

Gazette of the United States,
A. N. D.
Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 13.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16 3/4
Three per Cent.	9 3/4
4 1/2 per Cent.	9 3/4
5 1/2 per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	11 1/9
BANK	11 3/4
United States.	13 do.
Pennsylvania.	13 do.
North America.	40 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares.	35 per cent.
Pennsylv.	par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	62 1/2
at 60 days,	63
at 90 days,	57 1/2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders,	40
90 days,	42

DIED, the 11th instant, and was buried yesterday from the Pennsylvania Hospital, ANN TAGGART, being the sixth person who perished by means of the late fire at the house of Andrew Brown, with whom she had lived about two weeks. She exhibited (under severe pain) an example of patience and quiet resignation to the will of the Almighty, and often expressed, tho' seldom able to do it above a whisper, the grateful sense she retained of the kindness of many citizens; and in particular, she acknowledged her obligations to the physicians, nurses and steward of the house, for their unremitting exertions to relieve her deplorable situation.

DIED, in the West-Indies, Capt. PAUL STEVENS, of Newbury Port.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. BOWEN,

I AM a countryman, and having read the Queries in your Gazette of the 13th instant, I passed them over for that time; but going lately on some domestic business to a mill in my neighborhood, I heard a conversation there between two of my neighbors, Mr. Trulliber and Mr. Warren, which, for the sake of the gentleman who proposed said queries, I shall here subjoin. Yet first it may be necessary to inform him, that Mr. Trulliber is a plain honest farmer, who studies little else than the advancement of that laudable profession, but who, nevertheless, is a hearty friend to his country, and wishes that every thing we have to export may bear a good price; and that Mr. Warren has taken some pains to acquire a knowledge in the political affairs of his country.

Mr. T.—Dull Times—dull times, Mr. Warren, wheat falling every day; it will soon become a mere drug; what can be the meaning of this, Mr. Warren?

Mr. W.—The reason is, Mr. Trulliber, because the French will not suffer us to carry any thing to or from British ports, which cuts off nearly two-thirds of our trade.

Mr. T.—Aye, Aye; I was reading something about that in a late newspaper; how, if the British take our ships, should not the French, to be even with them, do so too? Now, I suppose, there must be something as hard as the Devil in that question, or it would not have been put in the newspapers to get an answer to.

Mr. W.—Why I will state a case to you that will make the matter a little plainer. Here you give part of your custom to Mr. Anderson's mill, and part to Mr. Brown's.

Mr. T.—Yes, I send my wheat to Mr. Anderson's, and my corn to Mr. Brown's, for common.

Mr. W.—Well, now, suppose some quarrel should arise between Mr. A. and Mr. B. and Mr. A. to be revenged on Mr. B. should take it into his head to intercept and seize all your corn on the road to Mr. B's mill; and if Mr. B. to injure Mr. A. should seize all your wheat on the road to Mr. A's mill—would he be justifiable with regard to you?

Mr. T.—No, egad, the one ought to be hanged as well as the other.

Mr. W.—Now, Mr. Trulliber, the French have no more right to seize our vessels, in the manner they do, than Mr. B. would have to seize your wheat in the case just mentioned, even if the British were guilty of the same violation every day, which, for any intelligence we have received, has not been the case since the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. T.—Psha, if that's all, egad, I could have answered that question myself; and, for that matter, so might my wife, and put it in the newspapers too. But when I have been at the court, and listened to some of our politicians there talking about—the law of nations I think it was, and about the British and French both taking a pluck at us, because we hadn't a fleet, I did not know but the law of nations might be something like the dog law, where every one worries the weakest, or the one that's down.

Mr. W.—The law of nations, Mr. Trulliber, consists of certain general rules, commonly observed by all nations, with regard to one another; and that particular one which is most involved on the present occasion, is to this purport—when two nations are at war, the property of the third, or neutral nation, is always restored, when taken by either of them on board a ship of the other; and, on the contrary, the property of either of the contending nations, when found on board neutral ships, is always considered as lawful prize by the other; moreover, Mr. Trulliber, in the treaty between the United States and France, it was mutually agreed, to relinquish this rule, and establish another in its place, viz, that the property of enemies, found on board the ships of either France or America, should be free and undisturbed by the other; and, on the contrary, that the property of either nation, found on board enemy's ships, should be considered as lawful prize.—But the former rule, in the law of nations remains as it is in the treaty between this country and Great Britain: And in answer to the gentleman's query, where he demands, why France

ought not to be put upon a footing with the most favoured nation, let it be remembered, that if the British derive any advantage from the observance of that rule, by seizing French property on board American ships, that this advantage was not bestowed upon them as a favor by America, but that they were possessed of it long before. How then can America be said to favor any nation, when she grants them nothing which she had to bestow? But the French were not only broken their treaty with us, but they have gone further, and violated the law of nations, by seizing our ships with our own property on board.

Mr. T.—And what could induce them to take such a tantrum as that Mr. Warren?

Mr. W.—Nothing in the world, only because we preferred an amicable adjustment of our dispute with Great Britain to the decision of the sword.

Mr. T.—And so, because we didn't fight, they'll whip us, eh?

Mr. W.—Yes, or because we did not make a better treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. T.—Why egad, now, that's just as if I was to go and beat John Stone there, for not making a better bargain the other day, when he sold his bay horse—though he did as well as he could, I suppose.

Mr. W.—Just so, Mr. Trulliber; and as to a change of tone in some of our great men, which is the subject of one of the gentlemen's queries, I imagine, when the medium is drawn, between the mad fallies of passion on one side, and political enthusiasm on the other, it will be found, that those gentlemen have kept the medium with firmness, and that they have at no time cast away the olive branch with one hand, nor the sword with the other—(Here Mr. Trulliber stepped forward, and took up the paper, which was laying on the head of a flour barrel, to try what remarks he could make, and read "that generous"—but not being able to make out the word "magnanimous," he passed it over and said, "that generous nation"—yes, egad, very generous; such generosity as that puts me in mind of the story about the cat and the monkey, which I was reading the other day in one of my little boy's books; how the monkey and the cat were very great friends, and always playing and pawing together; but, one day, upon a pinch, when the monkey wanted to pull some chestnuts out of the fire, he made use of the cat's paws for tongs, and pok'd them into the coals; now, according to accounts, that's the way the French are serving us, Mr. Warren.)

Mr. W.—I think it is a very near resemblance, indeed, M. Trulliber; for though the French were called our friends, yet, whenever they could gain a small advantage, by doing us a great injury, they have not scrupled to make use of us as the monkey did the cat in the fable; that is, they have been willing to destroy our commerce, for the sake of impeding that of the British.

Mr. T.—(Still looking intently at the word magnanimous, in the second query)—But here's mag—something—egad, I'll wager you now, that this Mr. what d'ye callum has been making, fud all this while, and this long word here pays up for all. What is that word, Mr. Warren?

Mr. W.—Magnanimous; and the meaning of it is, great, noble and honest.

Mr. T.—Now, I swear, I thought it would turn out to be some fly joke of 'other, when I was told the meaning of it.

Mr. W.—It was very natural for you to suppose that the gentleman meant a burlesque; for, in his fifth and last query, when he asks, what answer has been given to France, concerning the improvement of our seamen by the British, &c? it might as well have been demanded, had there been a war between France and Algiers, when those pirates were captivated and enslaving our seamen, what satisfaction had been given France for their being compelled as slaves to row their enemies ships? The former conduct of the British was certainly execrable, as that of the French is now; but as to you and I, Mr. Trulliber, and in short, every other man of us, we ought neither to be partisans of Britain, nor partisans of France, but citizens of America.

[Here Mr. Trulliber's waggon driving up to the mill door, broke off the conversation.]

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Franklin, Allya, in 53 days from London.

PARIS, November 28.

The negotiations with the English government seem to take rather a more favorable turn to-day. The directory have acknowledged the principle of compensation; besides, their last reply does not bear those marks of harshness and severity which characterized their former notes. This is one advantage which we owe to the publication of the correspondence. The opinion of the public was decidedly pronounced against the rude forms they had adopted in their negotiations; and our negotiator has therefore deemed it prudent to change those forms.

December 5.

General Vaubois has been suspended by Buonaparte. He did not execute his orders, and thus caused part of his plan to fail.

The Russian forces under general Subow, according to letters from Poland, have been defeated in an engagement with the Persians. The former were compelled to retreat with the loss of 10,000 men.

General Pichegru is at length going as ambassador to Sweden, to compliment the new king on his accession.

If we are to trust to the letters from Italy, Mantua must be at this moment in the hands of the French.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letter from general Berthier, chief of the etat major of Italy, to general Barraquay D. Hillier.

"Head-quarters at Milan, 8 Frimaire, November 28, 5th year.

"I informed you, general, by the last bulletin which I sent you, that, after having beaten the troops commanded by general Alvinzy in person,

at Arcola, the commander in chief made his dispositions to attack the column commanded by general Davidovich, who had brought his advanced posts as far as Castellano.

"On the 1st Frimaire, the commander in chief gave orders to attack the enemy, who, repelled from position to position, effected his retreat with precipitation. His rear guard was very ill treated, and partly cut off upon the heights of Rivoli, of which we remain masters.

"Different detached corps pursued him all night above the Corona and along the Adige. We have made in this day 1,100 prisoners, amongst whom is colonel count Lherbach, and taken 4 pieces of cannon and 6 caissons.

(Signed) "BERTHIER."

Buonaparte, commanding the army of Italy, to citizen Carnot, member of the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters at Verona, Brumaire 29, November 19, 5th year.

"The destinies of Italy begin to brighten; yet one victory to-morrow, of which I have little doubt, and I hope before ten days are past, to write to you from head quarters at Mantua. Never was a field of battle so much disputed as that of Arcola; I have scarcely any more generals; their devotedness and courage are without example. The general of brigade, Lafite, came to the field of battle before he was cured of the wound which he received at Governolo. He was wounded twice early in the battle; at three in the afternoon he was stretched upon his bed, and suffering; when he learned that I was myself at the head of the column, he threw himself from his bed, mounted on horseback and came to find me. Being obliged to remain on horseback, he received, at the head of the bridge of Arcola, a blow which laid him senseless. I assure you, that all this was necessary to our conquering; the enemy were numerous and exasperated, the generals at their head, of whom we killed several.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE." STRASBOURG, Nov. 28.

The blood still runs in torrents on the banks of the Rhine. It is now midnight. I finish my letter to the foud of cannon, which are now firing at Kehl with such force as to shake every window at Strasburgh. The engagement has lasted since 7 o'clock this evening. It is the first time we have had a night affair so violent as this appears to be.

LONDON, December 5.

But the most important article of intelligence which those Journals bring us is the following correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and M. De La Croix, in which the public will see that the principle of compensation, so eagerly insisted on as the basis of negotiation, is formally and literally agreed to by the French, as it was before in spirit and in fact. We do not intrude the recollections of our opinions on the public, and we should not now recall the interpretation which we put on the former concession of the point made by the French Minister, if it were not to shew the utility of the inquiries that were thrown out upon us by some of our contemporaries on account of our reasoning. Having admitted the principle, the two countries are now fairly at issue on terms; and if we may give credit to the information of the best political circles, Mr. Ellis will speedily return to Paris with the precise concessions to be offered and demanded by England. (Morn. Chron.)

NOTE

From Lord Malmesbury to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Court of London having been informed of what passed after the receipt of the last memorial delivered, by their order, to the minister for Foreign Affairs, find that there is not any thing whatever to be added to the answer made by the undersigned to the two questions which the Directory thought proper to address to them.

They wait then, and with the greatest interest, for an explanation of the sentiments of the Directory, with regard to the principle proposed, on their part, as the basis of the negotiation, and the adoption of which appeared to be the best means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of so many nations.

The undersigned has, in consequence received orders to renew the demand of a frank and precise answer on this object, in order that his court may know with certainty, whether the Directory accept the said proposition; whether they desire to make any change or modifications whatever in it; or, lastly, whether they will propose any other principle that may promote the same end.

(Signed)

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1796.

ANSWER

Of the minister for foreign affairs to Lord Malmesbury's note.

In answer to the note delivered yesterday, Nov. 26, (old style) by Lord Malmesbury, the undersigned minister for foreign affairs, is instructed, by the Executive Directory, to observe, that the answers made on the 5th and 22d of last Brumaire, contained an acknowledgment of the principle of compensation, and that in order to remove every pretext for farther discussion on that point, the undersigned, in the name of the Executive Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgment. In consequence, Lord Malmesbury is again invited to give a speedy and categorical answer to the proposition made to him on the 2d of last Brumaire, and which was conceived in these terms—"The undersigned is instructed by the Executive Directory, to invite you to point out with all possible expedition, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you have to propose."

(Signed)

CH. DELACROIX.

7 Frimaire (Nov. 27) 5th year.

ANSWER

Of Lord Malmesbury to the note of the minister of foreign affairs, dated the 7th Frimaire, Nov. 27.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, in answer to the note dated this morning, and which has been transmitted to him on the part of the minister of foreign affairs, hastens to assure him that he will not lose a moment in communicating it to his court, from which he must still expect ulterior orders, before he can explain himself with respect to the important matter which it contains.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 27.

Some letters from Lisbon, delivered out on Satur-

day, announce the preparations made in Portugal by sea and land, as war they find is not to be averted. Several men of war are fitted in the Tagus: and camps are about forming on the frontiers, which are to amount to 60,000 men. The prince of Bazil, it was said, takes the field with the troops.

December 6.

We had yesterday the satisfaction of announcing generally, that the subscription for the new loan had been finally closed. This we stated to have taken place at half past eleven, whereas it was at twenty minutes past ten—twenty minutes only after the books had been opened. At ten o'clock in the morning, the parlor doors of the bank were opened, before which time the lobby was crowded. It was a pleasing sight to see some of the first merchants of the city of London running with eagerness to the bar, which was preferred upon by the crowd, as to require being propped up. Numbers could not get near the books at all; while others, to testify their zeal, called to the persons at the books then signing, to put down their names for loans, as they were fearful of being shut out. At about 20 minutes past ten, the subscription was declared to be completely full, and hundreds in the room were reluctantly obliged to go away.

By the post yesterday, innumerable orders came from the country for subscriptions to be put down, scarcely one of which could be executed. For some hours after the subscription was closed, persons continued coming, and were obliged to depart disappointed.

Stocks yesterday experienced a rise of one per cent. They were down for the opening as high as 59-84. This rise may be partly attributed to the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been so unequivocally expressed on the occasion of the loan, and to the circumstance of the Executive Directory of France having assented to the proposition of the British court, that the principle of the compensation shall be the basis of the negotiation.

The new loan yesterday bore a premium of three quarters per cent.

December 7.

Unless peace takes place immediately, a strong reinforcement of troops are to be sent to St. Domingo. Part are to sail from Spithead, the remainder from Cork.

The Hungarians, it is said, are about to raise 50,000 cavalry, and 52,000 infantry, for the service of the Emperor.

December 8.

Mr. Ellis is expected to leave town to-morrow for Paris, with further instructions to Lord Malmesbury.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 29th ult. Pastoret proposed the following plan of a decree: That, by virtue of the law of the 9th of December, 1790, every individual born abroad, who descends in any degree from a Frenchman expatriated on account of his religion is declared and acknowledged a natural born Frenchman; that every one of these individuals shall enjoy all the rights of a citizen, provided he returns to France, presents himself before the Municipal Administration of the Canton which he shall choose, and declare his name, his family, the reason why his father left France, the place to which they retired, and the formal intention of settling in the country. At the expiration of a twelvemonth, he is to enjoy all the rights of Citizenship, provided he pays the public contributions. The Religious who returned to France, by virtue of the law of the 9th of December, 1790, are exempted from these formalities. The dispositions of the plan of the present law are not applicable to those Religious, or their children, who only left France since the 15th of July, 1789.

December 9.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers to the 6th inst, the contents of which will be found under the head French Republic.

The intelligence from the army of Italy is very important. The current of victory, it is with concern we remark, continues its rapid course in a favorable direction to the French cause. After the defeat of the Imperial Field Marshal Alvinzy, Buonaparte proceeded to attack the army of general Davidovich, which had forced the French lines that covered the blockade of Mantua, and advanced as far as Castellano. On the 21st ult. he came up with this division, which he vigorously attacked, that in a short time the Austrians retreated with precipitation in every direction, and were closely pursued the whole of the night by the enemy above the Corona, and along the Adige. The rear guard of the Imperialists suffered very severely. Eleven hundred prisoners, among whom was Col. Count de Lherbach, four pieces of cannon, and six caissons, fell into the hands of the French. This victory is the more entitled to serious attention, as it serves to confirm Buonaparte's account of the recent defeat of field marshal Alvinzy, which must have been of a very decisive nature indeed, to have enabled the French general to march uninterrupted, to the attack of the other Austrian army, the co-operation of which it was the grand object of the field marshal to obtain.

Buonaparte's account has not yet been published. The above is from Berthier, whose details have, on every occasion, been found to be written with much attention to accuracy and truth.

From the Rhine it is stated, that on the night of the 28th ult. a smart action took place at Kehl, the particulars of which were not known when the account was closed.

The capture of Mantua was reported at Paris on the 5th inst. but the rumour obtained no credit. Even Buonaparte's gallant dispatoh did not venture to promise the fall of that important place at so early a period.

Government, we understand, received some advices from Lord Malmesbury, last night.

Yesterday advices were received at Lord Grenville's office of the arrival at Portsmouth of the Marquis of Bute and his suite, accompanied by Mr. Murray, late Consul General in Spain, from Portugal. His lordship is expected in town this day.

Three Hamburgh mails are now due.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

A severe press was going on in England for the navy. Several Russian ships of war and frigates had arrived at the Nore.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has denounced to the minister for foreign affairs a libel printed at Bayonne, copies of which had been circulated through the whole of Spain. It contained an invitation to the people for an insurrection.

Don Solano, the Spanish general who has been for some time with the French army of gen. Moreau, is stated to have been appointed to the command of the siege of Gibraltar.

Considerable preparations were making in Portugal for the defence of that kingdom; and the assistance to be given by England appears in actual forwardness.

ENTERED.

Ship Henrietta, Jones Cape-Nichol. Mole
Lydia, Brown Cork
Franklin, Allen London