

The 15th Number of the 9th Jan. states, that Sir Sidney Smith has dispatched to Captain Stiles, commanding off Alexandria, passports for the men of letters, the artists, and the wounded; and it also points out the necessary precautions that were to render them useful.

Number 16, of 12th Jan. announces, that in consequence of a letter from Gen. Kleber of the 6th Jan. (this letter does not appear) a general conference was held with the ministers of the Porte, at which he attended. The result was, that the Grand Vizier declared the Porte could not break the engagements contracted by their alliance.

Sir Sidney Smith in consequence pressed General Kleber to accept the only offer that remained, to sign a Convention to evacuate the Ottoman dominions by the French army, with their arms and baggage, with all the honours of war.

He accepted the proposition made to evacuate Egypt, and to transport his army in vessels furnished by the Porte. But in return, he stipulates that the Porte shall withdraw itself from the triple alliance. The discussion of this clause may be referred to a negotiation, with which Plenipotentiaries are now actually charged, or which would be better, by an Envoy from the Vizier, and a French General Officer.

General Kleber, further demanded a suspension of arms, guaranteed by hostages on both sides.

#### LONDON, April 24.

It is said that the Expedition to the Mediterranean is given up; and it is also mentioned, that General Sir CHARLES STEUART is going out to succeed Earl Balcarras, as Commander in Chief of Jamaica; and he is to take with him a number of Troops from Gibraltar and Minorca, which are to be replaced by the Troops now embarked here.

The *Moniteur* has published an Analysis of Fifty nine Papers, relative to the Capitulation of Egypt and to the Negotiations which preceded it, in which the politeness of Sir Sidney Smith to General Kleber is much praised. If we may give credit to the Letters from Constantinople, the recovery of Egypt will not be so advantageous to the Porte as that Power flatters itself. Far from being able to carry into execution freely the new plan of Government which it had formed for that part of its Empire, it seems that the Beys wish to obtain possession of their ancient authority, and claim this right with arms in their hands.

The chief consul, who no longer talks of going to Dijon, still continues to make all the military preparations which are in his power, and he indemnifies himself, for the difficulty which he finds in procuring Soldiers, and particularly money, by a multitude of Acts and Ordinances, both Military and Civil. He has changed the ancient system of Commands in Fortresses, and General Bernadotte has been appointed, in the place of General Brune, commander in Chief of the Army of the West. The Chief Consul probably intended, by this nomination, either to gain him over to his party, or to remove him from Paris. The Provinces of the West are not the only parts in which the spirit of active opposition to the present government manifests itself. The disturbances which broke out in the beginning of this year in the South are not yet terminated.

April 22.

In the two Houses of Parliament, last night the three first Resolutions of the Union were moved and agreed to. The fourth resolution relative to the Representation will be moved in the House of Commons this evening. Probably the fifth, respecting the Church, will also be moved. The sixth Article which relates to Commerce, is likely to give rise to a good deal of discussion.

The *Hamburg Mail* has at length resuscitated Marshal SOWARROW, and restored him to the good graces of the Emperor Paul, of which it had deprived him. In confirmation of this intelligence; we are assured, that Count Woronzow has received letters which positively assert, that this celebrated warrior was in a fair way of recovery on the 22d of March; that he had previously, even to that date, dispatched two couriers in succession to Petersburg; and that he would soon be able to pay his respects to the Emperor in person.

The reinforcement of the French army in Italy seems to be one of the principal objects of the Republicans. It is their intention to penetrate into Italy, by way of Swiss Alps and the Valteline, to make a diversion in the rear of the Austrians, and to give vent to General Massena. General Moreau is to penetrate into Suabia at the same time, and it is even thought that the first Consul, with the army of reserve, will march from Dijon to Italy, to establish the principal theatre of war in that quarter.

April 23.

St. George's day—Holiday at the Exchequer, Stamp, Excise and customs.

Yesterday evening we received by express, Paris journals to the 20th inst. inclusive. The campaign on the Rhine is yet confined to skirmishes between the advanced posts of the respective armies. The Austrians having fired on the French, the latter threw a few shot, in their turn into Mannheim. A parley ensued, and thus ended the affair. Gen. Kray fortifies himself very strongly in the Brisgau.

According to letters from Venice and other places,

it appears that the Austrian Government has endeavored to soothe the resentment of the emperor Paul, by offering to surrender to him the fortresses of Ancona and its dependencies.

Sir Home Popham is stated in the *Moniteur*, to have failed altogether in his mission to St. Petersburg; and in another journal, under the article Berlin, it is added, that the Russian troops in Guernsey and Jersey are also to be withdrawn.

April 30.

A London Morning paper gives the following as a private letter from

Paris, April 14.

"It cannot be unknown to Buonaparte, that he has an opponent truly republican, in his brother Lucien the Minister of the Interior, whose offices are filled with bold *Marseillais*, as those of Fouche are with *Jacobins*. It is publicly known that Lucien having presented a list of persons for Prefects to the First Consul, the latter found it so Jacobinical that he threw it into the fire. Lucien immediately threw his portfolio at his brother's head, and set out for *Senlis*, where he remained for several days. The Consul wrote to him to return, and threatened that if he did not do so, he should be dismissed from his office. During the reign of Robespierre, Lucien was the keeper of a Magazine, near Marseilles, and was so violent a Jacobin, that he was imprisoned as a Terrorist after the 9th Thermidor.

"Bernadotte is also known to be one of the most determined enemies of Buonaparte, and has just refused to serve under his command in the Army of Reserve. In a late conversation, he addressed him in the following language:—'I am resolved not to act under an Usurper; you may be the tyrant of those who will stoop to it, but you shall not be mine, while I wear a sword by my side.' Bernadotte makes no difficulty of telling this story to his acquaintance. As long as places remain to be given away, the Republicans and the Aristocrats will be enthusiastic in favor of Buonaparte; but when they are disposed of, the spirit of party and the passions of different factions will break out—Sieyes procures as much as he can the admission in to the Tribunate, of men who are inimical to Buonaparte.

"Letters from Dijon state, that there is not a single franc in the Military Chest, and that want of specie occasions great confusion."

General Vial who held a command under Buonaparte in Italy, and on the Egyptian Expedition, was the son of a decayed mechanic in a small market town in Norfolk, and a few years ago was Serjeant in a Regiment of Dragoons, from which and his country he fled with a sum of money he had obtained for a draft on the Agent of the Corps, to which he had forged his Captain's name, whilst on the recruiting service in his country. Having but the good fortune to land safe in Flanders, he entered into the service of the French Republic, where his address soon procured him advancement to the rank of General of Brigade. His name not having appeared of late, it may be presumed that he has met the fate he merited, and that his head may have been one of those, which, after the defeat before Acre, graced the turrets of the Grand Signior's Seraglio.

The new Pope has been required to revive the order of the Jesuits, the abolition of which is represented as one of the chief causes of the French Revolution. But such a revival has been rendered unnecessary by that very event, for it produced the *Order of the Jacobins*, who are distinguished by all the artifice usually imputed to the Jesuits, united with a degree of cruelty of which the most bigotted followers of *Loyala* were incapable.

#### SAVANNAH, MAY 30.

From Tallahassee, in the Creek nation, we have advice that information had been recently received there that Bowles, with 300 of the Seminola Indians, had entrenched themselves within gun shot of the fort at St. Marks and killed 11 of the garrison; and that they had stopped up the river Apalachicola, by falling trees across it, to prevent succors being carried to the fort. That the Indians were in general well disposed to the United States; the men were employed in cultivating their lands, and the women in spinning, weaving, &c. and that Col. Hawkins was to have a meeting with the chiefs, the end of this month, at Tuckebatchee, concerning the line, which has been run as far as the Chatahouchee.

From Pensacola we also learn that a party of the Seminola Indians, infligated by Bowles, had lately committed some depredations within the jurisdiction of that place but had been driven off by 25 men sent by the Spanish governor against them; and that a schooner from New Providence, laden with Indian goods, ammunition, and two long 12 pounders, had been taken by the Spaniards; a merchant named Hunter, and 27 of the crew escaped.

#### GEORGE-TOWN, June 10.

On Thursday last, the following address was presented to the President, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, at the Capitol, City of Washington, by Mr. DALTON, in behalf of the citizens.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

The inhabitants of the City of Washington rejoice in the opportunity which your presence this day af-

fords them of paying to you their unfeigned respect, and of giving you a welcome to the City, which by the acts of the union, has become the Metropolis of the United States.

We have long anticipated this day.—We consider this, your first visit, to Columbia, as a high gratification, and look forward, with satisfaction, to the period when we shall behold you, Sir, opening the Congress in this edifice, the Capitol of our country.

We cannot be insensible to the blessings which Providence has been pleased to bestow, in a particular manner, on this situation; in the enjoyments of which, we have the felicity of knowing that our government is on the point of participating.

In offering our congratulations on your arrival, we join in wishes that you may spend among us the evening of a long, as you have spent, in other places, the morning of an useful and honourable life.

City of Washington, June 5th, 1800.

The following is the President's answer.  
To the inhabitants of the City of Washington.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I receive with pleasure the friendly welcome to the City and particularly this place. I congratulate you on the blessings, which Providence has been pleased to bestow in a particular manner, on this situation, and especially on its destination to be the permanent seat of government. May the future councils of this august temple be forever governed by truth and liberty, friendship, virtue and faith, which as they are themselves, the chief good and principal blessings of human nature, can never fail, to insure the union, safety, prosperity and glory of America.

JOHN ADAMS.

City of Washington.

At the Capitol, June 5th, 1800.

An entertainment was given to the President of the United States, by the citizens of George-Town, on Friday last, at Mr. McLaughlin's Tavern.

A numerous company sat down to dinner, after which the following *TOASTS* were drank.

1. The United States,
2. Public gratitude—May it ever be the reward of the firm and distinguished Patriot.
3. Congress—May there be no competition among the members except that which will prompt them how they shall best promote the prosperity of their country.
4. The State of Maryland.
5. The State of Massachusetts—Our elder sister in the cause of Freedom—May she continue to be the nurse of patriots and Heroes.
6. The City of Washington—"May the virtues and talents of the United States be there forever displayed for the preservation and perfection of our country."
7. The memory of our late departed friend George Washington may the citizens of America ever keep in view his last political advice.
8. May the spirit that achieved our independence watch over and perpetuate the present constitution and government of the United States.
9. The rights of hospitality—May they exclusively be conferred on the virtuous stranger who visits our country with honest intention.
10. To all nations at war, peace, and to all nations at peace prosperity.
11. Our treaties with foreign powers—May they be observed with good faith and vindicated with firmness.
12. Public spirit—while it rouses us against foreign hostility, may it secure us against foreign intrigue.
13. The triumph of religion and order, over infidelity and confusion.
14. The Navy and the Army of the United States.
15. May the zeal, promptitude and discipline of the militia, supersede if possible the necessity of regulars.
16. The agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States.
17. The fair daughters of America—May their smiles excite deeds of worth and reward them.

By the PRESIDENT.

George-Town—May its prosperity equal the ardent enterprise of its inhabitants, and the felicity of their situation.

After the President had retired.

JOHN ADAMS—The early, the uniform, the steady and unshaken friend of his country.

The utmost harmony and conviviality prevailed at this entertainment, which was given to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, as a testimony of respect for his office, gratitude for his numerous and important services and veneration for his eminent talents and virtues.

#### RICHMOND, June 7.

Judge Chase, when about to pass sentence on Mr. Callender, observed, that his offence against the laws was great, and that it was aggravated by its having been wilfully committed. He told Mr. Callender that he seemed to be a man of some information, and by no means destitute of good understanding—that with these, he must have known that Mr. Adams was far from deserving the character which he had given him; that it was a fact generally known, and of which Mr. Callender could not plead ignorance, that the American people had repeatedly confined their most important concerns and dearest interests to Mr. Adams