

in port of 100 of the line and 80,000 troops.

A marriage is contemplated between the Archduke Charles and the Princess Royal of France.

Gen. Werneck's head-quarters are at Limbourg, near the Lahn.

The prohibition of English goods in France has occasioned much uneasiness and called forth many petitions. It is said the measure tends to revive donkey visits. Goods arriving in French vessels before the 5th of December are exempted from confiscation.

The king of Great-Britain has received sundry addresses of thanks for the steps taken to procure peace. But the corporation of London assure him, that if his measures fail of success, they will give him all possible aid in prosecuting the war.

Ireland is verging towards a state of disorganization—and fortified measures are on foot to arrest the progress of the ferment.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia, held on Thursday the 9th Jan. 1794, the following resolutions (among others) were unanimously agreed to.

6th. "Resolved that the conduct of the maritime powers at war with the French republic, in prohibiting the exportation of our produce to France and her colonies, and in seizing our vessels laden with provisions for that country, is a daring infringement of the established law of nations, and ought to be resented with a proper spirit."

7th. "Resolved, that we conceive we ought to resent the outrageous conduct of Great-Britain in impressing our seamen, in seizing our vessels on the high seas and detaining them in their ports on the most frivolous pretences; and in short, in carrying on against this country a covert of insidious warfare, which evinces her fear of our power, at the same time that it can leave us no doubt of her hatred and enmity."

Signed, JOHN SMITH, Sec'y.
February 7. Among the toasts drank last evening by the "Patriots," we select the following:

By the Consul of the French Republic,
Republican Virtue: May it, both in America and France, be the Ambition of the young and the consolation of the aged.
(Very good.)

By Chancellor Livingston.
May the present coolness between France and America produce (like the quarrels of lovers) a renewal of love. (A little symptomatic of renewed amorousness.)

By Citizen James Napper Tandy.
The virtuous citizens of New-York, who, in despite of British influence, returned their faithful Representative to Congress.
(A very republican reflection upon the citizens of New-York, for a stranger to make.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

A fine Head executed by RUSH, has just been put on the frigate *United States*, in Southwark. It is a female figure, in loose attire, representing the Genius of Columbia. In the background is seen the Eagle, and near him the arms of the United States; over which he extends his protecting wings. The figure is about 9 feet in height; the countenance elegant and majestic; the emblems happily disposed; and the attitude and drapery peculiarly well imagined and executed:—the whole reflecting great credit on the artist.

Letters have been received from Mr. Pinckney, dated at Bourdeaux.

His reception by the inhabitants of that populous city, was cordial and flattering in the highest degree.

Compare the language of the Toad-men the calumniators of the administrators of our government, with that of the legislature of the United States, and of the individual States. Heaven and hell are not more opposite.

Yesterday the two Houses assembled in the chamber of the House of Representatives; in pursuance of previous agreement, to ascertain the result of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States; and its appearing by the report made by Mr. Sedgwick, from the tellers, that John Adams was elected President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President, of the United States; and Mr. Adams having made the official declaration thereof, as President of the Senate, added,

"And may the Sovereign of the Universe, the ordainer of civil government on earth for the preservation of liberty, justice and peace, among men, enable both to discharge the duties of those offices, conformably to the constitution of the United States, with conscientious diligence, punctuality and perseverance."

Our navigation is at length nearly free.—The Newcastle packets have begun to play again—several

vessels have gone down, and one or two shallops have come up.

Our late captives of the Algerines arrived in this city on Wednesday last, 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 Queens tavern, the crowd was so considerable as to render their passage difficult, and on their entering the house an ardent acclamation expressed the satisfaction of the people at their happy extrication and safe return.

It appears that a captain and 14 seamen of the released captives entered in an American ship at Marseilles, to go up to 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 a 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 for each captain to live upon; and each person was supplied with a suit of wearing apparel by the consul of the United States.

"A story loses nothing by carrying."

The Directory of France say that the result of the bloody conflicts in Italy which were fought for eight successive days is twelve thousand men killed, wounded and taken prisoners—four flags and eighteen guns. The Boston Chronicle states the loss at 17,000 men, 30 pieces of cannon, and 17 standards.

PARIS, November 18.

Observation from the *Journal de l'Act*, a Paris paper, on the correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and the Directory.

There is still, as may be seen, the same refusal on the part of our ministry to answer the first question of the English Plenipotentiary.—"Is the principle of compensation to be adopted or rejected? and, in case of rejection, what is to be substituted for it?"

We cannot conceive the motive of so strange a policy. It seems to us, however, that until a formal explanation has been given upon this general principle, there cannot exist a right to demand of Lord Malmesbury an exact designation of the objects of reciprocal compensation. We are sorry to agree on this subject with the English note: but this agreement is not a motive for concealing truth. Do not the plainest good sense and the most natural reasoning point out, in fact, this conduct? Why do not the Directory make known the motives which induced them to deviate from it, since it is certain that they have some motives? After having exclaimed so much against the ancient etiquette, and what is called the diplomatic routine, shall we, for an affair of form and useless reserve, risk, at every moment, the breaking off the negotiation, and the extinction of the hope of peace?—What a fine thing, in a negotiation of this sort, is the concealed trifling of a man, who, because he is justly reproached with having uttered nonsense, appears resolved to speak no more! How can the Directory avoid seeing, that insensibly, and in spite of them, we are tending to that point at which nothing will remain for him but to order the departure of the English agent from France; and that, if the Court of London, as is very possible, is insincere, it can desire nothing more ardently than to place on its own side all the appearances of pacific intentions, in order to conciliate the opinion of Europe, to make the war popular, and to raise the public spirit in England?—How can they be ignorant, that by such harsh answers as they permit to be given in their name by the minister, they put all the advantage of the negotiation on the side of Lord Malmesbury; and that, notwithstanding the low flatteries of the Redacteur, the public begin to believe, that, although England may not be very eager to conclude a peace, the Directory are more evidently about it, notwithstanding the sad situation of our finances, and the distress of our marine. Why do they not say, that the skill of Lord Malmesbury, and the ignorance of our negotiator, may equally concur to obtain credit for this dangerous opinion?

It is with regret we are obliged to publish these reflections, the disclosure of which is, perhaps, not without some inconvenience. But all pusillanimous considerations ought to vanish, before the grand interest of the country; and since the Directory persist in giving their confidence to a minister universally decried, since they are scarcely surrounded by any other than revolutionary brawlers, who flatter them in order to govern in their name, who deceive them, and who remove with the greatest care, all those whose long experience, important services, talents, and wise and reasonable patriotism, might be so useful to them, and spare them many faults & regrets, it is necessary to convey to them through the Journals, the formidable cry of that public opinion and that truth, which their flatterers so indolently conceal from them, at the risk of bringing on their ruin, and to them should one day be imputed the continuation of the war, and all its necessary miseries.

The Division General, Chief of the Staff, to General Baraguey d'Billiers, commanding in Lombardy.

Head-Quarters, at Verona, Nov. 19.

"At length my dear general, after the most diffi-

cult manœuvres, the most obstinate battles, eight days, without putting off our boats, we have beat general Alvinzi, and pursued his corps as far as Vicenza—5000 prisoners, 3000 killed and wounded, 4 stands of colours, 12 pieces of cannon, are the fruits of this victory. D'Alvinzi has rallied behind the Brenta. Davidovich, ignorant of what has happened to Alvinzi, is on the right bank of the Adige, after having forced the division of Vaubois, and has advanced on the other side from Rivoli. We doubt not but he will retire: if he preserves his position he will soon be in our power, with the 6000 men that he commands. Long live the army of Italy!—Presently Mantua will be in our power.

"Never was a battle more bloody. We had two generals mortally wounded, and five who, it is hoped, may recover; two aid-de-camp of the general in chief, and an adjutant general, killed.

"I have not time to say more; we have again to fight, no repose till the enemy is destroyed."
(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, at Verona, November 19.
Citizens Directors,

"I am so exhausted with fatigue, that it is impossible for me to give you a detailed account of the various movements which preceded the battle of Arcola, which had decided the fate of Italy.

"On receiving information that field marshal Alvinzi, commanding the imperial army, was advancing to Verona, to effect a junction with the division of the army who are stationed in the Tyrol, I filed along the Adige with the detachment under Angereau and Massena. During the night of the 24th, I ordered a bridge of boats to be constructed at Ranco, where we passed that river. I expected to arrive in the morning at Villa Nova, and by that movement to take the enemy's park of artillery and baggage, and attack their army in front and rear. Gen. Alvinzi's head quarters were at Cardero. The enemy, however, who had received an intimation of my intention, sent a regiment of Croats and several Hungarian regiments, to the village of Arcola, which, from its local situation among the canals and marshes, was extremely strong.

"This village checked the progress of the advanced guard of the army for the whole day. In vain did all our generals, sensible of the necessity of dispatch, place themselves in the front of our columns to induce them to pass the small bridge of Arcola. Such a display of courage was not productive of any benefit, and they were almost all wounded. General Verdeas, Bon, Verne, Lafne, had not an opportunity of acting; and Angereau seizing a standard, arrived at the extremity of the bridge: he remained several minutes without producing the least effect upon the troops. It was, however, necessary to pass this bridge, or to make a circuit of several leagues, which would have declared the object of our expedition: I advanced to the bridge myself, and asked the soldiers, if they still consider themselves as the conquerors at Lodi. My presence produced an instantaneous effect upon the troops, which determined me to attempt the passage.

"General Lafne, already wounded in two places, returned to the charge, and received a third wound still more dangerous. General Vagnolle was likewise wounded. We are obliged to desist from our attempt or force the village in front, and wait the arrival of a column commanded by general Guicco, whom I had approached by Arbaredo. He arrived at night, took the village, four pieces of cannon, and several hundred prisoners. In this interval, general Massena, attacked a division (which the enemy had detached from head-quarters on our left) which he threw into confusion and routed completely.

"Had it been thought expedient to evacuate, during the night, the village of Arcola, and we expected at day break to be attacked by the whole army of the enemy, who were found to have had time to file off with their baggage and parks of artillery, and to advance to the rear to receive us

"At day-break the combat commenced every where with the greatest alertness. Massena who was on the left, put the enemy to the route, and pursued them to the gates of Caldero. General Robert, who was on the middle causeway with 75th, defeated the enemy with the bayonet, and covered the field of battle with dead bodies. I ordered the adjutant Viali to advance along the Adige with a half brigade, to turn the whole left of the enemy, but the country presented invincible obstacles; it was in vain for that brave general to plunge himself up to the neck in water, he could not effect a diversion of any consequence. In the night between the 26th and 27th (Nov. 16th and 17th) I had bridges thrown over the canals and marshes.

"Gen. Angereau passed them with his division. At six o'clock in the morning we were within sight; General Massena on the left, General Angereau on the right. The enemy attacked the centre vigorously, which fell back. I then drew the 32d from the left, and placed it in ambuscade in the woods; and the instant the enemy pressed the centre, and was on the point of turning our right, gen. Gardenne, at the head of the 32d, sallied forth from his ambuscade, took the enemy in flank, and made a horrible carnage.

"The left wing of the enemy was supported by the marshes, and owed our right by their superior numbers. I ordered citizen Hercule, the officer of