

worn by a number of Genoese
the Crusades, a shield containing
made by Julius Caesar Vacche,
purpose of illustrating the Doge and
one time, &c. They reckon at Ge-
convents of men and women, and the
of inhabitants is estimated at 150,

THE BOCHETTA.

Other wise a chain of mountains situate in
the state of Genoa, over which lies the great
road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak
of the highest mountain is a narrow pass
which will hardly admit three men to go a-
breast, and this pass which is defended by 3
forts, is properly called the Bochetta. It is
the key of Genoa.

S A V O N A.

Is the second town, for grandeur and opu-
lence, in the State of Genoa. Its strength
consists in two castles, but principally in a
situel of much importance, situated between
the port and the city, upon the height con-
veniently disposed to defend and protect both
the one and the other.

THE RHINE.

The Alb, the passage of which by the army
of Moreau, has been officially announced, is
not a river. It is from the mountains of the
Black Forest that the chain of mountains of
the Alb, or Alps of Suabia, raises itself, run-
ning in a direction nearly parallel to the
course of the Danube. Between Koenigh-
roun and Gessingen, their summits are most
elevated, and here are the sources of differ-
ent rivers, which run in different directions.
From thence they gradually diminish towards
the Danube along the Brent. They occupy
a space of about twelve German miles in
length, and three or four in breadth. They
are covered with woods, and present very
rural landscapes and difficult communications
— They are connected by different branches
with the Black mountains, with those of the
country of Darmstadt and of Franconia.

Translations from Paris papers.

M A D R I D, May 20.

We continually hear of the movement of
our troops towards Portugal. Some impor-
tant object is intended to be obtained by our
cabinet; but their ultimate decisions are not
known.

What afflicts us most, is the continuation
of the discredit of our Vales, which lose 60
or 70 per cent.

The French journals begin to be read very
generally in this kingdom.

It is expected there will shortly be some
change in our diplomatic corps. M. de Shuick,
our minister from Denmark to our court, will
in a few days return home.

Our French ambassador, Alquier, appears
in high esteem by our minister.
His predecessors have had as much

credit. He appears in
trigues, constantly at-
tention of his country.

of his country. He has a
vigilant mind, he has
of remarkable celerity
of firmness of mind,
of disposition, and
of endeavours to

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General Laval. Feldkirch is in possession of
the French. They are also masters of Coire,
where they are collecting considerable forces.
The French troops, which lately passed the
Rhine at Kehl, and whose destination was
unknown, are going to reinforce the French
army near Ulm.

The levy en masse in the Brisgaw, Ortenau
and Stulgard have joined General Kray under
the walls of Ulm. The position of the French
continues the same. General Kray, who till
now could not be a great part of his cavalry,
depends much upon their aid in resisting the
French infantry, which is much superior to
his own. To this cause he attributes his
late defeats, which he proposes now to re-
pair.

KINGSTON, (Jam) June. 30.

Fourteen or fifteen captains and officers taken
lately in the pickaroons cruising round
the coasts of this island, have been sent home
in his majesty's ship Solebay, to be exchanged,
in preference to exchanging them here;
they were persons who were intimately ac-
quainted with every bay, &c. on our coasts,
and who had been brought in here several
times; immediately on their being exchange-
d, they again infested our trade, which be-
ing hinted to Admiral Parker, he judiciously
gave orders for the transportation to Eng-
land.

Three percent for Dollars.

The subscribers will give the above pre-
mium for dollars, to the extent of one hun-
dred thousand pounds sterling, payable in
doubloons, at their office. The like premi-
ums will be given for any dollars delivered
to their agents at Montego Bay, Savannah
le-Mar, or Port Antonio, who are autho-
rized to draw at sight for the amount.

G & W. KINSON & Co.

JUNE 23. We learn from Port-au-Prince,
that Toussaint lately sent an officer at the
head of 300 men, to demand the session of
the Spanish part of St. Domingo—his moti-
ons having been known to the Spanish go-
vernour, he assembled 100 men, whom he or-
dered to be stationed at a post on the fron-
tiers, through which the French must neces-
sarily pass, with orders to stop their pro-
gress, which was done; the French com-
mander was allowed to proceed a day to
Santo Domingo, where after a stay of three
days and several conferences with the Span-
ish governor, he received an order for his
instantly leaving the Spanish Territory.

JUNE 25. A French frigate which arrived
at St. Domingo not long ago, with com-
missioners from Buonaparte, has been sent to
Curaçoe, in order to assist in resisting the
ship which had the engagement with the A-
merican frigate Constitution.

S A L E M, July 24.

A letter from Captain Richard Gardner,
of the ship Hazard, of this port, dated Te-
neriffe, May 27th, informs.—That he has
seen and conversed with the captain of a
French national brig, which had been chased
in there, direct from Brest, bound to the Isle
of France—who informed, that PEACE had
been concluded between France and America;
that the American flag was flying at Brest;
that his orders were particular not to inter-
rupt unarmed neutrals in vessels without
commissions, and positive not to molest any A-
merican ship whatever; and that prize ves-
sels had been purchased up by the Americans
at the different ports in France, in order, it
was supposed, to come home in. This in-
telligence the French captain certified in the
presence of the new French consul (who Capt.
Gardner speaks of in respectable terms) to
be the truth; and the consul affixed the seal
of the republic to the declaration, and gave
it to Capt. Gardner.

The brig left Brest about the last of April
or the first of May, and was bound to the Isle
of France with new commissioners and dis-
patches from the First Consul, which the
commissioners assured Capt. Gardner (on
their honour) contained declarations of good
will towards the American flag. Capt. G.
adds, "I am really inclined to think it is
peace."

S A V A N N A H, July 24.

We are informed by an indisputable au-

thority, that the governor of the province
of West-Florida, Lieutenant Col. don Vin-
cent Folch at the head of an expedition com-
posed of nine galleys, re-took, a few days
since, the fort of St. Mark on Apalachie,
sunk a small vessel, and captured another, in
which the English adventurer and notorious
vagabond, William Augustus Bowles, after
finding the Chehaw Indians inclined to fa-
vour the interest of Spain, had made his es-
cape up the waters of that river. Also, that
the officers who so shamefully surrendered
that strong fortification, of the crazy white-
gees, are placed under arrest, to be tried by
a regular Court martial. And that the Span-
iards are in full hope of putting out of the
world, that common enemy of peace, (Bow-
les) by the offering of great presents to the
Indians who shall deliver him, dead or alive,
in Pensacola, or Augustine.

LOUISVILLE, (G) July 23.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Hawkins, to
his excellency Governor Jackson, dated
Fort Wilkinson, July 18.

I informed your Excellency in my last by
Tarvin, of the unexpected surrender of the
Fort of St. Mark's, to Bowles and his parti-
zans. As soon as this shameful transaction
was made known to the officers of his Majesty
His Majesty in Pensacola, they unanimously
determined in a council of war, that his Ex-
cellency don Vincent Folch, should form an
expedition, for the purpose of retaking that
fort; and for his better success, he should
command it in person. To this effect seven
vessels of war, and two merchantmen, armed,
were put in readiness, and on board of them
were embarked the troops and stores that
were thought necessary for the undertaking.
—This force sailed on the 17th of June.

I have been informed by two runners to
our Chiefs, from the Simerolas, who are at,
or near St. Mark's, on the arrival of this
force, that the expedition has succeeded.
One of them, a Catherah, reports, "that
the fleet appeared off the mouth of Apalachie,
and one ship of war sailed up and began to
cannonade the fort; and that on the ap-
pearance of this force, General Bowles or-
dered his stores, invited the Indians to take
all the goods they could carry off, and to
clear themselves— I his they did, and his parti-
zans quitted the fort, and retreated to Mic-
cotroke." The other, a Cheuhau, reports,
"that he and his companions were encamp-
ed a little on this side of the fort of St.
Mark's; that nine sail of Spanish galleys
were seen coming up the river, at sight of
which, Bowles began to put what goods and
ammunition he could in a small vessel, and
set out up the river; and his second man
took the keys, opened all the stores to the
red people, & told them to take any thing
they could carry off; but in the height of
their plundering the galleys approached so
fast, firing a number of balls which hit and
knocked down some of the wall, and sunk a
small vessel lying under them, that the plun-
derers were alarmed and fled. General
Lowles pushed up the river in his small ves-
sel, but being discovered, and pursued by a
galley, he and his Indians quitted her, and
went on shore, and the galley captured the
vessel." He further states, that Bowles
wanted the Cheuhau Indians to fire on the
the Spaniards, which they refused.

I have the honour to be, with sincere regard &
esteem, sir, your Excellency's most obedient
servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

His Excellency James Jackson, Governor
of Georgia.

H A L L I F A X, August 11.

Extract of a letter written by the late Gen.
Washington, to Dr. James Anderson, in
England, his correspondent, and dated at
Mount Vernon, July 25, 1798.

"I little imagined when I took my last
leave of the walks of public life, and retired
to the shade of my vine and fig-tree, that any
event would arise in my day that would
bring me again on a public theatre, but the
unjust, ambitious and intoxicated conduct of
France towards these United States, has
been, and continues to be such, that they
must be opposed by a firm and manly resis-