

their way to Paris, to enter into negotiations for peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.

and demands, it is this day said, for all places in Syria and Egypt, as a compensation for the great expenses incurred by her in the prosecution of the war.

CHARLESTON, August 2,
AMERICAN ENVOYS.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, dated the 19th of June, received by the schooner Sally, Captain Eves.

"We have no news, except accounts of the arrival at Havre de Grace of the Portsmouth, Capt. McNeil, to carry our Envoys home; who, it is also said, will embark about the last of this month, with the treaty. I think this can be depended on, as it comes from good authority. This place is actually in a state of blockade, though it is not observed with rigour, nor do the vessels appear in sight more than once in 10 or 12 days, nor does the fleet exceed two ships of the line, and one or two frigates, which generally cruise off St. Vincent, about 40 or 50 leagues from us."

In addition to the above, Captain Eves informs, that he was told by the American Consul at Cadiz, Mr. Izard, that the American Commissioners had completed their business, and were about to return to America.

Late European News,

By the brig Maria, Captain Morrison, in 46 days from London.

P A R I S, June 12.

The unexpected return of Buonaparte, which has been announced for the end of the month, in the official journal, has naturally given rise to many conjectures. Some persons assert, that the rapid march of the First Consul has not prevented negotiations between the French government and the court of Vienna; and others pretend that Buonaparte's return must be attributed to his being confident of concluding a peace before that time. The latter report was very common this morning among the Ministers.

The Consuls yesterday received intelligence from Buonaparte. He acquainted them that all the operations of the army are successful; and that he hopes to return to Paris at the end of the month.

FRENCH ARMY OF ITALY.

Massena, General in Chief, to the Consuls of the French Republic.

"Head Quarters, Genoa, June 7.

"Citizen Consuls—I have the honour to address to you the conventions made for the evacuation of the city of Genoa by the right wing of the French army.

"Since the 5th of April we have received no succours either from France or Corsica.

"The people of Genoa have been without bread since the 21st of May. The army received only six ounces composed of a mixture, half bran, half maize. During the last ten days, the maize had been replaced by cocoanuts, and the ration reduced to three ounces. Most of the horses have been eaten.

In consequence, the conventions which I send you were signed at eight o'clock in the evening.

"On the 5th, the troops of the right wing began to march with their arms, baggage and ammunition, to rejoin the centre of the army, which was yesterday at Alessio. To-morrow I shall repair there in person.

"I will speedily transmit a report of the events that have occurred from the 5th of April to the 5th of June, the day of evacuation. Health and respect,

MASSENA.

Negotiation respecting the evacuation of Genoa by the right wing of the French army, between vice-admiral Keith, commander in chief of the English fleet, lieutenant general Baron D'Ott, commanding the blockade, and the French general in chief Massena.

Art. 1. The right wing of the French army charged with the defence of Genoa, the general in chief and his staff, shall depart with their arms and baggage to rejoin the centre of the army. Ans. The right wing

charged with the defence of Genoa, shall depart to the number of 8110 men, and shall take their land-routes to go to France by Nice; the rest shall be transported by sea to Antibes. Admiral Keith engages to furnish this body with subsistence in biscuit, on the footing of the English troops. On the other hand, all the Austrian prisoners taken in the river of Genoa by the army of Massena during the present year, shall be restored in a mass in compensation. These are excepted that have been already exchanged:—With regard to the remainder, the present article shall be completely executed.

Art. 2. All that belongs to the said right wing, as artillery, and stores of all sorts, shall be transported by the English fleet to Antibes or the Gulf of Jouan. Ans. Granted.

[The 3d and 4th Articles relate to the Sick, who are to be taken care of, and when recovered to be sent to Antibes.]

Art. 5. The City of Genoa, as well as its port, shall be declared neutral; the line that will determine the neutrality shall be fixed by the contracting parties. Ans. This article touches on objects that are purely political; it is not in the power of the Generals of the allied troops to give any assent whatever. Nevertheless, the undersigned are authorized to declare that his majesty the emperor, being determined to grant his august protection to the inhabitants of Genoa, they may be sure all the provisional establishment that circumstances shall require, will have no other end than the public happiness and tranquillity.

Art. 6. The independence of the Ligurian people shall be respected. No power actually at war with the Ligurian republic shall operate any change in its government. Answered by the preceding article.

Art. 7. No Liguian having or exercising yet any public functions, shall be persecuted for his political opinions. Ans. No person shall be molested for his opinions, nor for having taken part in the government previous to this time.

Art. 8. It shall be allowed to the French, Genoese, and Italians, domiciliated or fled to Genoa, to retire with whatever may belong to them. Ans. Granted.

[Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, relate to the victualling of Genoa, commerce, movement respecting the evacuation by the French troops, safe conduct, &c. of the wounded.]

Art. 16. The officers of all ranks of General Massena's army, taken prisoners during the present year, shall return to France on their parole, and cannot serve till they shall be exchanged. Ans. Granted.

Additional Articles.

The Gate of La Lanterne, where the draw-bridge is, and the entry of the Port, shall be given up to a detachment of Austrian troops and two English ships, this day the 5th of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Immediately after the signing, hostages shall be given on both sides.

The artillery, ammunition, plans, and other military effects belonging to the City of Genoa and its territory, shall be faithfully restored by the French Commissaries to the Commissaries of the Allied Armies.

Interchange on the Bridge of Corneglia-no, on the 5th of June, 1800.

Baron DOTT, Lieut. General.

Keith, Vice-Admiral.

MASSENA, General in Chief of the French Army in Italy.

A letter from the Chief Consul to the Minister of war, dated Milan, June 4—contains the following details.

We are at Milan. We found at Pavia three hundred pieces of cannon, with their appurtenances one half field pieces, the other besieging artillery, ten thousand new muskets, a great quantity of powder and military stores of every kind, with magazines of all sorts.

The enemy long supposed that we were only seven or eight thousand men; that we were trying an incursion to make them quit the blockade of Genoa and Nice. They persisted in the idea till the 28th of May.

At the battle of Chiavella, they took 7 or 8 prisoners, from whom they received information to which they would pay no sort of credit.

On the 13th Flersal, (May 2) General Ho-

genau, who commands the blockade of Genoa, appeared as you see by the letter I have sent to the consul, to hold our force very cheap. General Melas wrote to Lodi to a woman he keeps.

"I know it is reported in Lombardy that a French army is coming. Fear nothing: I forbid you to go."

Twelve hours after we entered Pavia—We are at Lodi. The advanced guard of Moncey is arrived at Cemo, and we are assembling boats on the Po.

All the hospitals in Lombardy, with five or six thousand sick and wounded, have fallen into our hands.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from General Buonsparte, first Consul of the Republic, to the two Consuls, dated Milan, June 9.

"You will have perceived citizens Consuls, by the letters of M. de Melas, which were joined by my preceding letter, that the very day the order to raise the blockade of Genoa reached Gen. Ott. Gen. Massena was obliged, owing to the extreme want of provisions, to demand a capitulation. It appears that General Massena has 10,000 combatants; General Souchet has nearly as many. If the two corps have, as I think, engaged between Cignella and Savona, they may rapidly enter Piedmont by the Tanaro, and be very useful, while the enemy will be forced to leave some troops in Genoa.

"The greater part of the enemy is at this moment at Stradella. We have a bridge at Placentia, and are in possession of Orbi Nov, Brescia, and Cremona.

"You will receive with this different bulletins and several letters that have been intercepted, and which it will appear to you useful to publish.

I tell you.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

The Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister at war.

Hunguen, June 8.

"On the 5th the Austrians attacked the left wing of the army; they were repulsed and completely defeated. In this action 8 pieces of cannon, with their caissons and furniture, have fallen into our hands. A Gen. and 1500 men have been made prisoners."

Extract of a letter from the head-quarters of the army of the Rhine, dated.

Angsburg, May 31.

On the 27th Lecourbe passed the Lech at Landshurg without meeting with any resistance. In the evening he headed a strong reconnoitring party in person, and took 15 hussars of Blankenstein. On the 28th he marched rapidly to Angsburg with a part of his division, and dispersed the enemy, after a charge at the head of the carabineers; he entered Angsburg at 9 in the evening. In a few days we shall turn towards Munich. The Austrians must be brought to a general action. It was with a view of compelling them to fight that Lecourbe made this bold movement. The Prince of Hohenlohe died at Ulm, in consequence of wounds he received in the late actions. We are every where well treated by the inhabitants.

L O N D O N, June 10.

The following project of a quadruple alliance between Russia, France, Spain, and Prussia, was proposed by Dumoulier to the emperor Paul:—

Prussia was to enjoy for the breach of its neutrality, the sovereignty of the Low Countries and of Holland, with the annexation of the city of Hamburg, provided it agreed to renounce all the possessions which accrued to it by the division of Poland.

The kingdom of Poland was to be reestablished in favour of the grand duke of Constantinople, the second son of Paul, to whom the grand mastership of Malta was to be conferred, the French agreeing to evacuate the island for that purpose, and also giving up Corsica to the emperor of Russia, who wished to have a naval establishment in the Mediterranean.

France was to have the frontiers of her