

The French evacuate Cairo, and proceed to Alexandria and Damietta, which fortresses will be delivered to the French on the 1st February, at which period the French and Turks will mount guard together. As soon as possible, but within three months at furthest, the Porte shall provide a sufficient number of transports for conveying to Toulon such of the French troops as are in health; but the sick who shall afterwards recover, will not be sent off before all the expences caused, and debts contracted by the French, shall have been paid.

General Kleber is to embark for France on board of a French frigate in the harbour of Alexandria, under Turkish colours, to prevent his being detained by the blockade of the English. All the property of the French Republic, not even excepting the apparatus of the learned institute, is to be given up to the Porte. The entrenchments made by the French shall be left in their present state, and all the artillery is to remain in them. The Grand Vizier promises by the great prophet, that he will take under his powerful protection, all the French and every individual of them. All the French, excepting General Kleber, are considered as prisoners of war, even after their arrival in France; they shall not serve against the Porte or his allies, during their lifetime, and must remain at the distance of 50 miles from the theatre of war. The Grand Vizier makes a present to Gen. Kleber of the frigate on board of which he is to sail to Europe, and of six Arabian horses; but the latter promises, on his honour and conscience, to deliver up the whole of the correspondence that has been carried on with the Pashas of Egypt and Syria. To the day of the departure from Egypt, the French shall be provided with all the necessary articles at the expence of the Grand Seignior.

STUTGARD, March 21.

The preparations for opening the campaign are continued with great activity. The wives of the officers and soldiers, in so far as the latter are not actually registered in the lists of the regiments, have already returned to the depots, and into the Austrian dominions. The soldiers on leave of absence have been recalled, and the army has taken a position which will enable it to march immediately. Along the Swiss territory, and in the part of the Grison country occupied by the Imperialists, the troops are in close cantonments, and the left wing of the army receives considerable reinforcements.

S U A B I A, March 21.

The hostile armies are now in sight of each other, on the banks of the Rhine.—General Moreau draws his principal force towards Switzerland, and the avenues of Italy; his army is supplied with provisions from France Comte. It is supposed that Buonaparte has given orders for making these demonstrations, to save Genoa.—General Kray reinforces the troops near Bregentz and the Grison country, with detachments of infantry, and measures have been taken to oppose Gen. Lecourbe, if he should attempt to advance from Mount St. Gothard, and against the upper part of the Grison country.

Near Basle the French are likewise assembling in great numbers, and near Zurich they have thrown three bridges across the Aar and the Limmar. Every thing seems to announce the speedy opening of the campaign.

STRASBURG, March 17.

Gen. St. Cyr, will not go to Nancy; he has proceeded to Basle, and will command the centre of the army of the Rhine. General St. Suzanne, who is arrived here, has been appointed lieutenant-general, and commands the left wing. The right wing is commanded by general Courbe. The general in chief, Torenau, is still at Basle.

It is positively said, that the line of demarcation will be extended to the Mayn, and occupied by Prussian troops, agreeably to a convention between our government and the court of Prussia.

March 27. The greatest part of the left wing of the army of the Rhine, assembled

in our neighbourhood, a few days ago received orders to march, but this was countermanded on the 20th. Some said that government would wait till the 5th April for an answer from Vienna; others, that differences existed between the government and general Moreau, the former having refused entirely to ratify the new plan of operations for the army of the Rhine, and had sent another instead of it.

To day we are positively assured, that the negotiations with Austria are broken off, and a vigorous commencement of the campaign is shortly expected. It is added, a certain powerful German court had not thought it advisable to accept the offer, for mediating a peace.—France is said to have offered to return Piedmont and Malta, and to retain only Belgium and the country on the left bank of the Rhine: But England and Austria insist on the restoration of the latter countries also, so that France not being willing to renounce them, all hopes for peace have again vanished.

HEIDELBERG, March 21.

The theatre of war has been entirely removed towards Switzerland. The Imperial light troops who have marched from Mannheim still maintain themselves on the left bank of the Rhine, and (which had not been the case for the last three years) have made an excursion to the neighbourhood of Lindau. From time to time they bring in some prisoners.

P A R I S, March 28.

As a new campaign seems now unavoidable, the inhabitants of all the frontier towns have received orders to place lights in their windows in case of any alarm during the night. Buonaparte's departure for Dijon is now to be fixed for the 11th of April.

The three months presidency of Sieyes in the senate, being expired, Roger Ducos has taken the chair.

Alexander Lameth is arrived at Paris.

N I W - Y O R K, May 19

Last evening arrived here the ship Furon, Capt. Hill, in 32 days from Greenock. Glasgow papers are received by her to the 26th inst.—nearly a month later than our last accounts from that quarter. The London dates down to the 23d.—Our readers will naturally anticipate much important intelligence from these papers—especially as the military campaign was supposed to be on the eve of opening at the latter end of March; but we do not recollect to have ever received papers more uncommonly barren—no event of any interest had taken place—hostilities had not recommenced—and the balance of PEACE or WAR, so far as it respect France and Germany, hung doubtful, neither preponderating—opinions, however, were strongly in favour of Peace.

We have extracted as follows:

COMMISSIONERS AT PARIS.

P A R I S, April 6.

The commissioners for carrying on the negotiations between France and America, held their first sitting on the 3d, and exchanged their powers.

April 11. The official gazette, published at Turin, gives an account of an attack made by the French against the insurgents of Fontana Buona, in which the former lost 113 officers wounded, including two generals, and 2000 men. After this check Massena retired to Recco.

April 13. We have received information from Rastadt, that a warm action took place towards Bregentz on the 2d inst. The French were at first successful, but the Austrians having been considerably reinforced, repulsed our troops with some loss.

V I E N N A, March 17.

All hopes of peace have vanished. The proposals made by the first consul, of making the Rhine the boundaries of France, have not been admitted. The coalited powers demand, that before entering into a negotiation the French shall evacuate all the parts of the German Empire which they have usurped.

March 29. Accounts have this day received here from Italy, stating that a severe engagement had taken place near Genoa, which terminated in favour of the Austrians; the regiment of Spleny distinguished greatly on that occasion.

The pasha of Belgrade has sent deputies to Passwan Oglou to adjust the differences between them.

Letters from Italy state, that the French are in full motion in that country. Gen. Massena is making demonstrations on the coast of Genoa; it is observed that the French in Switzerland and the Valais are preparing an expedition against Italy; both points, however, the Imperialists are in the best state, strictly observing the motions of the enemy.

FRANKFORT, April 3.

Capitulation of Malta.

A British courier from Palermo passed through Cassel, on the 26th March, with dispatches, containing an account of the capitulation of the Island of Malta, in which the capture the Russians are said to have been effected. The misunderstanding between the two imperial courts has been ever since the satisfaction given to Paul respecting the march of the army under Suwarrow, suspended, and that 18,000 Russians are at the disposal of Austria, and to be commanded by prince Kotenberg, besides 30,000 to be embarked at Riga.

April 6. The whole imperial army, of the empire, commanded by General Kray is in full motion. Orders have been sent to the head quarters to be ready for removing to Donaueschingen; and all the officers without distinction of rank, must immediately join their respective corps. General Kray has announced to his staff, that the campaign is about to be opened. It is remarked, that the General has retained in his staff all the officers who had the esteem and Confidence of prince Charles. General Sztarray, the commander of the right wing, who had his head quarters at Bregentz, is about to transfer them to Mannheim. According to the same advice, General Kray who is about to set forth, is a man about 65 years of age, of a stature, thin, and possessed of great vigour. He served with great applause in the war of seven years, and in that against the Turks, and in every campaign of the present war.

The troops of the empire, which form part of the army of the Rhine, include the 12,000 Bavarians in the pay of Austria, are estimated at 30,000 effective men. The armed organized militia make fifteen thousand; the three Swiss emigrant regiments 4000; the corps of Conze, 4300; the Tyrolians, 3000; and the Lusatian 85,000.

AMSTERDAM, April 4.

The want of specie through the whole of the republic, and the forced loan lately decreed, appear to have prevented the granting of the loan solicited by the court of the state of Marmont. At another time our merchants would have been eager to have contributed to the loan proposed by the consul.

STRASBURG, April 6.

The corps of Conde is immediately to pair to the Rhine. It is in the pay of Britain not only during the war, but ten years after a peace; this is a stipulation expressly made by the Emperor Paul; there is however, this condition annexed, "until in the interim the French emigrants will form that corps shall have the power of turning to France."

L O N D O N, April 9.

The ships having on board troops destined for the expedition, it will be seen from Dover and London letters, sailed down the channel with a favourable wind.

By letters from on board Lord Bridport's fleet, we learn that while his Lordship was cruising off Brest, he received intelligence