feet long.

LORD BRIDPORT'S FLEET. [sixteen sail of the line, as already published.]

The Venerable, of 74 guns, captain Sir G. Fairfax, failed to join the fleet before the news of the sailing of the enemy arrived. Since which the following are the ships which have sailed from Plymouth. And

- Foundable 98 Capt J Jones
Ramilles 74 R Thornborough
Robust 74 R Grindall
Satura 74 George Countess
Canada 74 T Totty
Triumph 74 Hon. M. De Courcy
Defiance 74 T R Secombe
Bellona 74 T R Shivers
Have sailed from Plymouth. And
Royal Sovereign 110 Vice Ad Sir A. Gardner
Queen Charlotte 110 Capt Bedford
Capt. Rear Ad Whitshed
Captain 74 Sir R Strachan
Repulse 64 Sir J Alms

A letter from Falmouth states, that an American captain, whose name is Lightfoot, had arrived there, who, on Wednesday last, had passed through Lord Bridport's fleet. He was boarded by the Caesar, one of the frigates. The information received from the people of the Caesar was, that they had seen the French Fleet, but had lost sight of it in a fog. The enemy were steering N.W.

May 9. The Hamburg mail due yesterday arrived in course. It contains little farther accounts from the armies. Italy appears now to be the principal theater of active operations. The Imperial combined armies continue to advance with vigor, and give no respite to the enemy whom they have thrown into disorder. It is stated, in letters from Verona of the 18th, that they entered Brescia on the 18th, though the Gazette of Tuesday says that the army was only to march for this purpose on the 19th. It is probable however, that they would occupy this place without much opposition. Mirandola is likewise said to be in the hands of the confederates, and their patrols stretch from thence as far as Pizzighitone. It is confidently asserted that the head-quarters of the French had been removed from Lodi to Milan, and that in consequence of the alarm, the Executive Directory, and two councils of the Cisalpine republic, had withdrawn to Turin.

The main body of the Imperialists under Suwarow, it was reported, was to endeavor to bring the French to a general engagement on the 24th or 25th, and if successful, they expected to be masters of all Lombardy. The republicans must now fight not only for victory, but for life; for it is stated that the Russians give no quarter. The French army, however, has received considerable reinforcements, and has recovered confidence since the appointment of Moreau. We may expect to hear, indeed, that they

continue to fall back till the disorder occasioned by their defeats is in some degree repaired. Certainly the French will not relinquish their footing in Italy without a struggle; and we shall see now General Suwarow will support his high reputation when opposed by a commander of acknowledged talents.

The same inactivity still prevails in Sardinia and Switzerland. Some however, think that the Austrians for the present will be contented with their successes in this quarter, without pushing farther. They have gained a powerful barrier by the lake of Constance the Brigau, and their strong positions of the Voraberg, &c. against an irruption of the French into Sardinia and the Tyrol. The republicans are thus compelled to furnish their forces in their own territories, or the exhausted country of Switzerland, while the Austrians remaining in the mean time upon the defence, are enabled to send strong reinforcements to their armies in Italy, where the principal offensive effort is made. Perhaps, however, since the Archduke happily recovered from his indisposition some enterprise may be attempted worthy of the energy of his character.

The French Plenipotentiaries have quitted Radstadt because the Austrian Commander in the neighborhood would not consider Radstadt as privileged since the Imperial Envoy has withdrawn, and refused to be absolutely responsible, for what might happen to the Deputies in the present state of affairs. Before leaving Radstadt they protested against this proceeding as contrary to the law of nations, the previous declarations of the Emperor, and the independence of the Germanic body. They are to remain at Straßburg, to receive, and discuss such offers as may be made to them.

While the arms of the Republic have encountered such disasters in Europe, success has followed the Standard of Buonaparte. The Vienna court Gazette states, that he had penetrated in Syria, and defeated part of the forces of the Pacha, who was employed to conduct the war against him. The accounts from Constantinople of the 3d state, that the Pacha, of Arce is afraid to venture from his capital, and that the French are in possession of almost all Syria. The French papers had stated that Buonaparte had taken Arce, and these accounts if true give great countenance to the report. Buonaparte has likewise succeeded in tranquilizing Egypt, and has greatly strengthened his forces, by incorporating a number of those whom he had gained over. This intelligence, however differs much from that lately communicated to government by Commodore Trowbridge.

May 10. Mr. Powell, the Messenger, arrived yesterday with dispatches from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: he sailed from Dublin on Monday noon. He brought letters from Lord Bridport. His Lordship was off Cape Clear with his fleet on Friday last, waiting to intercept the French Squadron, should Ireland be the object of its destination.

The cruizers of our fleet, it is said, had captured a French lugger with dispatches from the ministers of marine to the commander in chief of their squadron off the coast of Ireland. Unless this be an artifice to mislead our naval forces, it removes the uncertainty upon this point. We have the satisfaction to know, however, that Lord Bridport has reached the Irish station before the enemy, and that he is prepared to guard his coast. Proper arrangements have likewise been made to watch the hostile Squadron, should the French have some other object in view.

Yesterday reports were circulated that the French had actually landed in Ireland, but the story seems to deserve no credit. The messenger had a very disagreeable passage of nearly 30 hours, and was on Tuesday evening landed on the rocks, about five miles from Holyhead, the packet with the mail of Saturday, which sailed the day before him, had not arrived this side of the water when he left the Isle of Anglesea. The letters by it had not reached town last night.

May 11. Yesterday, information was received at Lloyd's Coffee House, that the French fleet had been seen by a Daie, steering directly towards the coast of Spain, and that he had the day before passed through a Squadron of SIX SPANISH MEN OF WAR, cruising off Ferrol, as if WAITING to be JOINED by the FRENCH FLEET. This intelligence was in part confirmed by one of our own frigates, which reconnoitered the Spanish ships, but the admiralty have no regular advice of the fact. It was, however, very generally credited, and gave a strong countenance to the supposition, that the combined fleet is bound to the Mediterranean, in hopes again to possess the dominion of that sea.

The intelligence of the Brest fleet being at sea, and the supposition that it may be destined for Ireland, has excited considerable agitation in Dublin. All the departments of government have been put in motion by the news. Every measure of military preparation has been taken as if the enemy were actually landed, and the vigilance of the administration, it is said, is adopting every precaution to guard against the co-operation of the disaffected by the new arrivals. Two regiments of English Militia which were on their return to this country, have been disembarked, and the troops are kept on the alert. It is supposed that if the enemy really entertain any designs of invasion, the North is the point against which the attack is meditated, and to this quarter the attention of government is directed. It is said that symptoms have been discovered, which indicated an expectation on the part of the Rebels that something would be attempted by the enemy in their favor. It is not improbable, however, that many of those suspicions are the effect of immediate anxiety and alarm.

Marquis Cornwallis is determined to be prepared against every event.

Plymouth, May 8. A very hot prefs took place this morning, and many able seamen added to his Majesty's Navy.

PRIVATE LETTER. Dublin May 3.

It is asserted in the most positive manner by those in the public departments at the Castle, &c. that conspirators have gone far in hatching a new rebellion, and that committees of United Irishmen have been for some time back, and are now holding their meetings in this city.

Since Wright and Lawton have been taken, expectation is generally entertained of more arrests. On Wednesday the House of Commons was occupied with the committee on the bill for the relief of suffering Loyallists. On Thursday the report was received. On Friday there was nothing done of General interest.

By an arrival at Boston. Verona, April 16.

The Austrian Antilla, on the lake of Garda, is to bombard Petchiera, by water, while Gen. St. Julian invests it by land. After Suwarow has taken Mantua, which is but illly supplied, he is to proceed into Lombardy, and reinstate Victor Armadeus III, on the throne of Sardinia.

London, May 4. We have accounts, that Gen. Klainuzi, has invested Mantua; and has possessed himself of Lagro Sacro, and four pieces of cannon. Gen. Mellas informs, that the people are very favourably disposed to the Austrian cause—that they supplied the troops with every refreshment;—received them with shouts of joy, and took every occasion to express their hatred of the French, and democratic governments.

The communication between the French armies in the Neapolitan dominions, and those of the Milanese, will speedily be cut off. And the invaders of Naples placed between two fires.

Venice, April 3.

The combined Squadron of English, Russian and Portuguese, appeared off this bay yesterday. On the 15th April, the whole Imperial army was stationed on Cisalpine ground. At which time, accounts from Roveredo state, that the head-quarters of the French were at Milan. The French troops are leaving the Neapolitan, Roman and Tuscan territories, to concentrate their force in Cisalpine—of which Milan is the capital. The Neapolitan troops in Calabria are said to amount to 20,000, and commanded by British officers, will follow the French from Naples;—the Russians and Turks from Arcona, will flank them on their march; and the Austrian column, under Gen. Klenuau, on the Lower Po, will oppose their progress to Milan. The 3d of April, the French were at Naples.

Leghorn April 3. The French continue in quiet possession of this city. The English Russian and Imperial Consuls, are confined in their houses. The English merchants are at liberty. The file of Elbe has submitted to the French. The French on the Lower Rhine have retreated to Wetzlar. They are about evacuating the environs of Manheim.

Affairs in Switzerland, &c. Dublin, May 9.

The Council have rejected the proposition of the Helvetic Directory, to declare war against the Emperor. The interior of Switzerland is in a state of the utmost confusion. Insurrection is every where considered as a holy duty; and the French faction are daily falling sacrifices to the resentment of the oppressed and insulted Swisss. The peasants are generally in arms, in opposition to the French.

Five Bailliwicks, in the Valteline have declared for Austria, and Gen. Bellegarde has marched a column to support them.

From Buonaparte, in Egypt. London, May 5.

The accounts from Egypt, are to the middle of February. The plague then raged with uncommonly extensive mortality;—and the Pacha of Syria has pledged his head to the Porte, that he will send that of Buonaparte.

Miscellaneous Articles. London, May 1.

The following Diplomatic Note has been distributed in Germany, by order of the Court of Vienna:

"The French Directory continues to advance the most exaggerated pretensions, and the Imperial Court will not suffer itself to be degraded by Republicans, whose object it is to humble all princes. Twenty-five millions of faithful and devoted subjects, the best army in Europe, and immense resources of all kinds, are strong inducements to inspire the Emperor with a just sense of his dignity and power. With such means the Emperor will not allow himself to be dictated to; and his example will be followed by every monarch whose throne is to be threatened by innovation and anarchy. The cause of kings, when united, can no longer be doubtful; but if they remain divided, their reign must soon be at an end, and Europe must be exposed to the most dreadful calamities."

LANCASTER, June 22.

At a very large and respectable meeting of inhabitants from every part of this county, met at the Court House, on Wednesday last, it was unanimously agreed to support the election of JAMES ROSS, Esq. for the Office of Governor.

During this week several persons have been committed to prison in this town on suspicion of making and passing counterfeit money.

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

The heat of the weather yesterday was so intense, that animals dropped down with suffocation. At about seven in the morning there came on a slight fall of rain, accompanied with the severest and most vivid flashes of lightning experienced for many years. In the afternoon more rain fell, and the lightnings were again severe and rapid in succession. In the morning several vessels were struck, but without any material damage. The brig Winifred, lately arrived here from Bristol, had her main-top-mast and main-mast struck and gouged out in channels to within a few feet of the deck. Several persons were on board her, and one on deck, who was knocked down by the stroke. A large tree in Southwark was also struck and torn to pieces and a woman standing near stunned and struck to the ground.

Extra of a letter from Cape Francois, dated May 7.

"I wish to give you, my dear friend some account of the situation of St. Domingo at this moment. The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and this colony, has been signed and published in such a manner that we expect your ships to arrive here in a month from this day. There are indeed goods which arrive daily by the way of St. Thomas, but not sufficient to satisfy the great demand which has existed since the devastation of this rich and luxuriant part of St Domingo; cultivation goes on favourably and with much spirit, thanks to our good general Toussaint Louverture. The police is conducted with strictness both in the city and country. The productions of this country actually are in great demand; and merchandizes of every kind are very scarce and consequently very dear. Flour sells at 34 dollars the barrel, wine 100 dolls. the barrel, oil 26 to 40 dolls. twelve bottles to the case; soap sells at half a dollar a pound; groceries in general are very high. I presume that by the treaty of amity and commerce, which is about to be concluded, that the Americans will be able to come here with much confidence, and respect from English cruisers. All our privateers have been ordered to return; and to respect the flags of our allies or neutrals, and it has taken place since the proclamation, which has been issued by the citizen Rouseau."

HARRISBURGH, June 19.

A. I. I. O. N. On Friday last, Matthew Lyon, Esq. Knight of the Wooden Sword, &c. &c. passed through this town, on his way to his den in Vermont. He has been in Kentucky, whither he intends, we hear, in company with a number of his constituents, to remove in a short time. It is generally expected he will be appointed Governor of that state at their next election, in consideration of his brave and firm conduct during the time of his hydrophobia.

Gazette Marine List.

Ship India, Ashmead, of this port, has arrived at Gravesend. Brig Saculation, Weiting, from hence, has arrived at Bremen. Brig Morning Star, M'Caskey, from hence, has arrived at Limerick. Brig, Mercury, Yardsley, of this port, has arrived at Gravesend, from Rotterdam. [Lloyd's List of the 10th May.]

New-York, June 26.

ARRIVED Days Ship Mary, [with the English Mail] Thompson Falmouth 42 Ship Rebecca, Smith, London 46 A large black brig on shore at Hell gate. Ship Margaret, Siltou, arrived at Newy in 29 days from this port.

The brig Phalanthropist, Richardson, from Alexandria, to La Guira, was captured by the French privateer L'Hippoliti on the 30th ult. the cargo plundered, and the captain, supercargo and crew ordered on board a schooner for New-London, where they arrived on the 21st.

Ship Dispatch, Bushby, was at Hamburg May 3d. Schr. Polly, from hence to Havanna, put into Norfolk in distress, having sprung a leak 7 days after leaving this port.

DIED suddenly, yesterday, morning, Mr. John Parker, porter of the U. S. brig Pickering.

NOTICE.

AS several of the Committees named for the purpose of making collections for the poor sufferers at the late fire, have nearly completed the duties assigned them, it is earnestly requested that the whole of them, or as many as possible, will attend on Saturday next at the sign of the Buck in second street (late George Hill's) at 6 o'clock in the evening in order to make arrangements for the disposal of the money entrusted to their care. Philadelphia, June 27.

42 Hds of Richmond TOBACCO, of an excellent quality, FOR SALE BY Peter Barker & Co. No 142, High Street 6 mo 18