

Philadelphia, February 6.

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 4. By the British Packet Carteret, arrived here from Falmouth, we have received our regular files of papers to the 25th November:—Papers have been also received to the 1st of December, from which we shall, in addition to our extracts this day, give further details on Monday.

RATISBON, October 12. ADDRESS presented to the Emperor by the Diet of Ratisbon.

The Diet rejoice with every good German, in seeing to great a part of the Empire delivered from the enemy, by the rapid and multiplied victories of the Austrian armies; and of being themselves freed from that imminent danger with which the approach of the French threatened the place of their sitting. They hasten in their first meeting after the vacation, to testify decidedly the lively interest which they take in the happy events and enterprises executed with such brilliant success under the skilful direction of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, a Prince already rendered illustrious by his heroic valour and his enlarged views, as well as by the eminent services which he has performed to the German Nation.

Perfectly convinced of the important advantages which have resulted from the operations of the Austrian armies—operations which alone formed the constitutional preservation of the German Empire, the Diet feel it their duty to address their most grateful acknowledgments to his Imperial Majesty as their generous and magnanimous defender, for the extraordinary efforts that he has made for the general good, and humbly recommend the Empire to his gracious protection.

While the Diet make this sincere declaration of their warmest gratitude, they join to it their most earnest wishes, that Providence may bestow on the undertakings which the august chief of the Empire shall hereafter form, all that aid and those benedictions which his beneficent and indefatigable cares merit—which are due to his paternal endeavors, for the preservation of the Empire in general, as well as for the obtaining a just and permanent peace.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 16. Note from Lord Malmesbury in Reply to the Letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 23d Brumaire, Nov. 13.

The undersigned will not fail to transmit to his Court the Note which he has just received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He also declares, that he shall be in the situation of expediting Couriers to his court every time that the official communications which shall be made to him shall require special instructions.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 14, 1796. M. Ellis, who has been added to Lord Malmesbury's embassy, set out yesterday for London.—It is said he is soon to return to Paris with fresh instructions from his Cabinet. The negotiation will, of course, be at a stand till his return. There has not been, as far as appears, any note presented on either side, except what have been made public, unless the answer of the Plenipotentiary, to the demand made by Charles Delacroix, to know if he should send a new courier to his cabinet upon every communication. We are assured that lord Malmesbury has answered he should do it, when the importance of the difficulties to answer appeared to him to demand it. That Charles Delacroix ought not to be surprised at it, since he himself always takes the orders of the Directory, and never gives an answer without conferring with them.

We send to the House of Austria the advances which England has made to us. It is now certain that the Courier, who departed from the army of Italy to Vienna, was charged with proposals to the Emperor for a separate peace, and particularly to demand a passport for a negotiator. This passport appears to have been granted—for a minister Plenipotentiary has been named to go to Vienna. He is an Irishman, by the name of Clark, little known as a general, and never employed in any diplomatic character, but who has been a long time conversant in the affairs of the committee of public safety. Can there not be found among Frenchmen a man capable of shewing the republic that we are not obliged to entrust to important a mission to a foreigner and an Irishman.

November 17. A revolution has taken place in the port of Brest: vice-admiral Villaret Joyeuse is superseded, and is succeeded by Morad Legall, who preceded him. What can have occasioned such a change? For the rest, the expedition preparing at Brest is not given up; thirty six transports with troops, ten sail of the line, and several frigates, are ordered to be ready to sail. We do not know the destination of the armament, nor can we conceive the purport of it, while we know the English have much more powerful forces at sea.

The port of Brest is in respect of money affairs in a very distressed state; the different bureaux have been shut for this month, and there is neither money nor mandates for the officers who are obliged to stay at Brest, and yet have not wherewith to live. The order for the payment of their salaries upon the same footing as the land forces, namely, a quarter in specie, is not executed for want of money.

Some officers who were starving, and had sold all they had to procure daily bread, went to the intendant of the police to solicit payment of what had been so long due to them; they desired, if they were not paid they might have the refusal given to them in writing. The officers accordingly very innocently signed their petition, and all who signed it were immediately put in a state of arrest.—Perlet.

No official news has been published for some time, either from the Sambre and Meuse or Rhine and Moselle armies.

Vice admiral Martin has quitted the command of the Toulon Squadron, and is succeeded by citizen Boucq, a general officer of distinguished ability.

November 19.

A letter from Constantinople of the 24th of September, announces, that the Porte is decided to send an ambassador, who is to make a permanent stay at Paris. Ali Effendi is appointed to hold that mission.

On the 8th instant, Don Juan de Laagasa, commander in chief of the Spanish fleet, entered the road of Toulon with fifteen ships of the line and eight frigates, which, including the four Spanish ships and three frigates which arrived there before, makes the whole Spanish force in that harbour amount to nineteen ships of the line and eleven frigates.

The administration of Ferrara has suppressed the inquisition, otherwise called the holy office.

An official letter from Cayenne, dated Prarial 20, confirms the death of Collet d'Herbois in that island. He left all his effects to Billard Varennes, who lived in a small town eight leagues from Cayenne, chiefly occupied in rearing parrots.

A letter from Mantua of the 29th ult. corroborates the intelligence, that Mantua is reduced to the last extremity.

From Strasbourg we learn, under the 10th inst. that the army near the Kehl remains quite inactive. The advanced guards, which face each other, had not for several days past fired a single shot; this revives the hopes of a speedy armistice.

LONDON, November 13.

The dispatches received by government, from lord Malmesbury on Wednesday last, although they are not of such a nature as to present to us the cheering prospect of an immediate peace, are nevertheless calculated to keep the object within the limits of our view, and to preserve to all parties the means of attaining the great end, provided their professions are dictated by sincerity, and their deliberations governed by wisdom and prudence.

The note of his lordship to the executive directory, on receiving his fresh instructions, and the answer to it, (a correct translation of which appeared in our last, p. 479.) are entitled to the utmost attention. It will appear obvious, from a perusal of them both, that the delay which has hitherto occurred in the business of the negotiation is to be ascribed, not to any reluctance on the part of the British cabinet to meet the question in a fair and candid manner, or to their want of respect to the new order of things in France, but to the formal spirit of the directory, who, at the same time that they display an evident disposition to prosecute the negotiation, and manifest an obvious intention to the urgent desire of the British plenipotentiary to enter immediately upon the subject of his mission, demand to have pointed out to them the object of reciprocal compensation which his lordship has to propose. This proceeding amounts to nothing less than a refusal on their part to afford any explanation whatever as to their views and intentions, although they call upon his lordship, before they consent to treat with him, to express himself fully upon every point.

The manner in which lord Malmesbury's note treats the insinuations contained in the answer of the directory to his first memorial is worthy the honor and character of the British government. His majesty thinks it beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned to these insinuations, contenting himself with making the wide and imprecise observation, "that it is neither by reproaches, as disgusting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal insults, that a sincere wish to accomplish the grand work of peace can be evinced."

The negotiation, we understand, is again suspended until the arrival of further instructions to lord Malmesbury; and it is probable that the issue of this important business will depend, in a great measure, upon the nature of the next dispatches from our cabinet, which are expected to be immediately forwarded to his lordship.

Extract of a letter from Bremen, Nov. 11.

"The affair of the 24th ult. has proved equally glorious to the imperial Charles as the actions of the 19th, 20, and 21st. The archduke attacked the enemy in their formidable entrenched position on the heights of Schlagen. The noble army of Conde were the first engaged on, that they acted nobly there can be no doubt; the battle continued nine successive hours. The archduke was every where; his presence gave new vigor to the heroes he commands. The French, in fine, after various proofs of obstinate ferocity, were forced from their strong hold, and fell back in disorder. During the night, towards Caltzenberg, near which place they took a position.

"The 25th, the archduke attempted to bring the enemy to battle, but the republicans retreated before the conqueror with the utmost precipitation. The forest of Marek on the banks of the Rhine then became their resource. That day his royal highness had his head quarters at Mappach.

The 26th every preparation was made to drive the enemy out of the wood. Terrified, they made the best of their way to the Tete-de-Pont near Huningen, which they again abandoned.

"A considerable dislocation is taking place in the Austrian army; some corps are ascending, some descending the Rhine. General Hotze's division has re-crossed the river at Manheim; the bridge of boats in the environs of Philipshourg has been carried away, when it was learnt that gen. Bourmonville was marching part of his army towards the Upper Rhine; in effect, the environs of Kaiserlautern, Worms, Spines, and Germerheim, were on the 1st inst. invested by the French.

"The fort of Kehl is now the grand object of the archduke's attention; it is worthy of his valour, and no doubt is entertained of its being speedily in his hands; the bombardment is begun. The enemy's entrenched camp is equal in strength to that from whence they were driven before Mentz, by general Clairfait, last campaign. Gen. Wartenleben is much better of his wound, and is still at Carlsruhe.

"In a partial affair on the 27th, the French, superior in number, forced the Austrians, and possessed themselves of Bingen, which is within five leagues of Mentz; Ober and Nieder Ingelheim, of course, are in their hands. In that quarter the imperial out posts extend from Alzey, by Spremling and Algeheim, as far as Galleim, and within a league of Bingen.

"No news from Mantua, except that three gates of the fortrefs are free; from which it may naturally be inferred, that the French have been lately worked. The 21st ult. general Wurmser was at Goitta; it is said that the Austrians were that day at Verona."

Extract of a letter from the Cove of Cork, Nov. 12. "This moment advice has been received, that the Cerberus, Capt. Drew, is now off the harbor with 3 prizes, viz. a French privateer of 22 guns, a large Jamaica ship of 600 tons burthen, and a large ship from the Cape of Good Hope, both bound to London, taken by the French and retaken by the Cerberus—the chased another brig privateer into Sir John Warren's Squadron—which we learn was taken by them and sent into Falmouth.

"Admiral King'smill's cruizers being constantly at sea, meet the success they are so justly entitled to. No farther particulars are yet known; the Cerberus sailed from thence the 29th ult. in company with the Squadron under command of captain Falkner of the Diana."

November 29.

Extract of a letter from Exeter, Nov. 13. "A general meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Exeter was held here on the 10th inst. and the state of trade having been taken into consideration, it was unanimously resolved, that from the beginning of the war the trade of this city has labored under great and unprecedented disadvantages and that lately, by the shutting of almost every port in Europe, to which the manufactures of this country were exported, there appears reason to apprehend the most serious consequences, the laboring poor in these parts being generally deprived of employment by the total stagnation of commerce.

"The following memorial to the privy council was also drawn up and agreed to, and ordered to be transmitted to all the manufacturing towns of England:

"To the lords of his majesty's most honorable Privy Council.

"The memorial of the merchants and manufacturers of Exeter and its vicinity, assembled at a general meeting of their chamber of commerce, for taking into consideration the state of their trade.

"The measures of relief which your lordships were pleased to suggest in reply to our memorial of the 25th of July last, having been all defeated by subsequent events, and the state of our trade becoming every day more critical, we presume to solicit your lordships attention to our increased distresses.

"In the north of Italy our property is confiscated; to the south we have no longer access; recent occurrences have rendered the navigation of the mediterranean so perilous, that we cannot be covered by any premium of insurance which our trade will bear. The vessels dispatched from this port for the fair of Salerno, by the July convoy, to the amount of 100,000l. appear by the last advice to be still at Gibraltar, waiting for further convoy. The Queen of Naples, another of our vessels worth above 40,000l. is now under an embargo at Genoa.

"To Spain and Portugal we look with extreme anxiety. The ports of the former country (a chief market of our manufactures) are not only shut against us, at a moment when our warehouses and vessels are filled with goods preparing for the winter consumption; but reports of an actual sequestration of British property, and a prohibition to discharge bills of exchange, measures which, if carried into effect, must be attended with fatal consequences. In these ports also, many of our vessels are embargoed with cargoes to a very great amount.

"In Germany, the operations of war render credit precarious and property insecure. The markets of Flanders and Holland are no longer open. With the other parts of Europe and of the globe we have little intercourse.

"To this confiscation of our property, detention of our funds, and annihilation of our trade, is added an extraordinary embarrassment arising from a failure of the usual facilities of credit.

"Your lordships need not be informed that the trade of this port consists in the exportation of woollen goods, manufactured in this city and throughout the county of Devon; a suspension therefore, of our exports, especially under the circumstances, we have enumerated, puts an entire stop to the industry of these parts; and the distresses of our laborers, already very great, must soon become extreme.

"Under the pressure of these evils we conceive we are discharging a duty in presenting this memorial, that your lordships may be aware of our situation.

(Signed) EDMUND GRANGER, Chairman. Exeter, Nov. 10, 1796"

Accounts from Lisbon by the last mail say, that the council of war has issued several decrees ordering the filling up of each regiment of artillery and mairnes to 1200 men. Every regiment of infantry is likewise augmenting to 933 men, and the cavalry to 903. A new legion of light troops is also raising; and the auxiliary thirds are in future to be looked upon as regiments of militia for their respective provinces, and their captains to rank as colonel. Don Rodriga Condruke, late Plenipotentiary at Turin, is appointed Minister of Marine.

The French general Garutier has written to Buonaparte, informing him that the Barbets, or Piedmontese robbers are totally defeated and dispersed; that Freron, their chief, is killed; and that no day passes without the shooting of ten or twelve of them.

Count Nassau Corroy, a friend of Vander Noot, is arrested; he was a member of the estates of Brabant, and President of the war department in the revolution of 1790. He is said to have corresponded with several other persons, in various parts of the Low countries, to effect a counter-revolution; some of them have been apprehended at Antwerp.

The hereditary Prince of Wittemberg, the intended consort of our Princess Royal, was at Vienna on the 1st of the present month, where it was expected that the business of which his serene highness was the negotiator with the imperial cabinet, would occupy three or four weeks at least.

Admiral Sir James Wallace, governor and naval commander in chief of Newfoundland, is returned from that station, where he left all safe on the beginning of last month, when the weather began to be very cold, and portended a rigorous season. It

now appears that reports had very greatly exaggerated the damage done by the French Squadron under Richery.

Yesterday a council of the cabinet ministers was held at Lord Grenville's office, at which some further instructions for Lord Malmesbury were made out. Mr. Hunter, sen. is the bearer of them to his lordship: he set out on his journey this morning.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Nov. 16.

"Arrived this morning the ship Friendship, Capt. Black, with a cargo of wheat from the Cape of Good Hope, from whence she brought passengers and dispatches. She was captured on the 25th ult. by la Voiture, French privateer, of 14 guns and 100 men, after an action of 40 minutes, in which lieut. Fitzgerald, of the 95th regiment, was unfortunately killed by a musket ball, which passed through his head; and retaken on the 4th inst. by the Cerberus frigate, captain Drew, belonging to admiral King'smill's Squadron.

"The Friendship left the Cape on the 2d of August. The dispatches were thrown overboard during the action, and sunk.

"Capt. Black reports, that another Cape ship, with wheat and rice, had beat off the privateer which captured the Friendship.

"Arrived a small French cutter privateer, called le Hirondelle, of four guns, prize to the Cerberus frigate, which ship was left in chase of another privateer when the above left her.

"This morning a very hard gale of wind came on at south west, and continued with great violence until noon. The Vengeur French privateer, (late the King George packet,) prize to the Santa Margareta frigate, which arrived here yesterday from Cork, parted her cables in Cat-water, and was driven on shore in Deadman's bay, where her masts were cut away, and great part of her stores taken out. The weather became more moderate this afternoon, and she is got off without having received any material damage in her hull.

"A large loaded brig is also on shore in Firestone bay, and a fishing smack under Teat's Hill.

"The Santa Margareta and Crane in the Sound, rode out the gale very well.

"Arrived the Florette Commercio, under American colors, laden with brandy and wine, from Bourdeaux, supposed to be bound to Hambro'. Soon after she arrived, three of her crew quitted her, and gave information to the lieutenant of the Santa Margareta commanding the Buonsparte French privateer, prize to that ship, that her cargo was wholly French property; on which he boarded, and took possession of her as prize.

"The remains of the Amphion are hauled to the Yard, where the Hibernia of 110 guns, building, below she is to be broke up."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 17.

"This afternoon arrived the Squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Roger Cortis, with a French merchant brig, prize to the said Squadron.

"Last night, in a heavy gale of wind the Corvette prize to the Melampus was driven on shore on the Spit, and had her rudder beat off. She this morning was got off, and is come into the harbour.

"This day the Ketch cutter brought into Portsmouth, and lodged in the custom-house, about 200 casks of spirits, which were taken last night in a cutter off the Isle of Wight."

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, Nov. 17.

"This day arrived in Portland Road, from the West Indies, his Majesty's frigate Beaulieu, Captain Skinner, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir H. C. Christian K. B. The Beaulieu sailed from Martinique the 3d of Oct. at which time the islands were in a tranquil state, and the following ships and vessels or war at anchor in Fort Royal Bay:

Table listing ships and their commanders: Queen (Vice Ad. Sir H. Parker), Prince of Wales (Capt. M. Dobson), Vengeance (Rear Ad. H. Harvey), Valiant (Capt. J. Harvey), Thunderer (T. M. Russel), Carnatic (E. Harvey), Expedition cutter (J. Bowen), and another Expedition cutter (Lieut. R. Lilburne).

"Rear Ad. Bligh in the Brunswick arrived at Fort Royal on the 22d of September, and failed again on the 23th with the trade for St. Domingo.

"Admiral Christian landed here, and set off immediately for London."

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Nov. 16.

"Information having been received on Tuesday that a French privateer had given chase to two London traders belonging to this port, and fired at one, but that a collier in company giving her a gun, she thought proper to steer off; his majesty's hired armed cutter, captain Henry Pascal, immediately proceeded in quest of her, and yesterday we had the pleasure to see her brought into these roads. She proves to be the Bold Beggar of Dunkirk (half on her stern the Polly of Weymouth), and carries two carriage guns, 20 muskets, besides cutlasses, and 23 men."

"His majesty's ship Truivy of 50 guns, captain Osborn, now at Sheerness, is under orders to sail for the Cape of Good Hope, with lord Macartney and his suite. His lordship has completed every necessary arrangement for his departure.

Thursday the powder-mills at Hounslow were again blown up. There were two explosions, the first took place about 12 o'clock, and the second directly afterwards in consequence of one of the coming houses having taken fire. The shocks were severely felt within a mile or two round the neighborhood, and six unfortunate men lost their lives.

November 22.

On Saturday evening Mr. Ellis, who accompanied Lord Malmesbury to Paris as his confidential friend, arrived in town with dispatches from his lordship. He came from Boulogne in the Union Packet, by which are also received the Paris gazettes to the 25th inst. inclusive.

These papers contain the sequel of lord Malmesbury's correspondence with the minister for foreign affairs. Mr. Ellis is come to London for further instructions, and yesterday went to Mr. Pitt's at Holwood, where he passed the day. He will return immediately to Paris.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Note addressed by Lord Malmesbury to the minister for the department of foreign affairs.

"The undersigned does not hesitate a moment to answer the two questions which you are charged to propose to him on the part of the Executive Directory.

"The memorial presented this morning by the undersigned proposes, in express terms on the part of his majesty the king of Great-Britain, to compensate by