

tain have arrived at Genoa, and other small vessels laden with grain daily arriving there. The General in Chief has answered a flag of truce sent by the enemy, that while he had an ounce of bread, and a drop of blood in his veins, he would fight; and that he would sooner bury himself in the ruins of the city, than abandon Genoa to the enemy. The Ligurians perform wonders, and fight with bravery.

ST. HILAIRE.

Genoa, 6 Floreal, April 26.

The retreat of the French into Genoa may be dated from the 27th Germinal (16th April) before that period, they occupied the strong positions upon the heights, which command that place. They maintained the contest with the greatest firmness against the division of General Bellegarde, upon the Armatia; against the column of the Comte de Paley, commanded by the General in Chief in person, upon the Mount Favale; against the corps of General St. Julien, upon the summit of Moglie; against General Laternaux, upon the heights of Arbizzola; against General Ott, upon the Dentedel-Favale. Massena appeared every where animating his troops by the example of his intrepidity. It was beyond every thing upon Mount Favale, and on the position of Cabanedi-Voltri, that the battle was terrible! Overpowered by numbers, the French were obliged to retreat into Genoa. Instantly the Commander in Chief Melas detached Count Saint Julien to reinforce the besiegers of Savona, and gave orders to the brigades of Bentano and Bellegarde, to proceed to the succour of General Elsnitz, towards Saint Giacomo, when the French, pressed forward briskly. A little before the arrival of these reinforcements, these corps of French troops, separated from Massena, made immediate efforts to open a passage towards Genoa, and to unite themselves with the Commander in Chief. The Austrian General charged to oppose them, said that he could not describe the fury and despair which animated them. The following is the position of General Melas's army before Genoa, since the battle of Voltri: General Gottschalk, occupies Mount Fascio; the Field-Marshal Lieut. Hohenzollern, Mount Durazzo; the Field-Marshal Lieut. Ott, the back of Madonalleda Guardia; the third brigade of Sucker, Weeber and Buffy, are upon the heights which stretch to the sea before Sestri. The advanced posts extend on the one side to Biffagno, and the other to Cornigliano and St. Pietra d'Arena.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The King on Thursday was present in Hyde Park, at a field day of the Grenadier Battalion of Guards which went through their evolution in a manner much to their credit, and the satisfaction of his Majesty. In firing by companies from the centre to flank, Mr. Ongly, of the Navy Officers, who stood a few yards from the King, received, a musket ball, which entered the groin, and came out at the back part of the hip.

In the evening their Majesties and the Princesses went to Drury Lane Theatre. Just as his Majesty entered his box, and was bowing to the audience with his usual condescension: a person who sat in the second row from the orchestra, but towards the middle of the Pit, got upon the seat, and levelling a horse pistol towards the King's box, fired it. It was so instantaneous as to prevent all the persons near him from seeing his design in time to defeat it, through providentially Mr. Holroyd of Scotland Yard, had the good fortune to raise the arm of the assassin, so as to direct the contents of the pistol toward the roof of the box.

The name of the person who fired the pistol, was James Hadfield. And on examination, the general opinion was that he was insane.

We are told, that a Cabinet Council was assembled at Lord Grenville's Office, yesterday, upon important business, and the Debate of the Income Bill was adjourned in order to prevent interruption to their deliberations, which continued during several hours. It is asserted, that the subject of their discussion was the last Dispatch received from Lord Minto, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Vienna. His Excellency is said to have written home, that new overtures of Peace were confidently expected in that capital from the French; and that if the proposals of the Chief Consul were rightly anticipated, they were of a nature so advantageous to the Roman Emperor, as to render it prudent to be prepared for every alternative.

An account from Toulon of May 1st says "a Barque arrived here from Malta, brings an account that our brave garrison in that island have immortalized themselves by their no-

ble defence, but it is in extreme want and receives no supply of provisions."

A letter from Palermo, dated April 18, mentions the arrival there of the William Tell, French ship, lately captured by the English in the road of Malta. She had on board six millions of specie, with a quantity of other valuable effects, which the French found in that island. The conflict was desperate, and continued four hours. The number of killed and wounded on board the French ship amounted to about 400; the loss on our part is 90 men. There were about 1600 men on board the William Tell chiefly of these belonging to the garrison sick, and Malta patriots.

A powerful expedition is certainly preparing to sail; it is to consist of 12,000 men, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The old regiments of Gibraltar and Minorca, are, it is reported, to form a part of this force, and, being replaced by militia corps, will be embarked for Genoa, from whence a combined army of British and Imperial troops is to be marched into the South of France.

The public attention is now drawn from the military operations in the Genoeze to the successful opening of the part of the French in Germany. It is by victories in Suabia that the French expect to counter-balance and probably to repair their disasters in Italy, and to draw off Gen. Melas from the western coast of the Genoeze. We shall examine upon what grounds this expectation appears to be founded. It is necessary, however, first to follow the career of the French army of the Rhine from their effecting the passage of the Rhine to their defeat of the Austrians, and the capture of the important post of Stockach. Desfollé's dispatch leaves nothing in obscurity; his details are simple, and his descriptions clear; there does not appear to be any desire to exaggerate successes, nor any wish to conceal reverses. His account, therefore, seems to be worthy of implicit credit.

The army of the Rhine crossed that river in three great divisions [we do not include Lecourbe's corps] and at three different points. The first division, under St. Sulfanne, crossed at Kehl, and the 2d, under St. Cyr, at Brisach, on the 25th of April. The former, proceeding to Offenbourg, engaged a strong corps of the Austrians, and a warm action ensued, which lasted eleven hours. The second, directing its march to Fribourg, entered that town with little resistance. The success of this second division paved the way for Moreau's crossing the Rhine at Basle with the third division on the 27th of April. His first object was to join and support St. Cyr.

A part of the corps forced the entrenched passage of the Alb, and another part drove the Austrians from Saint Blaize. Moreau and St. Cyr then effected a junction, and passed the little river called Wutack on the 30th of April, the Austrians retreating before them. Meanwhile the first division had not advanced beyond Offenbourg, and the movements of that body were made only with a view to keep the Austrians in the valley of Kenzig. The second division therefore made a show of acting in concert, and connecting its operations with the first. This plan, which seems to have been well concerted, and ably executed, was attended with complete success. On a sudden, the first division received orders to fall back by Kehl, to recross the Rhine, proceed by forced marches, return by the left bank of the Rhine to Brisach, and hasten to Fribourg. These orders were executed with great celerity. The Austrians in the mean time appear to have been ignorant of the real intentions of Moreau, and not to have known whether it was his design to divide his army and make separate attacks, or to unite his force and make one grand attack. They delayed therefore concentrating their force, and were kept in the Kenzig. The principal dependence however of Moreau was upon Lecourbe's force, which was not to cross the Rhine till Moreau and St. Cyr's divisions had passed the Wutack. Lecourbe's corps then crossed with rapidity between Stein and Schaffhausen joined the Commander in Chief, and enabled him to make a grand attack. It was not till the Wutack had been passed and Lecourbe had pushed his whole force across the Rhine, that the Austrians appear to have been well acquainted with Moreau's intention, and to have seen that his design was to turn Doneauschingen. They then fell back to the line of Stockach. Desfollé's dispatches come down no later than the 2d, when he states that the army was marching to give the Austrians battle. On the 4th this battle took place, a great victory was gained, and the impor-

tant post of Stockach, together with all the banks of the lake of Constance, were taken. The result of this victory will be, to compel the Austrians to quit their position at Doneauschingen, where they could not be attacked without great difficulty and hazard. [The movements of the French armies above described, are principally such as took place previous to those detailed in the preceding page, and of which we have not received the official accounts.]

But what influence will this victory on the Rhine have upon the war in Italy? It enables Buonaparte to draw the whole army of reserve to Dijon, from whence it could not safely be removed till it was known whether the French were in sufficient force in Suabia to cope with the Austrians, and whether it would not be necessary to reinforce the army of the Rhine. Accordingly we find that the army of reserve is marching to Geneva, where the head quarters are fixed, and to which place the Chief Consul, and probably Carnot, are gone. One division of the army of reserve, amounting to 18,000 men, is already on its march by Geneva, and is to enter Italy by the Alps. Buonaparte's object seems to be to make a powerful diversion in the rear of the Austrian Army, and to pour a strong force into the North of Piedmont. Should he be able to make this diversion immediately, Gen. Melas will probably not think it advisable to persist in his designs against Genoa. But every thing depends upon this circumstance, whether Massena is able to hold out for some weeks. He has failed in his object of re-establishing his communication with Suchet, and has fallen back upon Genoa, which is stated to be supplied with nearly two months provisions. The heights round the city are occupied by French troops; but Massena, it is clear, is closely pressed by the Austrians, and is harassed by daily attacks.

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Semi-annual Examination of the Students at the Academy, closed on the 3d of July last. The Trustees are happy in having it in their Power to say, that the Improvements made by the Students, in the various Branches of Learning, excited Admiration and Applause from a very respectable and numerous Audience.

The Vacation ended the 10th of July; at which Time upwards of Sixty Students recommenced their Studies.

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Germanon, June 20; 1800.

WE are happy in announcing to the Friends of THOMAS JEFFERSON, that Colonel JOSEPH WINSTON, at the Solicitation of a Number of respectable Citizens in this District, has consented to be a Candidate for the appointment of Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States; and if the Citizens of this Division should honour him with their Suffrages, he will vote for Thomas Jefferson as President, or some Man of like Politics.



Raleigh,

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1800.

** The Northern Mail due on Sunday, had not arrived when this Paper was put to press.

The following article respecting our Envoys to France, appears in one of the London papers received by the late arrival at New-York:

"The Superb, Capt. Tryal, arrived in the Downs, from Charleston, and landed her passengers at the King's Hotel. She was boarded in the Channel by a French privateer brig mounting 22 guns, and carrying 180 men, the Captain of which, after looking at her papers, ordered her to proceed. The French Commander said, that the American Commissioners had settled the differences between the two Governments, and that they would not capture any American vessels, except they had British property on board. The Superb had a cargo worth 25,000l."

The St. Albans, Captain Hand, a British 64 gun ship, arrived at N. York on the 30th ult. in 14 days from Halifax. She had captured a few days before, the brig Hannah, Capt. White, of Salem, only two days out, laden with sugars and salt fish for Malaga, and ordered her into Halifax for adjudication. Her cargo worth near 20,000 dollars. Part of the crew, natives of Marblehead, were landed at New-York, and took their passage for New-York. This vessel is said to have been captured because her sugars were the produce of the Spanish Colonies. The British Captain observed to Capt. White, that he might esteem himself fortunate in being captured so near home, for, if not, they would certainly have been carried to Europe, as his Majesty's ships had orders to take all American vessels, bound to and from en-

my's ports, or having their produce on board! The brig Hannah and cargo were the entire property of Joseph White, of New-York, a merchant of great respectability.

The Peterburgh Packet failed from Charleston on the 17th of May, bound to St. Kitts, and was taken on the 3d of June, in lat. 30, long 80, by the French privateer Courageux, of Guadaloupe, mounting 12 four pounders. On the 9th, they put the captain and crew of the Packet, together with the crew of another vessel, on board the brig Mary, of Newport, captured a few days previous, and which they took good care to plunder. The Mary arrived at New-London on the 27th ult.

The American Vice Consul at Leghorn has written a circular letter, which states that all controversy is amicably settled with the regency of Tunis, and that no danger need be apprehended by American vessels visiting that coast.

The Committee appointed by Congress, to draught and report a System of Government for the District of Columbia, are now in session at the city of Washington.

The following Address was presented to the President of the United States, on his passing through New-London, in Connecticut, by the Corporation of that city:

SIR,
THE Corporation of the city of New-London, seize with avidity your short stay among them, to pay their respects to the First Magistrate of a free and enlightened People, and to join in the general voice of their country, in bearing testimony to the early, trying and decided part, which the purest patriotism only could have prompted you to take in our important and glorious Revolution. We might regret that the occasion of a personal interview has been so late afforded, did it not bring with it the rest of experience to your wisdom, zeal and fidelity, in the various stations to which Providence has called you. That you may enjoy its smiles in your present journey, and to a distant period, in the continued esteem, respect and gratitude of your fellow-citizens, is our devout prayer.

RICHARD LAW, Mayor.

To which the President replied,

GENTLEMEN,
I receive with sincere satisfaction this testimony of esteem from the Corporation of this respectable city of New-London.

The part I took in our important and glorious Revolution, was the effect of a sense of duty; of the natural feelings of a man for his native country, and the native country of his ancestors for several generations; of all the principles moral, civil, political and religious, in which I had been educated; and if it had been even more injurious than it has been, or ever to be, to my private affairs, or ruinous to my family, I should never repent it.

I did not concur with my fathers, friends, fellow-citizens and countrymen, in their senseless and unchristian wars, and lay no claim to more than a common share with them in the honour of the result.

It would be devoutly and eternally to be deplored, if this most glorious achievement, or the principal characters engaged in it, should ever fall into disgrace in the eyes of Americans.

In return for your kind wishes, gentlemen, I wish you every blessing.

JOHN ADAMS.

New-London, July 1.

Arrangements are making in the different States for taking the second census under the present government of the Union, agreeably to the laws of the United States, and conformably to the constitution, in order to a new appointment of the Representatives, and other matters consequent thereupon.

An election for Militia Officers lately held in Northumberland county, in the State of Pennsylvania, Thomas Cooper, who is now confined in the jail of Philadelphia under the sedition law, was chosen a Major.

Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq. of Philadelphia, has presented to Peale's Museum, in that city, an elegant Collection of Minerals, Petrifications of Shells, and a variety of Amethyst Crystals, brought from the River Plata, in South-America, and some beautiful Shells from Otaheite, &c. which are arranged in a glass-case by themselves, and may be studied with advantage, as there is a catalogue descriptive of each specimen, and where found.

It is reported that an old Negro Slave, called Thomas Jefferson, having died at Monticello, gave rise to the report of the demise of the Vice-President—the slave having borne the name of his master.

A serious fracas took place on the 4th instant, between the troops of the Garrison of West-Point, on the River Hudson, in the State of N. York, and a large collection of persons assembled at a public-house, near the Garrison limits. The Commanding Officer states, that the patrols were insulted, deprived of their arms, and beaten inhumanly by some of the crowd. Hearing which, he hastened towards the barracks, with a view of having the troops turned out and marched in order to the relief of the patrols, and, if possible, to apprehend the

offenders, that they might be brought to justice. Before reaching the barracks, the Officer discovered the soldiers who had already got the alarm, running in a confused and scattered body across the plain, with their arms and fixed bayonets, towards the scene of action. He in vain attempted to halt and form them. They pressed on till they had reached the public house, into which the perpetrators, with others, had betaken themselves. Here again the Officer renewed his exertions to reduce his men to order, but still in vain; for, on seeing their companions, who composed the patrol, covered with blood, from the blows they had received from the rioters, their fury became ungovernable; they attacked the house, and attempted to force their passage up a stair-way, at the top of which these fellows had arranged themselves, armed with the guns they had taken from the patrol, with clubs, stones, &c. the soldiers were beaten back with much loss of blood. After considerable exertions, and the exercise of some severity on the part of the Commanding Officer, he prevailed upon the troops to form, and demanded a surrender of the offenders who were in the house, who, after some hesitation, were given up, and the ringleaders confined in the Guard-house, where they are to be kept until they can be regularly proceeded against.—As a proof that the soldiers were not the aggressors, the Officer states, that the soldiers received all the bodily injury that was given.

The Life-boat, of which an account is given in a London paper, and the invention ascribed to Mr. Henry Greathead of South Shields—is both humane and useful; but it is upwards of 14 years ago since a model of a boat on a construction nearly similar, was devised by Mr. Thomas Bedwell of Philadelphia. It was shewn to the late Doctor Franklin who approved the principles, and deemed it a useful invention—Mr. Bedwell made it known to a number of the Humane Society and proposed their constructing one or more upon his plan, but most probably the state of their funds prevented it. Although it has been first brought into use in England, yet this country has the merit of the first discovery. Boats on this construction would be very useful at the capes of Delaware, Egg-harbour and other places, where they might be ready for the relief of the crews of vessels in time of need.

Archibald Hamilton Rowan, the Irish Patriot, who has been in this country for several years, let fall for Hamburg some days ago.

Mr. Mellish, of London, lately gave a poor fellow 40l. and settled on him an annuity of 50l. for picking up his pocket book containing about 15,000l. and honestly running after him with it.

Guillemain, who with the knowledge of eleven languages united that of astronomy, history, geography, and navigation, and who had written 593 farces and other trifles for the theatres, within the last thirty years, several of which had been received with great applause, died a few days ago in Paris in the greatest poverty. During his last illness, he subsisted mostly on the charitable contributions from the theatre in Thionville street.

The Society in England for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts have relieved to society 17,053 persons at an average, including every expence, of 2l. 11s. and 5d. each.

MARRIED,

At Pittsburgh, a few days ago, Mr. German Guthrie, to Miss Potley Scurlock.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday last, the infant son of Henry Potter, Esq.

At Norfolk, on the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, Alexander Moseley, Esq. for many years Clerk of the Borough Court.

At Bolton, lately, Mr. Thomas Parker, an active Naval Officer in the Revolutionary War. The following is an extract from his Log-book: *First part of the voyage, pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—all sails set. Spoke many vessels in want of provisions—supplied them freely.—Middle passage, weather variable—short of provisions. Spoke several of the vessels to which we had ordered supplies—made signals of distress—They up helm and bore away.— Latter part, buff and contrary winds—Current of Advection setting hard to leeward. Towards the end of the passage it cleared up.—With the *Quarter of Hovey* had an observation—corrected and made up my reckoning; and, after a passage of 50 years, came to in *Mortality Road*, with the calm, unstarred surface of the Ocean of Eternity in view. Farewell, honest Tom! In the harbour thou hast now reached, no dead reckoning is kept. Your integrity in this life will there be your profit; your charitable deeds, your *Rule d'Equipe*; and you will pass an approved Examination; and we trust your Soul will be taken under the safe conveyance of the High Admiral of the Universe. Tho' while on this Station, you met with *Waters ratters*.*

Yet shall poor Tom find pleasant weather, When he who all commands, Shall give to call life's crew together, The word to Pipe all bands.