

FRANKFORT, March 31.

They write from Petersburg, that the Army of 30,000, which it is said was to embark at Riga, is destined to disembark at Starbuck; that it is afterwards to march by Mecklenburgh, towards the Elbe; that it will pass by Lünenburgh, whence it is to repair to the Lower Rhine. Some letters add, that a second Russian Army is at the same time to disembark, in concert with the English, in Holland. These accounts need confirmation; but it appears certain, that by the Treaty concluded between Paul I. and the English Government, the former is to furnish an army of 45,000 men, the greater part Infantry, who are to act in concert with an English Army of a proportionate strength, but principally Artillery and Cavalry. As a certain number of Russian Vessels will be employed for the transportation of these troops, the English government is to freight them at their own expense. The treaty is to last as long as the war with France.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Extracts from the Convention between Gen. Kleber and the Turkish Commanders.

"ART. 1. The French army to retire with their arms and baggage to Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir, for the purpose of being embarked for France, on board French ships, and others to be furnished by the Porte.—2 States that there shall be an armistice of 3 months, and longer, if it be necessary for the Porte to have longer time to collect the vessels.—3. The mode of embarkation to be regulated by Commissioners, of whom Sir S. Smith is to name one.—4 States the times for the evacuation of several places.—5 Cairo to be evacuated in 10 days.—6 and 7. The Porte engages to use its best endeavours to prevent the French being molested in their retreat.—8 As soon as the ratification is concluded, all Turkish prisoners to be set at liberty.—9 and 10 Regulates the restitutions to be made to the natives, and that no native of Egypt to be molested for adhering to the French during their possession of the country.—11 The army to receive passports.—12 The French army not to be molested on its return home, and General Kleber promises not to commit any act of hostility on his part.—13 If any French ship arrives during the truce, she is to depart, after taking provisions and water.—14 General Kleber to be allowed to send an advice boat to France, who is to be furnished with a passport.—15 The French army to be furnished with necessary provisions during the truce.—16 The French army not to levy any contributions after the date of this treaty.—17 States the sums to be advanced to the French troops for the expenses they are to be put to by evacuating Egypt.—18. The contributions which the French shall have received after the ratification of this treaty and to be deducted from the sums allowed them by the Porte.—19 All the French vessels for transporting troops shall be allowed to pass for three months between Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria.—20 No person infected, or supposed to be infected, shall remain in the hospitals under the protection of the Grand Vizier.—21 All difficulties that shall arise in the construction of this treaty, to be settled by Commissioners, who are to be delegated from each party.—22. The treaty not to be binding till mutually ratified by both parties.

(Signed) "POUSSIELGUE,
"DESAIX."

If on the perusal of the dispatch addressed by general Kleber, to the Directory, and inserted in our paper of yesterday, some astonishment should have been felt that Buonaparte should have consented to make public the complaints uttered by that general respecting the melancholy situation in which the latter had been left in Egypt, the reason will be found by those who reflect, that the reproaches are directed against the ancient Directory, and that consequently they serve the views of the Chief Consul, and tend to justify his departure from Egypt. He affects so many pretensions to the part of a Negotiator, and he so well knows that the general opinion in France was, that the army of Egypt would perish to the last man in that Country, that he has not been sorry to see it published, that it was he who had begun, and who had ordered the negotiations with the Grand Vizier and the Ottoman Porte to be continued.—We

are however very much inclined to believe, that the account given by Kleber has undergone some arrangement in the Council of State at the Thuilleries, before it has been issued for publication. It is, in fact, scarcely credible that Kleber should on the 30th of January, and after having had communication with Sir Sidney Smith, be ignorant of the Revolution which took place at Paris on the 10th November, the date of the destruction of the Directorial Power. It is still more extraordinary that Kleber, not knowing what was going forward at Paris two months and a half afterwards, should, in the middle of October, have known what happened in Holland a month before, and what was doing still later in La Vendee. These two fold chronological improbabilities have escaped no doubt the observation of the good people of France, and they will confine their attention to the title of *illusory*, which is in this Dispatch, bestowed for the first time on the Chief Consul, and which Kleber was probably little disposed to grant him in the midst of the Sands of Egypt. We should not be surprised if this title should become the burthen of the song with all the numerous dependants and flatterers of the Corsican Usurper. He does not appear disposed to enjoy his elevation with prudence or modesty. He takes no pains to conceal to what he is indebted for it, and by what means he can maintain himself in it: he openly blazons his despotism, and the servitude of the French. It is undoubtedly not with any design to give them either the recollection or hope of liberty, that among the statues which he has ordered to be erected, he has placed that of *Cæsar* first, and that of *Demosthenes* last.

General Kleber, in detailing the progress of the war in Syria, has in some instances, deviated from the practice of his countrymen, who, when they have happened to deviate from the truth have done so in favour of themselves. This officer, however, doubtless from want of information, has charged a part of his army with cowardice, and having on the seventh day surrendered El Arish, without resistance; when the fact (which our letters from Constantinople, and from the scene of action, enable us to state, and to which we pledge our reputation) is, that the garrison for nine days kept a constant and heavy fire, which destroyed numerous Turks, &c. and that the Commandant on falling into our hands declared, that, though part of his troops were in a state of insubordination, he would yet have continued to resist, but for the battery fought by the English, which made a practicable breach in the great tower, with considerable slaughter amongst the garrison. But this is not the only instance in which the French General's information or memory has failed him: he states that the Grand Vizier "had 50 pieces of cannon with a proportionable number of ammunition waggons." This artillery was carried on by mules.

The fact is, that all the artillery of every description with the army of the Vizier, consisted of five bad 8 pounders, and shot considerably too small for their calibre; and that there were not half enough of mules to convey even this park of artillery.

There certainly were some heavy guns at Jaffa, but a considerable time would have elapsed before they could be conveyed to El Arish, where they must have continued, because, instead of the army having been supplied "with more than 15,000 camels," there were not, in consequence of a mortality amongst them, a tenth of the number indispensable to a successful march across the desert.

The Paris papers to the 15th, relate some actions of posts and considerable preparations made by the French, to cross the Rhine at Schaffhausen. The official Gazette of Turin relates, that the French lost 2,000 men, in an attack upon the insurgents of Fontana Buona. Gen. Massena narrowly escaped, and retired to Becco. The Prefects use every exertion to induce the Conscripts to march to Dijon, for which place General Berthier, on the 11th, left off to visit General Moreau in Switzerland, from whence, on the 15th, he was to proceed to Dijon. The insurgents in the South are stated to be desirous of capitulating with the Consulate, which has intimated an intention to attack the Island of Sardinia. General Brune is to command the right wing of the army

of reserve, and Gen. Murat a division.—The latter is succeeded, in the command of the Consular Guard, by Gen. Lufne. Merlin of Thionville is to act with the army as regulating Commissary.

A letter from Basle, dated the 10th Germinal, 31st of March, states that General Desfoilles, Chief of the Staff of the army of the Rhine, had arrived there one or two days before from Paris. It appears that the news he had brought were not favourable to peace.—General Moreau next day announced to the troops in grand parade, that the enemy had neglected the offer, and the campaign would open without delay.

From Ratibon, March 28, it is said that the Elector Palatine will head his armed peasants whose number is calculated at 40,000. The Austrian Regular Army on the Rhine is said to comprise 130,000 men. From Mentz, March 31, the Army of General Moreau is stated to amount to only 68,000 men.

An article from Augsburgh, March 29, states that the Condean army is engaged by England for eight years certain, and to receive three years pay at the end of that period, should they then cease to be wanted. It is added that Gen. Ott had defeated Gen. Massena, with the loss of 4000 men.

The Ex-Venetian Islands have, it is said at the recommendation of the Porte, established a Federative Republic, whose Senate is to possess the supreme authority. Corfu, which is to be the seat of Government, is to appoint three Deputies; Cephalonia and Zante, three each; St. Maure, two; Cerigo one; and Paro and Zach, one between them; to be elected alternately. The President, to be called Archon, will name the Ministers, who are to be approved of by the Senate.

GLASGOW, April 12.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday, arrived on Tuesday morning. The intelligence which it brings is still of little moment. Massena has commenced his operations in Italy by burning, with great coolness, 5 villages, whose inhabitants, had been guilty of aiming for the protection of their properties.

TWO O'CLOCK.—The London Mail has just arrived. The only intelligence of importance is, that the Expedition from Deal has failed down the Channel.

The Duke of York has had some of his ribs broken by a fall from his horse.

April 22.

The army of Conde has at length been absolved from its oath of allegiance to the Emperor of Russia, who has made it a present of its colours, arms, and baggage, and assured it that he will continue the pensions of the invalids and widows. The whole corps it is said has entered into the service of Great-Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Army Disbanded.

The Senate yesterday passed a resolution, *nem. con.* to disband the PROVISIONAL ARMY, and the House of Representatives this forenoon concurred therein without an argument. The measure to take place on or before the 15th of June. The officers and troops are to have three months pay to defray their expenses home. This measure is not unexpected.—In conversation with Gen. MARSHALL some days since, he expressed his opinion, that in the present situation of affairs in Europe, the retention of the army in service was not an object. The General's opinion is here considered of immense weight.

The regiments to be disbanded by the above resolution are the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th. The permanent Army Establishment will then consist of one regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. WATTS; two regiments of Artillerists and Engineers, commanded by Col. BERBECK; and four regiments of Infantry commanded by Colonels HAMIRAMCK, STRONG, GAITHER and BUTLER.

The public mind has been in a state of fermentation for several days. Portents of great changes have appeared for some time; and at length the President has been necessitated to replace Mr. Pickering in the Secretary ship, by Gen. Marshall.—The best men here have various opinions on the measure;—but all allow that the coolness which

has existed between the President and the Secretary of State, demanded an *éclaircissement*.—Mr. Pickering, we learn will retire to his rural seat on the *Susquehannah*. It is said pretty confidently, that Gen. Marshall will accept, although he is now absent, in *Virginia*.—Mr. Dexter, it is also conjectured, will not decline the War Department. They are both men whose abilities pre-eminently qualify them to sustain any office in the United States with usefulness to the public, and honor to themselves.—Gen. Marshall is well acquainted with the policy, views and objects of the French cabinet.

"The two Houses were yesterday adjourned to the third Monday in November next, then to meet at the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia. The number of abs passed is 69.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

We yesterday received the following interesting news, from our correspondent at Philadelphia:

Philadelphia, May 24.

(OFFICIAL.)

Department of State, Philadelphia, May 23, 1800.

A communication having been made by the Minister of his Britannic Majesty to the Department of State, that in consequence of complaints made by sundry Merchants of the city of London to their Government, that the Americans have opened and are carrying on a Trade to the British settlements in the Bay of Honduras—his Britannic Majesty "has resolved, that, as such a commerce was contrary to the Laws of England, all but British ships, navigated according to law, shall be excluded from cutting Logwood or trading to those settlements in time to come."—It has been deemed proper, for the information of the citizens of the United States, that the same should be published.

CHARLES LEE,

Now executing the office of Sec. of State.

BOSTON, May 21.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The returns from all the counties have been received.—The totals, in the Assembly and Senate, are said to be as follow:

FEDERAL.		JACOBINICAL.	
Assembly,	49	-	59
Senate,	26	-	17
75		76	

If this statement be correct, the joint meeting of the Legislature, by which the ELECTORS of President and Vice-President are to be chosen, will give the Jacobin Ticket a Majority of ONE: if before the period of the setting of the Legislature, Death doth not remove, or the Lord change the hearts of some of the Members.

The above is from a New-York paper. The Albany Centinel of the 16th, contains a letter from Ulster which says, "We have succeeded in electing three sound Federalists, and I have it from good authority that the fourth is warmly opposed to Mr. Jefferson." If this is correct, and we have no cause to question it, the majority of one will be in favor of the federal ticket—which may he who directs the destinies of Empires, grant.

HALIFAX, June 7.

We have just received via New-foundland, an Edinburgh paper of April 21st, brought there by a vessel in a short passage from Clyde.

The Charlotte, Andrews, from this port, for England, was taken by a French privateer, and carried into Spain.

A transport with 250 soldiers on board, bound for the Mediterranean, is said to have been captured and carried into France.

The merchants of Amsterdam have declined advancing the loan demanded by Buonaparte.

The most interesting articles extracted from French papers, are those which relate to the evacuation of Egypt—by those it appears the French are to be provided with safe passports, not only from the Porte; but from the Allies England and Russia.

The correspondence between Kleber and Sir Sydney Smith is not yet published, so that it is unknown to what degree the Commodore had agreed to