

happiness of society as exclusive property," by Thomas Barron and Jotham Bender. 12. "Beau-ty," an English Poem, by William Boyd. 13. "A colloquial Panegyric upon classical learning," in English, by John Pickering and William Welles. 14. "Envy wishes, then believes," an English Oration, by Leonard Woods.

The following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz.

John Kidder,  
Samuel Topliff  
Henry Abbot  
Thomas Barron  
Jotham Bender  
Charles Blanchard  
William Boyd  
Charles Cabot  
Charles Cushing  
Francis Dana  
Samuel Dana  
Wendell Davis  
Charles Davis  
Moses Everett  
Samuel Hunt  
James Jackson  
Thomas Kendall  
James Mafon  
Leonard Morfe

And the following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, viz.

Charles Jackson, A. B. 1788.  
Joseph Warren, A. B. 1790.  
Phineas Adams  
Charles Angier  
William Ashley  
John Avery  
Samuel Brown  
Charles Coffin  
Ward Cotton  
Charles Cutter  
Jonathan Dwight  
Caleb Ellis  
Samuel Farrar

### BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

[Continuation of foreign advices received by the ship Brifeis, Capt. Breath, from Bordeaux.]

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

Extraits from the COURIER FRANÇOIS.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, April 30.

The Porte at last convinced that Russia pursues with obstinacy the project of invasion and war, which it combines with the courts of Vienna and London, prepares itself on all sides to oppose against those violences an active resistance; besides the army which meets at Adrianople, which is become in a manner a place of arms, whence all the troops destined for the defence of our places in Europe will be drawn, numerous garrisons meet at Bender, Choczina, and in all Moldavia. It is added, that the germ of the confederate army of the Poles, who endeavour to re-conquer their liberty, increases daily, and the Divan entertains already some hopes of treaties of defensive alliances with some European powers concerned in preventing the dismembering of the Ottoman Empire.—It is also reported that the Grand Seigneur has concluded a treaty with one of the parties who divide Persia, and that party has engaged itself to make a strong diversion in Georgia, in case of a rupture with Russia. That rupture is so much the more certain that the Russian general Subor, is about marching with an army of 24,000 men, to attack that part of Persia which espoused the cause of the Porte.

The number of Turkish troops who have already met at Adrianople, is computed already at 200,000 men, and it is asserted that army is abundantly supplied with every thing that is necessary to open the campaign at the first order. One must know the frugality of the Ottoman armies, not to be astonished at the facility with which the Divan looked for all the supply of provisions and victuals which they were in need of.

Extraits from the Courier of the Legislative Body, of Floreal 24, May 13.

Department of War.

TOULON, 10th Floreal.

Yesterday a Spanish armed brig entered this port. A general flag of truce is also arrived, having on board part of the crews of the French frigates lately captured at Tunis by the British.

BOURDEAUX, 13th Floreal.

Gabeau, brother to the famous Gabeau of Port-au Prince, whom General Laveau sent to France as a slave prisoner, has been transferred to Chateau de la.

PARIS, 23d Floreal.

Three Septemberers of those who murdered the prisoners of Chatelet were yesterday tried and acquitted.

In another room, the massacreers of Laforce had also their trial, which lasted until one o'clock, A. M. when one of them only was condemned to remain 20 years in chains; the others were acquitted. To-morrow the murderers of L'Abbaye are to be tried.

We have a number of the latest Paris papers, from which we select the following articles.

Translated for the MINERVA.

The following extract of a letter from a citizen of the United States, to the Editor of the "Republican du Nord," appeared in Paris in the Gazette Francaise of 27th May.

"The English government has received a very important paper from America, by the Ranger packet, Capt. Carlbrook arrived in 21 days from Rhode Island. It is a message from President Washington, to the house of representatives, founded as he pretends, on the Constitution; he refuses to comply with a demand of the house, to lay before them a copy of the instructions to Minister Jay, to negotiate a treaty with his Britannic Majesty—also the correspondence, and all other papers relative to the said treaty. This message was badly

received by the house, and was immediately referred to a committee of the whole. Our Cabinet waits with consternation the result of this great event, knowing the general state of the people's minds in America, and the triumph of the Democratic party in the house of representatives. Another event no less important at the present moment and which will not fail to accelerate the rupture, is a battle which has just taken place off the heights of Cape Jeremie in the Antills, between an American and English vessel, in which a considerable number of men were killed on both sides, the English attempted to board the American to impress some of the sailors.

A rupture between the President and House of Representatives appeared inevitable; and in that case, that infamous treaty, which Thomas Paine and you, and all the true Republicans of the United States cannot read without indignation, and whose mysteries seem not designed for profane eyes, will fall for want of execution. Washington! (O Washington, thou art dear, but liberty is dearer)—will at least be constrained to resign—Adams and the English party will be crushed; Jefferson and Madison will appear again upon the stage, and Monroe, giving full scope to his democratic principles, will appear at Paris the true Representative of his nation, the friend and real ally of the French Republic.

### COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

May 17.

The directory sent to the Council fresh documents relative to the conspiracy. These papers were found in a wall—among them is the original act of insurrection, and a piece containing the details of a sitting of the committee of insurrection. These papers were signed by the insurrection committee: referred to the Commission of Seven.

Babeuf, the conspirator, wrote to the Directory May 13, that he feared not death in any shape, nor transportation—He should have the fate of the Sidneys, and Barnevelts, and shortly have altars erected to him, as the patriots had prepared for Robespierre. He invited the directory to declare there had been no serious conspiracy, and promised them, by way of recompense, full security on the part of the French Democrats.

A Brussels account of May 13, says, the Armistice on the Rhine was not then broken, but the armies were in motion; the advanced posts were within two musket shot of each other, and hostilities every moment expected. Yet the French and Austrian officers were very social, dining together often, and indulging in balls and other amusements. [What an odd farce is this state of the world!—different parties shaking hands in high glee to day, and furiously cutting each others throats to-morrow!]

When the guards, sent yesterday to arrest the plotters, made their appearance in Rue-de-la-Grande-Tuandery, a woman cried to them not to come in, for they were armed with pistols: such warning could not stop soldiers taken from the French armies. The door was therefore soon broken open: the conspirators were in fact all armed with pistols, but none durst fire. Even the greatest part of them, as soon as they saw the troops, threw away their arms that they might not be found with them.—Drouet upbraided the guard who stopped him with serving tyrants. Babeuf being asked by the minister of the police, what were the means he had to carry on a conspiracy against the Government and the Legislative Body, answered, "Those means used against tyrants."

PARIS, May 18.

A Courier has arrived and brought the news of the taking of Milan.

Head-Quarters at Plaisance, 20th Floreal, May 9, 1796.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

I have informed you, Citizens Directors, by my last, of the retreat of the Austrian army, which had repassed the Po at Valence. They were entrenched along by Legona, Terdoppio, and Tefin, with a view to defend the entrance of the Milanese.

After different marches and movements, military and diplomatic, to induce a belief that I intended to pass the river at Valence, I pushed by a forced march to Castel St. Giosmer, with 3000 grenadiers and 1000 horse. At 11 o'clock at night, the chief of battalion of artillery, Adreosly and adjutant-general Frontin, advancing with a hundred cavalry, along the bank of the Po to Plaisance, took 5 boats laden with rice, some officers, 500 sick men, and all the hospital stores of the army.

At nine in the morning we arrived at the Po, opposite to Plaisance; two squadrons of hussars attempted to dispute our passage—we three ourselves into the boats and landed on the other side—after a few musket shots, the cavalry withdrew.

The chief of brigade, de Lafne, as brave as intelligent, was the first to step his foot on shore. The divisions of the army, which were distributed at different distances, hastening their march, the moment the movement was unmasked, and passed in the course of the day.

In the mean time, Beaulieu informed of our march, was convinced, but too late, that the fortifications of Teflein and the redoubts of Pavia, were useless; that the French Republicans were not as weak as Francis I. He ordered 6000 men, and 2000 cavalry to march to meet us, to oppose our landing, or attack us, before we had time to form—he failed in his calculations. At noon I learnt that a division of the enemy was near us—we marched—the enemy had 20 pieces of cannon, and were entrenched in the village of Fombio. The General of brigade, Dallemagne, with the grenadiers, attacked on the right; the adjutant-general Lannous, on the bank, and the chief of brigade, Lafne, on the left. After a severe cannonade and a well sustained resistance, the enemy founded a retreat; we pursued them to Acida. They lost a part of their baggage, 300 horses, and 500 men killed or prisoners, with many officers.

During the night, another body of 5000 Austrians, which was at Cazet, departed at 4 o'clock to succour the troops at Fombio. Having arrived near Codogno, the head-quarters of Gen. Leharpe at two o'clock in the morning, they sent forward some men who silenced the sentinels. General Le-

harpe mounted his horse to learn what was taking place, he ordered a half brigade to advance, the enemy was beaten and dispersed, but by an irreparable misfortune for the army, Gen. Leharpe was killed by a cannon shot. The republic has lost a man much attached to her cause, the army one of their best Generals, and all soldiers a comrade as brave as rigid in discipline. Gen. Berthier repaired to Codogno immediately, he pursued the enemy, took Cazet and a great quantity of baggage.—The 70th half brigade and Gen. Menars, behaved perfectly well.

The success at Fombio is, in a great measure, due to the bravery of the chief of brigade, Lafne. I recommended to the Directory the son of General Leharpe, for the place of Lieutenant of cavalry.

I request the confirmation of adjutant general Frontin, who, not included in the labors of Prairial, has never ceased to serve with courage. The passage of the Po is one of the most important operations. There had been bets laid that we should not pass it within two months.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Head-quarters, Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Citizen President,

The brave Stengel is dead, in consequence of his wounds. I have sent to his family the letter which you addressed to him.

You will find subjoined the articles of a suspension of arms which I have granted to the Duke of Parma. I will transmit to you, as soon as possible, the most beautiful pictures of Corregio; among others, one of St. Jerome, said to be his master piece. I declare to you that this Saint takes a very bad timeto go to Paris. I trust you will accord him the honors of a museum. I repeat the request, that some known artists may be sent to make choice of the most rare curiosities, and such as they shall think worthy of being conveyed to Paris.

All the arrangements are made for the supply of the army of the Alps, there will be no difficulty in their passage.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Conditions of a suspension of arms concluded between the French army and the Duke of Parma.

Suspension of arms concluded between the French army of Italy, and the Duke of Parma, and of Plaisance, by the means of the Gen. Buonaparte, commander of the French army, and M. M. the Marquis Antonio Pallavicini, and Filippo Dalla Rosa, Plenipotentiaries of the Duke of Parma, under the mediation of the Count of Valeparison, Minister of Spain at Parma.

Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms, between the army of the French Republic, and the Duke of Parma, until peace shall be established between the two states. The Duke of Parma shall send plenipotentiaries to Paris, to treat with the Executive Directory.

Art. II. The Duke of Parma shall pay a military contribution of two millions of livres, money of France, to be paid in bills of exchange on Genoa, whether in plate or money. There shall be 500,000 livres paid in five days—the rest in the following decade.

Art. III. The Duke shall furnish twelve hundred draft horses with the harness, four hundred draughts, with the accoutrements, and one hundred saddle horses for the superior officers of the army.

Art. IV. He shall transmit twenty paintings at the choice of the commander in chief from among those now preserved in the Duchy.

Art. IV. He shall within 15 days turn into the magazines of the army, at Tortona, ten thousand quintals of corn, five thousand of oats, and have two thousand heaves at the disposal of the commissary general, for the use of the army.

Art. VI. Excepting the above contributions the estates of the Duke of Parma shall be treated as neutral states, until the end of the negotiations which are about to be entered upon at Paris.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Antonio Pallavicini, Filippo Dalla Rosa,  
Head-Quarters at Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

A true Copy.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters at Chambeny, 24 Floreal May 13.

Kellerman, commander in chief of the army of the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

I learn, by an express, that Gen. Buonaparte has dispatched to the Directory, the order of march for the half brigades, which I have detached to the army of Italy. The right column will pass by the valley of Sure—that of the left by the valley of Aoste. I have communicated to these half brigades the opinion which the Directory entertained of their courage and discipline. I can assure the Directory beforehand that they will merit the testimonials of satisfaction which they are promised.

The Directory may count on my efforts in the execution of the last plan contemplated. I will second my colleague in the same manner as the both armies were one.

Health and respect.

(Signed) KELLERMAN.

### STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	127
Three per Cent.	167
5 per Cent.	166
4 per Cent.	147
Deferred Six per Cent.	136 to 7
BANK United States.	24 pr. cent.
Pennsylvania.	30
North America.	45
Insurance Comp. North-America.	40 per cent. adv.
Pennsylvania.	9 to 10 per cent.
Exchange, at 60 days.	165 to 166 2-3

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oelberg's Hotel,

### MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12.

Philadelphia,

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

On Monday, the 25th inst. departed this life, after an illness of eight days, Miss Eliza Meale, wife of Mr. John Meale, of this city, in the 46th year of her age.

The amiable disposition and propriety of deportment of this excellent lady, endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received No. 1, signed "Honestus." However well founded the allegations it contains, we think that in a personal interview with the author, he might be convinced that they are of a nature to counteract what appears to be his object.

### ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Ship Old Tom, Duplex,	Kingston 24
Brig Planter, Hawkins,	St. Croix 12
New-York Packet, Strong,	Charleston 3
Amelia, Houlton,	Jeremie 10
Batley, Memminger,	Do. 12

### PORT OF BALTIMORE.

July 26.

Arrived ship John, Capt. Tylan, 65 days from Dublin. Spoke, July 3, the schooner Sally, Capt. Jones, from Bolton for Jamaica, out 12 days, long 68, lat. 25. July 18, was boarded by an English frigate, who pressed two men from the John.

Arrived on Saturday.

Schooner Liberty, Tier, 20 days from Jamaica—rum and sugar—Louis Foulk. Left, brig Indultry, Williams, of Baltimore.

Ship Carolina, Luther, 6 days from Charleston.

Arrived on Sunday.

Schooner Nimrod, Farland, 16 days from Jacquemel; coffee and cotton; Nichols, Harkins, and Co.

List of vessels, left at Jacquemel, July 3:

Schooners Eagle of Baltimore,	Bumbery
Aboua,	Bunker
Peggy,	Gorluch
Adeline,	Stanley

Ship Mary of Philadelphia, Patten.

Several other American vessels, names not recollected.

Brig Commerce of Philadelphia, Barnard, failed the 7th July.

July 13, when passing the island of Henega, saw a sloop and two small schooners lying at anchor under the lee of the island. Same time saw a schooner standing after us, which we supposed to be an American bound home. One of the schooners under Henega got under way, and spoke the schooner, and immediately both hauled their wind and stood in for the island.

July 19, in lat. 22, 20, long. 76, 20, spoke the ship Indultry of Portsmouth, from Savannah, bound to Barbadoes, out 2 days.

July 21, at 10, A. M. Cape-Henry bearing N. W. about 3 leagues distant, was brought to by the Prevoyante frigate, Capt. Weyms. He sent his boat on board to know where from, examined our papers, then ordered me on board the frigate with them, where I was politely received by Capt. Weyms, but was detained for further examination. About two hours after, fell in and spoke with the Thetis, Capt. Cochran—then went on board the Thetis with Capt. Weyms, where I was also politely received and treated. After again examining my papers, and asking a few questions, was permitted to proceed.

Sloop Sally, Saunders, 16 days from Port-au Prince—sugar—Cafenave and Walker. Left at Port-au Prince, ship Hope, Coward, do.

Brig Clio, Ball, 7 weeks from Madeira—wines, &c. Stewart and Sons. Sailed from Madeira between the 17th of May and 1st of June. Left there, ships Alfred, of Salem, Capt. Prince, for India; Harriot, of Petersburg, Kent, for do. Jane, of Wiscasset, Ingles, for Bristol;—brigs Panther, of Bolton, for New-York; Farmer, of New-York, for Cape-de-Verde; Left at Funchall, ships Venus, Campbell, of Bolton, for India; Argonaut, Collett, for do.—brigs, Fair American, Eve, of Philadelphia, for Cape-de-Verde; Polly, Hooper, of Marblehead, for Bolton; the ship Nelly and Kitty, of Baltimore, touched at Funchall the day Captain Ball failed, on her passage from London to the West-Indies.

Ship Lydia, Todd, 6 days from Charleston.

Schooner Indultry, from Philadelphia.

For Sale,

Or for Charter to the West-Indies,

THE SHIP

CERES,

Philadelphia Built,

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now discharging at Latimer's wharf. This vessel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as soon as discharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

John Vaughan.

July 28

For FREIGHT,

THE BRIG

SWAN,

BENJAMIN GLASIER, Master,

FROM Liverpool. Now discharging at P. Care's wharf, and will immediately afterwards take in Freight for NEWBURY PORT AND BOSTON.

To sail in all next week. For freight or passage, apply to capt. Glasier, on board, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5 South Water Street.

\$1w

7 mo. 27

For HAMBURGH,

THE SHIP

JOHN,

ROBERT JACKSON, Master,

To sail in fifteen days.

HAVING two-thirds of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Wain's wharf, or to

John Donaldson,

No. 24 Walnut-Street.

\$6000

July 28.

For Boston,

THE SCHOONER

JOHN,

CAPTAIN COFFIN,

Will sail on Sunday next. For freight or passage apply to

Edward Stow, jun.

No. 76 North Front-Street.

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July 28