LONDON, August 3.

FRENCH FABRICATION.

The last Paris papers are generally uninteresting. In lieu of political intelligence, their editors are induced to have recourse to the most absurd and ridiculous fabrications, for the purpose of misleading the people, and persuading them that this country is on the point of a revolution. What is *wished* is related as what has *happened.*

All the Paris Journals have given publicity to the following articles :—" Some serious disturbances have broke out at London, occasioned by the assembling of crowds of the populace on Black friars-bridge, in White-chapel, and at the entrance of Catherine street in the strand. They made lage bon fires for the purpose of burning Mr. Addington in effigy, of whom they had procured a striking likeness. From his mouth was suspended a label, with the following words in capital letters :— 'Give. Give, Give.'

" The singularity and hardihood of this proceeding drew together a prodigious crowd. The magistrates in vain endeavored to disperse the multitude, and ran the risk of personal injury ; but the arrival of some light horse relieved them from their embarrassment. The captain of the detachment endeavored to seize the effigy, dy darting through the mob, and into the fire ; but scarcely had he touched it when the cords being consumed, it fell into the blaze, while the efforts of the officer to recover it made him also fall in the midst of the fire, whence he was taken after being burnt to death, amidst the acclamations of people ! !

" As Catherine-street is in the vicinity of the journalists devoted to the war faction, the populace, taking advantage of their strength, attacked the different newspaper-offices, broke the windows, and would have seized the proprietors & editors, if the armed force had not interfered and dispersed them !"

One of the volunteer corps on the coast has had inscribed on its standard, in large letters, *Jaffa.* We know of no word so likely to rouse the indignation of Englishmen, at the greatest assassin in the world, or so likely to appal French banditti, and their Corsican driver.

It is said in letters from Paris, that the senate of France has begun the fashion of beseeching the first consul not to risk his *precious person* in invading this country. This is an admirable jest, and must teach the army what they ought to think of the *petit corporal.*

August 8.

Letters from Paris mention, that when England began to arm, Spain demanded of the Corsican to be permitted to remain neutral, and offered him money ; four millions of dollars were already paid on account ; after some dispatches from gen. Hedouville, at Petersburg, Bonaparte changed his mind, and Spain is now called upon to fulfil its former offensive and defensive treaties with France.

THE IRISH INSURRECTION.

The accounts from the south are much less favorable than those from Dublin.—Every thing proves that the rebellion had ramifications in all the principal parts of Ireland. It was concerned with France—It was a Frenchman who headed the rebels on the 23d.

Several Frenchmen having been discovered, and taken into custody in Dublin, as fomenters of a rebellious spirit in Ireland, ministers have been particularly vigilant on that subject—and having received, by express, notice that three foreigners had arrived at Liverpool from Ireland, and had set off for London by the stage coach, where they arrived on Monday, a few hours previous to the express; Mason, the messenger, was accordingly dispatched to Harwich to prevent their escape out of the kingdom. By the passengers who travelled in the coach with them, it was supposed that these persons intended to take up their residence in the vicinity of Fitzroy square. Several messengers, assisted by the Bow-street officers, were immediately employed in search of them, and it was not till Saturday that they were discovered, in an Irish family and taken into custody.—They yesterday underwent a private examination at lord Pelham's office, when Mr. Under Secretary King, and sir Richard Ford, attended. Two of these people, who appeared to be brothers, were remanded to the custody of a messenger, for further examination this day, and a third was discharged.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 25.

" Lord Kilwarden was carried to the watch-house in Vicar-street, where major Swan saw him lying on the guard-bed dreadfully lacerated. His lordship, altho' nearly expiring at that time, knew the major, and appeared perfectly in his senses. He eagerly enquired as to the fate of his daughter, and being assured by the major of her safety, exclaimed, "*thank God !*" A military gentleman present, naturally filled with indignation, observed, that every man taken with a pike in his hands, ought to be instantly hanged ; which lord Kilwarden over-hearing, turned to major Swan, and exhorted him to "*let no man be hanged without being brought to trial.*"

Lyons, previous to the revolution, had daily at work, in the manufacture of stockings, 2500 looms, employing 4200 journeymen of all denominations, and each yielding on an average 300 pairs of stockings annually. There are now about 1800 looms, but the produce is not great in proportion, from the want of hands : the home trade is diminished by the general use of boots, and the exportation is almost wholly at an end, chiefly in consequence of the increasing estimation of British manufactures.

August 9.

FALSE ALARM.

A rumor was circulated yesterday afternoon, that a great number of transports and flat-bottomed boats, supposed to be French, had been seen from the Isle of Wight on Sunday evening, steering an easterly course. Signals were immediately made, and all the coast was instantly upon the alert and in arms. The troops from all quarters hastened to the beach. One of the regiments encamped, struck its tents and marched to fort Monckton. The Portsdown cavalry assembled, the sea fencibles were ordered on duty by a signal from admiral Holloway's ship. In less than an hour they were all embarked on board the boats, and took their station at the mouth of the harbor. Information was immediately transmitted to government, both by the telegraph and by messengers, and an express was sent off to earl Grosvenor from his regiment, the Flintshire militia, now in the isle of Wight.

Our Portsmouth letter this morning mentions the alacrity manifested by all ranks of people, and the speed with which every prepartion was made to receive and chastise the enemy. The fleet, however, which was supposed to be an enemy's, was a fleet of coasters in company with several American ships.

The Hazard, of 18 guns, capt. Neve, reported in some of the daily papers to have been captured, was safe last Saturday, in the Channel, with the Indiamen ; letters of that date have been received from captain Neve.

An Enst-Indiaman, under Prussian colors, has been sent into Yarmouth, by the Lapwing, upon suspicion of being enemy's property. The expence of her detention is 100l. a day to the captain of the Lapwing. Thirty-six days have expired since the Indiaman was brought in. She is valued at 150,000l.

According to letters from Ancona, the French are fitting out in that port, and in Otranto, a numerous flotilla ; the destination of which is said to be to shut out the English from the Adriatic. This flotilla will be manned chiefly with the inhabitants of the coast, who are all good seamen ; and skilful marksmen. Premiums have been offered to encourage them. These seamen will assemble at Otranto ; they amount already to 2000 ; among whom there are many Dalmatians.

August 13.

Dispatches have been received at the admiralty, which state the following important particulars respecting the firing heard at Dover off Boulogne. Six gunboats came out of Boulogne harbor full of troops. They were attacked by the Sulphur bomb, who drove them back into the harbor with great slaughter. Some of the boats are said to be sunk. In the mean time other boats, full of troops, came out of the harbor, and attacked another of our vessels. They were also forced under the guns of the battery, with the loss of a great number of men. We consider this as an attempt ordered to be made by the French government to ascertain whether the gun-boats could resist our ships of war of a small size. The specimen we have afforded them will not, we should think, dispose them to make another such trial.

Great activity reigns in the cabinet of Vienna. Extensive preparations are making, and it is believed "that the government are negotiating with certain great powers, upon objects of the highest importance."

The French funds are 53 7-10ths.

A Dublin mail arrived this morning, but brought no news of much importance. Dublin is to be divided into fifty districts, in each of which ten or more of the principal inhabitants are to form a committee specially charged with the maintenance of peace and good order. They are to keep accurate registers of every house within their several districts, and of the number, quality, occupation, and visible means of livelihood of the inhabitants or occupiers of the same and of their respective servants, inmates, sojourners and lodgers, and of all removals of inhabitants, and all changes of habitation that may take place from time to time within their several districts, specially notifying if at any time an unusual number of strangers shall appear to arrive, giving immediate notice thereof to government, and detaining in the mean time all such strangers so arriving as shall not give a satisfactory account of themselves.

Orders have already been issued to the lords lieutenants, under the authority of a clause in the act passed a few days since, to train and exercise a number of persons of the first class, in each parish, equal to six times the number of the old militia.

An American gentleman, who left Paris on the 2d inst. says that a strange bustle prevailed among the agents of government; couriers were hourly dispatching to all parts, and an unusual number of troops had, within the preceding fortnight, been drawn round the capital. It adds, that a French copy of the paper issued on the 24th ult. from Wanstead-house, closely printed on small handbills, with a head line in red letters, "Vive le Roi," was dispersed over a great part of Paris on the night of the 1st instant, and that vigilant search was making after the authors of this paper. It was printed on a republican stamp of three cents.

VIENNA, July 23.

The greatest zeal and activity prevail in the chancery of the state. Within four days eight couriers have arrived, and seven have been dispatched to different courts. It is generally believed that affairs of the utmost importance to certain great powers, are now under consideration. On Sunday last a grand council of state was held at the imperial palace. Several geographical maps were consulted.

Yesterday a courier arrived from Naples, who, it is reported, brought intelligence, that lord Nelson, who appeared before that port, with twenty-four ships of the line and frigates, gave the king the most positive assurances of his friendly disposition ; but declared at the same time, that if the French set foot upon the territory of Naples, he would be compelled to treat their ports in a hostile manner.

HAMBURG, August 12.

Accounts from Berlin, of the 9th inst. state, that the king of Prussia gave a private audience of near four hours, on the same day, to his envoy to Bonaparte, at Brussels, the privy councillor Lombard, who had retired to Berlin on the 8th. M. Lombard's mission related not only to the terms on which Prussia wished to prevail on Bonaparte to remove all obstacles to the free navigation of the Elbe and Weser, but also to other more momentous proposals. As to the latter, which chiefly relates to the future fate of the electorate of Hanover, the consul is said to have rejected them, while to the evacuation of Lower Saxony by his troops he gave his assent, on condition of Malta's being first given up by the English, and a general armistice by land and sea. Prussia has promised to make an overture on this subject to the British court, but very slight hopes are entertained of its being attended with success.

The Petersburg letters of the 26th ult. still give hopes of the ultimate success of the Russian mediation ; meanwhile the naval armaments in the ports of that empire are carried on with redoubled activity. What the object can be, remains a profound secret ; but the French government are certainly very busy in making representations to the Russian cabinet, to induce it to occupy the Sound with a considerable fleet, to prevent a blockade on the part of Great-Britain. " Should such a blockade really take place," says a letter from Riga, of a very recent date, " it is certain that Russia would be compelled, with the other powers of the north, to make the French respect the neutrality of the northern continent, particularly that of Germany ; this the more so, as Russia could not bear the consequences of such a blockade longer than three months, owing to its being so overstocked with its own produce, and money in that country being extremely scarce at present.

BRUSSELS, August 5.

The hope of a successful issue to the Russian mediation, notwithstanding its acceptance by the belligerent powers, is not great. France insists on the *statu quo* from the date of the convention for an armistice to be concluded, and consequently, while England retains possession of Malta, will continue to occupy the territory and parts of Lower Saxony, of which she has taken possession. To this, however, the cabinet of St. James's has not yet consented.

ALEXANERIA, (Egypt) May 8.

In the last insurrection at Cairo the Albanese attacked the house of the pacha, and after a contest of ten days, massacred the greater part of persons whom it contained. The pacha saved himself by flight to Charkie, accompanied by about 100 men, the principal part of whom were Frenchmen left in the hospitals, who now siding with the pacha, contributed much to his escape.

The Kisnadon, the Kiaja-bey, and several others of distinction, were killed by the Albanese, and the quarters of Gouric and Courousses were pillaged. Tahero Pacha is now master of Cairo, where he acts with the greatest tyranny. The chick Ibrahim, one of the worthiest men in Lower Egypt, has had his head cut off. All the other chieks have been arrested, and the tyrant proposes either to torture to make them discover their treasures, or to put them to death. It is understood that he is on good terms with Djezzia Pacha. The Albanese are in number about seven thousand men.

NEWBURYPORT, September 24.

Arrived on Thursday last, from Cape-Francois, the schooner Peggy, captain Dennie, who informs that the island was closely blockaded by four English men of war, which would allow no provisions to be carried in. The French were in a truly woful predicament, blockaded on one side by the British, and on the other harrassed to death by the brigands. Their only resource is to escape in neutral vessels as fast as possible. The brigands had got possession of almost all the principal places on the island. Captain D. was boarded in lat. 39, long. 73, on the 13th instant, by the English privateer Rover, from Nova Scotia, sent on board the first lieutenant and master's mate, who, in a most shameful manner, robbed two women, who had, with part of their families, taken passage with captain D. on account of the war, of three trunks, their most valuable cloathing, and all the money they could find.

SALEM, September 25.

Arrived, brig Rambler, captain Thorndike, from Calcutta, in 120 days passage.

Same day, brig Rover, captain Jeffry, from Russia and Copenhagen, in 60 days from the latter place.

September 26.

Arrived, schooner Eliza, captain Henderson, from Alexandria.

Same day, brig Hannah, capt. Byrne, from Russia and Copenhagen, in 60 days from the latter place.

September 27.

Cleared, brig Exchange, Orne, Mediterranean ; Francis, Chapman, Lisbon ; schooner Hannah, Skerry, Charleston.

NEW-YORK, September 30.

The committee of health report, that 13 deaths and 33 new cases of the prevailing fever occurred during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening. The deaths were those of

John (a black man) Cherry-street.
Elizabeth Roer, 21, Beaver-lane.
Elizabth Cox, 2, do.
Hardy Griffin, Rutgers'-street.
Elizabeth M'Vey, 24, Stone-street.
Mr. Almand Rice, Nelson's Alley.
Michael Herron, Bellevue.
Jane Anderson, do.
Wm Clark, do.
Nicholas Conrad, do.
Mary Short, corner of Birmingham and Bedlow-streets.
Elizabeth Johnson, (place not mentioned.)
Sally Burrows, 13, Chamber-street.

The health committee acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars, from Mr. Joshus Waddington, to be applied to the relief of the distressed of this city.

By the committee,
GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

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We are indebted to captain Seward, late master of the ship Patrot, who arrived here on Tuesday, in the schooner Fair-Play, for the following particulars. The ship Patriot, from this port, arrived off St. Domingo on the 2d August, in 30 days, and on the 14th a tremendous storm came on, which drove the vessel ashore on the rocks, and in less than an hour she sunk, with 250 tons of ballast, and about 20 tons of logwood, &c. The crew were all saved. The brig Edward, Tyler, and the sloop Sally, of this port, arrived at St. Domingo on the 27th August, last from St. Thomas.

The editor of the Morning Chronicle, has been favored by a valuable commercial friend, with the perusal of a letter under date of August 23d, from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool, which is to the following effect :

" Markets continue unpromising as in our last ; pot and pearl ash a mere drug, and other prices generally nominal.

" The blockade of the Elbe and Weser, has had a principal agency in producing these effects, and unless a favorable change takes place, which opens a vent for our merchandize, we cannot calculate on more favorable prospects. Some little relief is produced, as vessels find their way to the prohibited ports, through means of false clearances, &c. but this is not sufficient to produce any considerable effect. The scaricity of money is extremely great, as the consignments lately received, are principally on hand, and drafts are of couse honored entirely by advances. The failure of the house of George Barclay and Co. of London, so sudden and unexpected, is much felt here, and will be also in America. Our Liverpool merchants have made an application to government for a loan of half a million sterling ; but without success.

Cotton of the lower order and of good quality, sells pretty well. Of tobacco, only a few hogsheads inferior, has lately met with a market. Flour, if good, finds a sale at the going prices.

" From these accounts, which are corroborated by letters from London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c. it follows that our merchants should be cautious of straining their English correspondents by drawing too rapidly. It appears, from the customary advances on consignments, that the British merchants are greatly in advance in cash ; while the commodities consigned to them remain on their hands without a vent at the present moment.

" The application to government for a loan shews the extreme scarcity of cash. A similar one, it will be remembered, was made a few years ago and granted—exchequer bills being issued, and merchants, on depositing in merchandize to double the amount, accommodated with loans. As government has not in the present instance complied with their request, it is presumable, that they do not believe that all the capital of the merchants is yet brought forward.

" That this scarcity and dearth of business should continue, is hardly in the nature of things. Some expedient will certainly be found to remove or obviate the consequences of this blockade, which operates so injuriously on Great-Britain herself, as well as on the continental powers.' "

Arrived since our last,

Brig Olivia, Dickson, 52 days from Liverpool. August 10, in lat. 51, 7, in the mouth of the Channel, spoke brig Olympus, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. 21, in lat. 45, 3, long. 29, 30, spoke ship Northern Liberties, of and for Charleston, out 20 days from Liverpool.

At quarantine,

Ship Suky Whipple, in 31 days from Kingston, Jamaica. Left there, ship Hannah, of and for Philadelphia, to sail in 3 days, and several others, names not recollected. Markets very dull. Flour 7 dollars.

Came up from quarantine,

Ship George, Simpson, from Greenock. Signal up for a schooner.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.

Twenty-nine physicians of the city and liberties report 8 cases of the malignant fever, during the last twenty-four hours ending this forenoon, and two suspicious.

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CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

September 30, 1803.

Admitted ending this morning at 8 o'clock—

Frederick Guchner, from No. 37, Shippen-street, Diana, (a black) Penn, below South-street, insensible, and without pulse, Sarah Dawson, No. 110, north Front-street, Ann Melvin, from Second near Callowhill-street.

Died since last report.

Diana, (a black) 14 hours after admission, Charles Armstrong, ill nine days previous to admission.

Discharged cured,—None.

Remaining in the Hospital—Twenty-five, of whom 7 are convalescent.

JOHN SYNG DORSEY,
Resident Physician.

Interred in the public ground.

Two adults from the city hospital, a man from the city, a man from the alms house ; a black girl from Abbott's in Second-st. a man from the Northern Liberties, a man from ditto.

SAMUEL GOODMAN, Steward.

—

Arrived, ship Bristol Packet, Philips, Liverpool, 53 days.

Arrived at the Lazaretto,

Ship Wilmington, Woodward, via New-Castle ; schooner Fly, Norris, Guadaloupe ; brig Union, ditto.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

PORTLAND, September 23.

Arrived sch'r Hunter, captain Edward Oxnard, 27 days from St. Lucie. Left there, brig George, Tucker, of this port, to sail in 3 days for Boston ; sloop Susan, Hodge, to sail in 2 days for Newburyport ; brig Juno, Griffin, for Newhaven in 10 days ; brig Polly and Betsy, Ingersol, of Boston, to sail next day, and to stop at St. Bartholomews.

Spoke, in lat. 38, long. 72, sch'r Peggy, Dana, from Cape Francois, for Newburyport, 17 days out. In lat. 40, long. 71, was boarded by an English privateer, which, which put on board two Spanish prisoners. On the 30th of August, was boarded by an English privateer sloop and carried into St. Kitts, where he was detained 30 hours, when he was discharged without compensation.

September 25.

Arrived, brig Lucy, captain Lunt, last from Boston.

Same day arrived, brig Eleanor, Samuel Shaw, master, 47 days from Liverpool. Sailed in company with several vessels already arrived. Spoke August 24, lat. 47, 40, long. 24, 3, brig Adventure, of N. York, 25 days out. August 25, lat. 47, 58, long. 25, 56, spoke brig Orion, from Liverpool, for Boston. August 27, lat. 48, 40, long. 29, 58, brig Minerva, of Baltimore, 18 days from Virginia. Sept. 20th, lat. 42, 12, long. 62, 16, brig Hannah, Bird, 88 days from St. Petersburg, for Salem. September 23, lat. 42, 37, long. 67, ship Mount Vernon, Boynton, from Wiscasset, for Liverpool.

BOSTON, September 27.

Last evening arrived, brig Betsy, Swain, from St. Petersburg in 74, and from Elsineur, in 56 days. Captain Swain has furnished a very particular list of the arrivals of American vessels at St. Petersburg, from the 28th February to 24th July. The number of vessels was ninety ; many of whom have arrived in the United States. Of the above 90, 54 belonged to Massachusetts. Arrivals from May 1, to July 24 : Charles, Oakes§ ; Edward, Hopkins§ ; Hunter, Dunham§ ; Columbia Packet, Hunt§ ; Betsy, Swain ; Reliance, Parsons ; Hancock, Skinner ; Venus, Matchett—all of Boston. Rover, Jeffry§ ; Lydia, Boden§ ; Francis, Rust§ ; Hannah, Byrne ; Two-Brothers, Dixey ; Two-Brothers, Holman ; Hope, Lambert§ ; Mary, Obear ; Rising-States ; Bickford§ ; Mount-Vernon, Endicott ; Hind, Brace ; Triton, Burcham ; and Eunice, Shillaber, all of Salem. Mary, Picket§ ; Hannah, Moulton§ ; Elizabeth, Delano§ ; Cicero, Adams ; and Hunter, Tappan, all of Newburyport. Massafuero, Stanwood§ ; William and Henry, Pearce§ ; Martha Washington, Calder,§ all of Gloucester. Baltic, Brown§ ; Ocean, Drinkwater ; and Sally, Hart, of Portland. Abigail, Wooldridge§ ; Powder-Point, Proctor§ ; and Betsy, Girdler, of Marblehead. Hannah, Bartlett§, of Plymouth. Admittance, Sampson, of Duxbury. Polly, Bailey ; and Magnet, Treadwell, of Portsmouth. Eagle, Hudson§ ; Ann & Hope, Laing§ ; Iris, Dexter§ ; Zerviah, Rhodes ; Neptune, Adams ; Hope, Hutchins ; Artehusa, Oliver ; George and Mary, Laughton ; General Washington, Smith, all of Providence and Rhode-Island. Charleston, Wyer§ ; William & Mary, Dellingham§ ; Nonpareil, Brown ; Thomas, Paddock ; and Mary, Crockatt, of New-York. Hunter, M'Knight§, of Alexandria. America, Lelar, of Philadelphia ; and George, Clark, of Baltimore. ☞ *Those with this* [§] *mark sailed before captain Swain.* The arrivals previous to May we have not noticed, as we imagine they must have arrived at home. Vessels spoken by captain Swain : August 7, lat. 59, 19, long. 41, schooner Powder-Point, Proctor, for Marblehead. August 15, lat. 58, 26, long. 24, 10, Hannah, of Plymouth, Bartlett, for Boston. August 22, lat. 54, 52, long. 29, 50, Edward, Hopkins, for Boston, all from Petersburg. August 30, lat. 48, 48, long. 43, 20, Factor, from New-York, for Greenock, 23 days out. September 9, lat. 45, 42, long. 47, 20, ship Diana, of Boston, from Liverpool, out 47 days. September 19, lat. 42, 21, long. 60, a schooner, captain Anderson, from Bilboa, for Marblehead, out 30 days.

Same day, brig L'Union, ——, Gaspee, 25 days.

Same day, ship Argo, Howland, from London, 40 days. Spoke nothing, save cruizers and privateers, by whom treated politely.

Same day, brig Edward, Hopkins, from Petersburg, Russia, 63 days.

Same day, brig Rover, of Salem, Jeffry, from Petersburg, 70 days.

Same day, brig Rambler, Thorndike, from Calcutta, 120 days, via Beverly.