

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 abreast, and this pass which is defended by 3 forts is properly called the Botchetta. It is the key to Genoa.

SAVONA

Is the second town for grandeur and opulence, in the state of Genoa. Its strength consists in its situation but principally in a citadel of much importance, situated between the port and the city, upon the height conveniently 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, rises itself, running in a direction nearly parallel to the course of the Danube. Between Koenighroun and Geiffingen their summits are most elevated, and here are the sources of different rivers, which run in opposite 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 Farnconia.

BASSATERRE (St. Kitt's) May 31.

The United States frigate Philadelphia, Stephen Datur, Esq. commander, arrived here on Sunday, in company with a schooner she had captured.

June 14.

On Sunday last the cartel that carried the French prisoners to Guadaloupe, returned from thence, having upwards of twenty masters of American vessels on board in exchange.

A French Cartel from St. Martin's, also arrived here on Tuesday, with 25 American prisoners, to exchange for the like number of Frenchmen, which having obtained, she proceeded with to Guadaloupe.

On Tuesday some American vessels, homeward bound, arrived here; and a French privateer schooner was sent in by the frigate Adams, capt. R. V. Morris.

June 21.

A cartel from St. Eustatius, arrived on Monday last, with two prisoners on board, and returned again the same day with ten Frenchmen.

A letter of marque from Guadaloupe, laden with sugar and coffee, was brought in by the United States brig Eagle, on Monday—and

On Wednesday the United States schooner Enterprize, captain Shaw, arrived, accompanied by the French privateer schooner Cygne, of 4 guns, and upwards of 60 men, which she had captured the preceding afternoon, after an engagement of about three quarters of an hour. The Enterprize was becalmed under Basseterre, Guadaloupe (without shewing colours) and at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, saw the above privateer come out, running before the wind, and about 4, the latter (being then under the lee of the Enterprize) fired a shot at her, when an engagement commenced. The privateer finding it impossible to escape, kept up a heavy fire of musketry, (her guns being of little use in her then situation) on the Enterprize, and struck her, after receiving two rounds of grape from her, in which she had 5 men killed, and the captain and 13 wounded. The Enterprize had 1 man killed, and 2 wounded.

This morning a re-captured English schooner, and an American brig, (the latter bound for Philadelphia) were sent in by the United States ship Merrimack.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Captain Stanwood arrived on Thursday in ten days from St. Bartholomews informs, that he left Martinique on the 1st of July, instant; that on the afternoon he sailed from thence, a British packet arrived there in eighteen days from Falmouth, the Captain of which assured him that on his passage he fell in with a British frigate, the Captain of which informed that he was bound to the first port in England, with dispatches from Lord St. Vincents, stating, that the British fleet was out, consisting of fifty-one sail of the line, besides smaller vessels, and requesting a reinforcement. It was added that another insurrection had broken out in Ireland which had assumed a formidable aspect, and occasioned considerable alarm to the British Government.

Captain Stanwood further informs, that on the day he sailed from St. Bartholomews (the 14th inst.) a French gentleman "Captain Duviolla, from Bordeaux, gave him a written article in French, which stated, that he had just received information from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, of the arrival there of a French corvette, in nineteen days from Bordeaux; and that the news she brought is as follows:

"That the negotiation between the American Commissioners, and the French Republic had terminated amicably; all differences settled and a peace concluded:—that General Buonaparte had arrived before Genoa, in time to relieve General Massena; that Buonaparte had made prisoners of three fourths of the Austrian troops under command of General Melas; that Italy was entirely in the possession of

the French; and that the French General Moreau, had, in a third battle, defeated the Austrian troops on the Rhine,"—and further, that orders had also arrived there by the Corvette, prohibiting the capture of American vessels."

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Patrick Target to Andrew Elliott Esq. dated Cowatab Tallahassee, creek Nation, 1800.

"St. Marks was surrendered to Bowles the 20th May last, and by the articles of capitulation between him and the commandant, the latter was permitted to march out, and with difficulty got an escort to see him and his men safe out of the Bay. During the siege, Bowles captured two or three vessels laden with provisions and other stores, for the use of the fort, just as they had arrived.

"Since General Bowles got possession of St. Marks, the Indians are flocking to his standard from every quarter—even the prince of this town, immediately after the Colonel had gone to the talks at the Tookawatchees, started down to the mischief-maker, with many others of the Tallahassee, Cussetaha, &c.

"The Colonel arrived here the night before last from the Tookawatchees; the chiefs there have taken his talks, and have promised to hold their warriors in readiness to go with him at his call, and aid him with all their might in restoring peace to the nation, reducing the Seminoles and others to obedience, and expelling or taking every mischief-maker that comes into their land.

"Bowles's next design is suspected to be against Pensacola as he has now got not only a strong force, but plenty of provisions and other stores.

Col. Hawkins, Agent General of the United States.

Fort St. Marks is situated on a point of land formed by the junction of Apalache and another river about the same size, and insulated by a deep wet ditch, joining the rivers. The fort is built of hewn stone, the walls are nearly 20 feet high, and defended by twenty pieces of ordinance. It was formerly a place of considerable importance and the residence of some of the Spanish governors; but has been on the decline ever since the Floridas were ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.—On account of the shoals, and numerous oyster banks in the Bay and River, it is not considered as a good sea-port, but is advantageously situated for the Indian trade.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the General Society of the Cincinnati at an adjourned general meeting, held in the city of Philadelphia, in May, 1800.

It was moved by Mr Bingham, and seconded by General Bloomfield,

That a respectful testimonial to the memory of General Washington, be entered on the records of the General Society of the Cincinnati, which was unanimously agreed to—and Mr. Bingham, Major Pinckney, and General Dayton, were appointed a committee, to consider and report the same.

Mr. Bingham, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following testimonial of respect to the memory of General Washington, which was twice read, unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be entered on the records of the Society, as the first act of the present general meeting after its organization:

"Under the most profound impression of veneration and affection, the Society of the Cincinnati, at a general meeting, are called upon to express the mournful tribute of their sorrow, at that awful dispensation of Providence, which has recently removed from their councils, their much revered and lamented President General.

"The arduous, though successful struggle, which terminated in establishing the liberties of our country, and in which they fought under his banners, and shared with him, the dangers and toils of the field, attached him to this society, by ties of the most intimate and endearing nature. His valor and prudence seemed to controul the events of war, led the American armies to victory, and achieved the independence of their country.—Whilst mingling their tears with those of their fellow citizens, they are naturally impelled to pour out their effusions of a deeper regret, for the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

"But it is not only in their relationship to this illustrious character as soldiers, that the Society of the Cincinnati have cause to deplore his loss.

"When the storm of war had ceased to rage, and the blessings of peace had been restored, their country was suffering under the weakness of a confederation, which threatened the existence of that union, which their joint efforts in arms had so essentially contributed to establish.

"With his auspicious co-operation, a constitution was formed, calculated, by its wisdom and energy, to redeem us from that prostrate state to which we had been reduced, and to restore that reputation which our country had lost, from the imbecility of the old system.—The administration of the government was committed to his care, and his country will ever hold in grateful remembrance, the inflexible virtue and fortitude with which he conducted its affairs, and saved it from the effects of domestic faction and foreign intrigue.

"After a second retirement from the active scenes

of public life, in which his merits as a statesman rivalled his fame as a soldier, his country at the approach of danger again required his services. The crisis was important, and the situation delicate—A nation which had mingled its blood with ours in the defence of our liberties, had now assumed a hostile appearance—A war from this unexpected quarter threatened the peace of our country.

"Washington who never hesitated when urged by a sense of duty obeyed the call of the government—He again abandoned his beloved retirement, hazarded a reputation, consummate in every point of view, and assumed the command of the armies. His military companions, who had frequently witnessed the magnanimity of his conduct in seasons of adversity, as well as of triumph, felt the force of their country's appeal to arms, whilst Washington was their leader.

"In this momentous crisis of our affairs, by the inscrutable decrees of Heaven, he was snatched from America and the world.

"Under this pressure of calamity, which more peculiarly operates upon the sensibilities of this society, their only consolation is derived from the animating reflection, that although he is summoned to the enjoyments of the happy destinies of a future state, the bright example of his virtues and talents will still survive, and the inheritance of his name prove a future incentive to heroes and legislators who will strive to emulate his fame, and merit the glory he has acquired."

A vessel has arrived at Salem from Gibraltar, which brings accounts to nearly the middle of June. We learn by a gentleman from the former place, that the information, by this arrival is, that Massena had made a sortie from Genoa about the 18th of May, and had succeeded in driving the besiegers from before that place with great slaughter. This intelligence is verbal: a letter by the same vessel, addressed to a respectable house in Salem, dated the beginning of June, says, Massena must have surrendered ere this, as by the last accounts, he was in the greatest want of provisions.

Extract of a letter from an American captain to his owners in Philadelphia, dated St. Sebastians, 6th June 1800, received by the Polly capt. Lake.

"Seven American vessels have arrived in this and the neighbouring ports since our arrival, most of which have been visited by British cruisers and permitted to pass without difficulty. Most people are and have been of opinion, French cruisers would not molest unarmed American vessels, but when we are to judge from what has happened, there appears some reason to doubt, as the ship Martin of and from Norfolk to Lisbon, is now detained in Passage for adjudication, and the ship Eliza from Norfolk to this port, lately being carried into St. Andeio, where she is now detained. I write the above, supposing you with every information of the kind as insurers."

From Paris papers, received by the Polly, from St. Sebastians.

PARIS, June 1.

On the 20th May arrived in the Road from Havre, the American frigate Portsmouth, capt. McNeil, of 26 twelve pounders, in 86 days from New-York—Two officers came ashore near the Battery de la Heve, and were escorted to the city by the soldiers of the post. They went to inform the commander, that this frigate had been sent to Havre, to wait there for the Commissioners, who were negotiating with our government. They received assurances that the French nation, and particularly the inhabitants of Havre, would give them an honorable and hospitable reception. They returned on board with a French officer, an interpreter and a pilot, who were doubtless charged to offer the captain any assistance he might stand in need of, and to make the necessary arrangements for the entry of the frigate. On the officers going on shore, the Portsmouth fired 15 guns. The batteries returned the salute with 9 guns, which was answered by the Portsmouth with 15 more. The negotiation is near being honorably terminated for both parties; and, it is expected, the American Commissioners will leave this city the latter end of June.

June 2.

For three days we have had no news from the Chief Consul. He had informed the Consul Cambaceres that he should be some days without writing. This sudden silence announces the execution of some great military operations. Until the present, Buonaparte has not passed a day without writing to his wife, to the Consul, or to the ministers who were in need of some decision.

The minister of war yesterday received a courier from Genoa. He brings intelligence that General Massena, in a sortie made at several points, took 470 of the enemy prisoners, and has procured provisions for 30 days.

They write from Delingen, that Gen. Moreau had sent an adjutant to Gen. Kray, to inform him that France preferred peace to war; and if the Imperial army would retire beyond the Lodi, the French army would retire beyond the Rhine, in order that they might in the mean time treat of an armistice. Gen. Kray, it is said, sent for reply, that the answer to these propositions must be made at Vienna.

They write from Vienna, that the disgrace of Gen. Mack is certain. He will be no longer in service; nevertheless, he will enjoy his pension. It is said that he ought rather to have blown his brains out, than gone