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Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like Six per Cent., Three per Cent., 4 1/2 per Cent., etc.

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, By W. YOUNG, MILLS and Son, Corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Price 22 1/2 cents.

The President's Address To the People of the United States.

The resolution he has formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made, at the ensuing election of a President of the United States.

John Whitefides & Co. Have for Sale,

- Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, White Lead, ground in oil, Shot, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, London Porter, in casks and bottles, Green Coppers, etc.

For Charter,

The Ship Dominick Terry, Jacob De Hart, master, an excellent vessel, of about 3000 barrels burthen. Jesso & Robert Walm.

No. 139.

BE it remembered that on the nineteenth Day of July in the twenty-first Year of the Independence of the United States of America Thomas Dobson of the said District hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor in the words following to wit

"Selectæ veteri Testamento Historia et selectæ Passages from the old Testament. To which is added an alphabetical Vocabulary or Dictionary of the words contained in this Book wherein the Primitives of compound and derivative words are minutely traced and the Irregularities of anomalous Nouns and Verbs are particularly mentioned—For the use of those who are entering on the Study of the Greek and Latin Languages."

"Quo citus, quo facilius, o melius." By James Hardie A. M. Teacher of the Greek and Latin Languages. In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning by securing the Copies of Maps Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned."

No. 140.

BE it remembered that on the 19th day of July in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America Thomas Dobson of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit

"Unitarianism explained and defended in a discourse delivered in the church of the Universalists at Philadelphia 1796. By Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. That they might know thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. John XVII. 3. To us there is but one God the Father of whom are all things. 1 Cor. VIII. 6. By evil report and good report as deceivers and yet true. 2 Cor. VI. 8."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

No. 141.

BE it remembered that on the 19th Day of July in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America Thomas Dobson of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit

"Discourses relating to the evidences of revealed religion delivered in the church of the Universalists at Philadelphia 1796 and published at the request of many of the hearers. By Joseph Priestley L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you. 1 Pet. III. 15."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

No. 142.

BE it remembered that on the nineteenth day of July in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America Thomas Dobson of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit

"Considerations on the doctrine of Phlogiston and the decomposition of Water—By Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. Qualem commendes etiam atque etiam aspicere." Horace."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned."

WANTED,

THREE JOURNEMEN BOOK-BINDERS, GOOD ready workmen will meet with constant employment, and good wages; by applying to JOHN CURTIS, No. 43, North Fourth-street. N. B. BOOK-BINDING in all its different branches, executed with neatness and dispatch. Public and private libraries repaired in the neatest and best manner.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the Brig. Gen. Capt. Burnham, arrived at New-York, in 49 days from Havre-de-Grace, and other late arrivals.

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

Baron Buberger, ambassador from the empress of Russia, has had his first audience of his majesty. Besides his credentials, he presented to his majesty a private communication from her imperial majesty, containing the warmest assurances of peace and amity. The king expressed his satisfaction at receiving these assurances, and in return gave the most solemn promises in his determination to pursue a similar line of conduct.

These marks of condescension which are seldom exercised towards foreign ministers, made the deep impression on the Russian ambassador, and produced the most grateful acknowledgements.

At the same audience, the grand master of the ceremonies presented to his majesty M. Declapaus, the ambassador's secretary of legation.

NUREMBERG, July 16.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of the suburbs of our city, and we even expect that he will inflict upon the surrender of the castle. Banberg expects the same fate.

Proclamations made in the king's name, and signed by his prime minister, baron Hardenberg, viceroy of the countries of Anspack and Bareuth, are every where placarded. The inhabitants are invited to be tranquil, and to respect particularly the troops of his imperial majesty—if they do not respect them, the troops will be obliged to use force.

In this manner, by little and little, the king of Prussia will gain as much by his proclamations, as the emperor loses by his armies in the field.

P. S. We learn this moment that two strong columns of the Rhine and Moselle army, coming from the Lohr, after several murderous battles, have got possession of Kelzengen, Dornstadt Horaberg, and Rotwell, 8 leagues from Sturgard. By means of the last place, they are masters of the Danube and Necker.

[Translated for the (N. Y.) MINERVA.]

[From the Journal of Commerce, July 20.]

STRASBOURG, July 14 (26 Messidor.)

A report this moment prevails, that the French have passed the Rhine at Huninguen. We learn also that the Margrave of Baden has sent ministers to Paris to conclude a separate peace. It is added that there has been granted to the duke of Wirtemberg and the margrave, an armistice, by means of which the French will not take possession of Carlsruhe. They write from Frankfurt that the Emperor has appointed Mr. Muller, his agent at Paris. He is to agree with the government on the preliminary articles of peace.

PARIS, July 10.

The Journal of Paris announces that the emigrants, composing the army of Conde, are surrounded by the army of Gen. Moreau. We have as yet no details on this subject.

The pretender is at Hertolzeim. We may publish now, without danger, and even with pride, that when Buonaparte entered Italy, he had of cavalry but from 7 to 800 bad horses, and 18 artillery horses that drew two pieces of cannon. The remainder of the artillery were drawn by men. Now he has a brilliant cavalry composed of at least 5,000 horses for dragoons and artillery.

It is stated for certain, that the French troops, under the orders of general Massena, in Italy, have beaten the Austrians on the Ala at five leagues from Roveredo, and have obliged them to retire behind the town of Trent.

BUONAPARTE, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Municipalities of Pavia and Milan.

"I desire, gentlemen, that the University of Pavia, celebrated by so many titles, should resume the course of its studies. Acquaint the learned professors, and the numerous scholars of that university, that I invite them to repair forthwith to Pavia, to propose to me such measures as they think proper to be taken to increase the activity, and give a more brilliant existence to that renowned University."

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

July 24.

We have this moment received the certain intelligence that the duke of Wirtemberg has provisionally furnished the French troops with considerable magazines of forage. He has withdrawn his troops from the Austrian armies, in consequence of the stipulations of the Truce. He is also to supply horses, cattle and money.

Extract of a letter from Bonn, July 15. The guards of the military stores here have just received orders to remove them to Frankfort. They are going to construct 44 ovens for the service of the army.

ARRET OF 2d THERMIDOR 20th JULY.

The directory, desirous of giving Gen. Hoche, commander of the army on the borders of the Ocean, a mark of their satisfaction for the services he has rendered his country, and to honor, in his person, the brave defenders, who, under his orders, have terminated the long and unfortunate war of La Vendee, and the Chouans, decree, That there be presented to Gen. Hoche, in the name of the French Republic, two of the most elegant bottles in the depots of the Republic, with their harness.

He shall also receive a pair of pistols of war, of the national manufacture of Versailles.

The ministers of War and the interior are charged with the execution of the present decree.

CARNOT, President. LEGARDE, Sec'y.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, President. A Commission, by their organ Daubermesnil, proposed a project, that a column be erected in each Commune, on which shall be engraved the names of the defenders of liberty, who have gloriously died in the field of honor; and that funeral festivals be instituted in all the great communes. The consideration of it adjourned.

Extract of a private letter taken from an official Gazette.

Larrach, in the Margraviate, July 16, (26 Messidor.)

I inform you my dear friend, that this morning at 9 o'clock our troops passed the Rhine at Huninguen. They are gone to take possession of the Marquisate of Baden-Durlach. They occupy Larrach, Weil, Hattingen, Emmeldingen, Pittingen, Effringen. Gen. Laborde, who conducted this expedition, found the country deserted. The inhabitants removed all their most valuable effects and provisions, but returned them, on being assured, that their property should be respected, and that the most rigid discipline reigned among the defenders of liberty.

The enemy fled in great haste—to-morrow, according to all appearance, we shall be at Rheinfelden.

There are at Pittingen, Austrian stores of hay, oats, wood, &c. which measures are taken to secure.

We are well received by the inhabitants of the Marquisate, who thank heaven for their deliverance from the Austrians who pillaged them last night in a most terrible manner.

Extract of a letter from Wilhemshad, July 15.

Since the French have taken Frankfort, at least 500 families of the country on the Mein, the Rhine and Necker, have arrived here and at Hanau, with great numbers of waggons laden with baggage. Terror seized every soul, and all fled with what they could carry away. The Austrian and French troops, who are now on this small territory, amount to 200,000 men.

Our buildings are insufficient to contain the people who flock hither. Many are encamped in the woods and neighbouring forests.

All the Imperial troops, from the Upper and Lower Rhine, are united between Mannheim and Heidelberg, where are their head quarters.

The Saxon troops form the advance guard, by which means they suffer more than the Austrians.

The entrenchments raised about Mannheim are very formidable—they extend three leagues into the environs; 300 peasants work night and day; they are compelled by canes and fables—5,000 trees have been levelled in the forest of Odenwald.

The number of prisoners taken by General Kleber at Kofheim when the Austrians passed the Mein, is very considerable.

July 25.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

The silence which has prevailed for some days, respecting the operations of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, began to cause anxiety; but some official letters addressed to the Executive Directory, from the General in Chief, Moreau, will not only tranquillize us, but also afford us new motives for joy.

The General announces, with his usual modesty, the late success of the army under his command. He informs, first, the armistice concluded with the duke de Wirtemberg; he announces also the departure of two plenipotes for Paris, to negotiate a separate peace. He also relates the particulars of the battle which General Ferino fought on the 26th; the design of this affair was to expel the enemy from the valley of Kirche; it completely succeeded.

General Jorcy, who attacked the posts at Haplach and Hausen, carried them with the bayonet, after a vigorous resistance; he has made 200 prisoners, and taken two pieces of cannon. General Laborde having at the same time effected a passage of the Rhine at Huningue, Kempt and Brisac; the whole was completely effected. The particulars of these last operations are not yet known. The attacks of General Duhem, at the springs of Kinche, were also successful. The right column attacked Wolfach, and routed the enemy, taking 20 prisoners, and a magazine of provisions. The attack was made on the post of Alperch, which was carried with much bravery. Nearly the whole garrison were killed or taken; these were about 200 prisoners.

The right wing, commanded by the chief of brigade, Laval, attacked all the posts of the enemy between the Necker and Kinche, they were forced every where, and pursued as far as Schramberg. The loss of the enemy was considerable—six cases of cartridges, 40 horses, 200 prisoners, among which were 6 officers and 30 non-commissioned officers were taken. General Moreau concludes his letter, dated 29th Messidor, in announcing the entrance of General Jourdan, into Frankfort, and the hope of being shortly enabled to give an account of the enemy being entirely expelled from the Brisgaw, and the borders of the Neckar.

In a second letter, General Moreau assured us, that the affair at Eittingen, has been one of the most fortunate in the war.

From the Courier Francoise, of July 14. Copy of a letter from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to General Buonaparte. [Not dated in the Gazette.]

General, The General Spannochi, arrested by your order, has been conveyed hither: from delicacy I retain him under arrest, until I can learn the reasons of his arrest (which I presume are just) that I may give you, as well as the French Republic and all Europe, the highest proof of that equity, conformable to the laws of my country, by which I hold it my duty to be governed.

I commit this letter to my steward, the Marquis Monfredini, whom I beg you to inform in what particular, the above mentioned Spannochi has been faulty. You may repose entire confidence in him, concerning all the objects which are interesting to the peace of my subjects.

I desire earnestly to receive a line from your hand, which, under present circumstances, may afford me complete tranquillity, and at the same time assure quiet to all Tuscany.

I am, with perfect esteem, (Signed) FERDINAND. [We have not the answer, but in the letter of Buonaparte to the Directory, already published, the reasons which induced him to arrest Spannochi, are assigned, viz. his not preventing the British from taking two French vessels in the port of Leghona, and otherwise favoring the English and hating the French.]

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[Translated for the Daily Advertiser.] BASIL, (Switz.) 25th June.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Monf. Barthelemy, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Swiss Cantons.

Magnificent Lords, I am informed that the glorious and rapid progress of the French armies in Italy have determined many of the emigrants and French priests, enemies of their country, to take refuge in the bailiwicks beyond the Mountains, which are under the jurisdiction of the twelve cantons. As it is very probable that they will scatter themselves over the Helvetic territory, in order to unite their plans of hatred and fury against the French Republic, with those of other emigrants and French priests, who unfortunately for the repose of both nations have found an asylum in some of the Helvetic states, I conceive it my duty agreeably to my instructions, to request formally from you, that you will banish from the territory of the confederation all description of those strangers so dangerous to the tranquillity of France and Switzerland, as well those, whom a false pity has hitherto tolerated, as those who may hereafter take refuge there. You will recollect, magnificent Lords, that I have more than once invoked with strength and earnestness the influence of the Helvetic territory, to obtain from the different states of your honorable confederation, decisive measures upon this important point. As those have only been partial, as the emigrants banished from one part have returned to the other, the consequence has been, that they have through the Helvetic body served as instruments to the hostile projects of the powers leagued against the French Republic.

They cannot, magnificent lords, any longer prolong their stay there, without injuring that confidence which ought to subsist between the two nations one of which cannot afford an asylum to the other, without essentially affecting the duties of neutrality.—The Directory of the French Republic demands and expects from the friendship of your worthy cantons, that listening only to your true and solid interest, you will drive forever from among you, the emigrants and French priests, since it is proved by long experience, that they are the most bitter enemies of the French Republic, and that their only care is to foment disturbances upon the frontiers, and to weaken those useful connections which the French Republic is always desirous of maintaining with the worthy Helvetic body. Be pleased, magnificent Lords, to take this request into your most serious consideration, and acquaint me with the resolutions which you shall take to answer the wishes of the Executive Directory. Your wisdom will appreciate its extreme and pressing importance.

(Signed) BARTHELEMY, Ambassador of the French Republic.

The ANSWER. Letter of a Magistrate of Bern in the name of the Council, to Monf. Barthelemy, in answer to his letter to the Helvetic Cantons.

WHEN, Sir, your demand of being formally acknowledged as Ambassador of the French Republic was laid before the Council of which I have the honor to be a member, I opposed it, because I did not see any advantage which could arise from that measure to the Helvetic Body, because, without having been acknowledged by us under that title, you had nevertheless for several years acted as the intermediate agent in the various connections between France and Switzerland, and because I considered that demand as an attempt to draw after it many others which might disturb our rights and our tranquillity.

Your letter of the 20th of May, which has this moment been transmitted to us through the Helvetic Directory, justifies my mistrust, and leaves us no longer any reason to doubt but that the French Republic have in truth an intention of overturning the basis of natural law, and of the public rights of nations.

How, Sir!—Hospitality is unquestionably one of the most sacred laws of Nature; it was the origin of civilization, it created (so to speak) all the social virtues, and yet the first act of your mission, is to solicit us solemnly to infringe it. You not only demand from us that we should reject those unhappy fugitives whom your successes in Italy have driven from an asylum where they enjoyed the only consolation of the unfortunate, the respect of the public; but you also press upon us absolutely to banish from our territories, the unfortunate, whom our religion directs us to comfort, whom respect for our laws, our customs and our manners, has daily rendered more dear to our fellow-citizens, who for seven years have by their conduct presented to our countrymen examples of the strictest fidelity, and in their misfortunes have afforded patterns of the noblest resignation. They are, you say, the enemies of both nations. Without doubt they sigh over the victims of oppression, and over the cruel destiny of their country, torn by the fury of discordant factions—Ah! where is the heart so hard as not to shed tears over the evils which France has endured for so many years—But if they have plans of hatred and vengeance (which the necessary weakness of their situation will not permit us even to suspect) they take good care to conceal them from us, and it is time at length to render us justice, by believing that our active care will not give them any opportunity of favoring in our territory the hostile schemes of the powers leagued against our government. No, Sir, they are not our enemies—gratitude does not produce hatred: I will say more, they are not your's—they compassionate you, and should it happen that the fortune of war should favor their cause, their first wish (to use their own expression) would be to open their arms to repentance; their next would be