

LONDON, December 5.

The most important article of intelligence which the French 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 compensations, 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 fact. We do not intrude the recollection 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 show the futility of the invectives that were thrown out upon us by some of our contemporaries on account of our reading. Having admitted the principle, the two countries are now fairly at issue upon 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.

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, & 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 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.

ANSWER

Of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Malmesbury's note.

In answer to the note delivered yesterday Nov. 26, (old stile), by Lord Malmesbury the undersigned minister for foreign affairs, is instructed, by the Executive Directory, to observe, that the answers made on the 5th & 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 22d of last Brumaire, and which were 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, November 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 Saturday, announce the preparations making in Portugal by sea and land, as war, they find, is not to be averted. Several men of war are sitting in the Tagus; and a camp

about forming on the frontiers, which are to amount to 60,000 men. The Prince of Brazil, it was said, takes the field with the troops.

Dec. 6.

Stocks yesterday experienced a rise of one per cent. They were down for the opening as high as 59 8-4. 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 compensation shall be the basis of the negotiation.

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

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.

Dec. 8.

Mr. Ellis is expected to leave town tomorrow for Paris with further instructions to Lord Malmesbury.

In the fittings of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 19th ult. Pastoret proposed the following plan of decree:—

That, by virtue of the law of the 9th of Dec. 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 those 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, declares his name, his family, the period when his father left France, the place to which they retired, and the formal intention of settling in the country. At the expiration of a twelve month, he is to enjoy all the rights of Citizenship, provided he pays the public contributions. The Religionists who returned to France, by virtue of the law of the 9th of Dec. 1790, are exempted from these formalities. The dispositions of the plan of the present law are not applicable to those religionists, or their children, who only left France since the 15th of July, 1789.

Dec. 9.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers to the 6th instant, the contents of which will be found under the Paris head. 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 Gen. Dividovich, which had forced the French lines that covered the blockade of Mantua, and advanced as far as Castelnovo. On the 21st ult. he came up with this division, which he so 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 Adage. The rear guard of the Imperialists suffered very severely. 1100 prisoners, among whom was Count de Lherbach, 4 pieces of cannon, and 6 caissons, fell into the hands of the French. The 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 uninterruptedly, 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.

The capture of Mantua was reported at Paris in the 5th instant, but the rumour obtained no credit.

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 sound of cannon, which are now firing with such force as to

shake every window in Strasbourg. The engagement has lasted since seven o'clock this evening. It is the first time that we have had a night affair so violent as this appears to be.

PARIS, December 5.

The Russian forces under Gen. 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.

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

ARMY of ITALY.

Buonaparte, commanding the Army of Italy, to Citizen Carnot, Member of the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Verona, Brumaire 29 (November 19th) 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 Lafne 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. BUONAPARTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

By an arrival from Bordeaux, dispatches are received from Mr. Pinckney at Paris; nothing of their contents had transpired.

A letter is in town, dated Paris, Nov. 27, 1796, which mentions that a courier had been dispatched from thence, in order to negotiate for a general suspension of hostilities; the letter also mentions that it was expected a profound peace would immediately ensue.

Our late captives of the Algerines arrived in this city on Wednesday, under an escort of several hundreds of their sympathetic fellow citizens of both sexes, who had gone to meet them on the road to town; upon their reaching the Indian Queen tavern, the crowd was so great as to render their passage difficult; and on their entering the house, an ardent acclamation expressed the satisfaction of the people at their happy delivery, and safe return.

It appears that a captain and 14 seamen of the released captives, entered in an American ship at Marseilles, to go on the Mediterranean on a trading voyage; the remainder have arrived safe excepting only the three that died soon after their release, and before they had reached Marseilles, after they had performed quarantine at Marseilles, they went on shore at that city, and had an allowance of 35 cents a day for each seaman, 50 cents for each mate, and 120 cents for each captain, to live upon; and each person was supplied with a suit of wearing apparel by the Consul of the United States.

WILMINGTON, March 2.

Within a few months past, several valuable slaves have been feloniously carried away in vessels out of this port.—Several attempts of the same kind have latterly been detected, and two fellows belonging to inhabitants of this town, have been recovered from on board the ship Harriot and Eliza, captain Miles, bound to London. The captain and first mate are now under prosecution, and it is hoped that the issue thereof will be such as effectually to discourage such nefarious practices in future. By an act of assembly, passed in 1792, the harbouring or concealing a slave on board of a vessel with the intention of carrying him off, is punishable with DEATH.