

London, November 4.

The Courier de Londres, of last night, under the head of Paris, Oct. 29, states, that the Jacobins are exciting the Southern Provinces of France to insurrection. The Jacobins of Toulouse and Marseilles have once more united their efforts. Several individuals from those departments have very lately been taken into custody, in Paris. This has given much uneasiness to Bonaparte, who has in consequence, doubled the patrols at St. Cloud. This accounts for the late decree, by which fourteen of the departments are deprived of the benefit of Jury.

November 5.—M. de CALONNE is dead. He died on Saturday last, of a complaint in his lungs, in his 57th year. Few men have more deeply influenced the fortunes and fate of a nation than this man. It was he who suggested the idea of the Assembly of the Notables, which gave rise to the convocation of the States General. He possessed an acute and comprehensive mind, but his talents were injured by an excessive love of pleasure; and his ambition, though great, was seldom regulated by judgment.

Lord Whitworth sets out for Paris to-morrow.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock.

3 per cent. Cons. 68 1-3 1 4 —Ditto, for Nov. 1 3 8—
4 per cent. 83 5-8—Long Anu. 79 13-12.
Omnium 9 1-2 3-4 dis.

OBSERVATIONS ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IN the preceding pages of the Register, we have given very ample details of the late European intelligence: in the future numbers of this work, we may take the liberty to concentrate the whole of the intelligence we may

have received, in such a manner as to form a general outline of the Political State of Europe, and the Countries more immediately connected with that quarter of the world; but we wish previously, to furnish the reader, with materials whereby he may also be able to form his own judgment.

It may however be expected that we should say something at present; on a subject in which we are, more nearly concerned; the present hostile aspect of affairs in Europe, particularly as far as regards Great-Britain. The sacrifices which the Government has made to obtain Peace, are the most convincing proofs of its pacific disposition, and that these sacrifices were considerable, will hardly be denied, but the unbounded ambition of the ruler of France, shewn in so many instances, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens; the difficulties which have arisen concerning the guarantee of Malta, and the recent and unprincipled interference in the affairs of Switzerland, and the entrance of French troops into that country, may have forced that same Government to begin the necessary preparations to avert those dangers with which Great Britain is threatened, in common with the other nations of Europe; yet, that the renewal of the war, should shortly follow those preparations, is far from being probable. A war on the Continent, might be a desirable object to Bonaparte, but a war with England, which would be undertaken with all the disadvantages of inferiority of Force, would be extremely unpopular in France: it would deprive him of that popularity which he acquired by the Peace with England; a popularity, which, after the Military, is at this moment, his principal support against the various factions with which he is surrounded.