

His head-quarters the 30th were at Offenburg, and he had sent some heavy artillery from Mannheim to batter Fort Kehl.

The corps of Hotze who had advanced to Germerheim and the environs, is to fall back and occupy the lines of Mundenheim, Frefenheim, and Oggerheim. It appears to be the intention of the Archduke to attack the remaining positions of the French beyond the Rhine, before he attempts to pass that famous barrier. Thus Neuwied and Duffeldorf, Kehl, and the bridge at Hunningen, must fix the place at which he will establish his winter quarters.

It also appears to be his intention to keep at bay the army of the Sambre and Meuse on the Lahn, during the attack upon Kehl.

Numerous batteries are constructing on the Lahn; those at Leydendorff are provided with numerous artillery. All the Austrian magazines are there; and Gen. Kray has 20,000 men under his command who are encamped from Vallendar to Erlich.

The Spanish Squadron is mistress of the Mediterranean; but, notwithstanding, seven English ships passed under the eyes of our Admiral and quietly entered Gibraltar bay.

#### BONN, November 2.

We learn from Weiffenthurn, under the 31st ult. that General Championet repaired the preceding evening to the island facing Neuwied, and celebrated there a fete on account of the victory obtained by the French troops in the Handfruck.

#### LONDON, November 15.

In yesterday's paper we stated upon good authority, that the troops stationed in the harbour of Brest had been sent into the interior of the country; and by a letter from Dover brought over in an American vessel, we learn that the troops which had been collected at Dunkirk, and the other towns on that line of the coast, have been ordered to march to join the army of Gen. Bournoville. From these corresponding movements, it seems evident that, if the Directory ever did entertain the frantic design of an invasion of England, they have prudently abandoned the enterprise.

#### November 17.

Last Saturday certain printed forms, which had been transmitted by the duke of Richmond to the captains of the yeomanry cavalry, were distributed to a number of farmers residing near the Sussex coast. These forms contain columns for the purpose of entering the names of landholders; number of miles distant from the sea, on a medium from their several farms; number of miles distant from those farms, on a medium to the place fixed on for driving flock; number of horses, cows, oxen, young cattle, sheep, deer, and pigs; quantity of wheat, barley, oats, pease, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, flax, and hay; number of servants that can be mounted on horseback to assist in driving cattle; number of men on foot that can be furnished with pick axes and hovels; number of waggons and carts; number of men above 70 years of age; men between 21 and 70; number of women, and girls and boys under 12 years of age; number of corn water mills, and corn wind mills; what bridges; and an account of stock, &c. in each parish.

#### PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1797.

\* \* The piece signed C. will appear to-morrow.

Peter Baynton, Esq. is chosen Treasurer of this State, vice Christian Febiger, Esq. deceased.

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city dated 15th inst. contains the following information, viz.

"A letter from Norfolk mentions that the Spaniards have captured and sent into Cuba thirty American vessels, which have been condemned with their cargoes."

The Subscribers to the City Dancing Assembly are requested to meet, on particular business, at O'Ellers's Hotel, This Evening at 6 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth County, New Jersey.

"I have been considering how to keep insurrection far out of Congress, &c. and at the same time accord with the mild spirit of our laws. Whoever has a knowledge of ancient history knows that the bane of Republics has been discord; and he that does not know it will do well to read Machiavel's history of Florence. He will there find a picture that may be of use to him. But to my plan:—If any county in any State in the union shall oppose or obstruct a law of Congress so that in could not be carried into effect and it became necessary to have recourse to other parts of the said State to coerce, such county should for 10 years, be deprived of the right to send members to Congress, or to the State Legislature;—and if one or more counties were to join in such opposition, so that the State could not maintain authority over its members—then such State should be deprived of its right for 10 years.—Had such a law been in force a few years past, it seems probable we should not have been under the necessity of sending, at a great expense, the militia of this State to ready our tottering neighbours—and if every foreigner was to enjoy all the rights of a citizen, only by a residence of 20 years, our government would be more respectable. If the turbulent of all Europe are to find an asylum amongst us, they ought at least to be deprived of the power of doing mischief.

Men brought up under an arbitrary government always feel opposed to it—so that it becomes an habit which they cannot change even when they live in a free one."

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent wishes some of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia who gave the entertainment to Commodore Barney, on Friday last, to inform, whether "Republican liberty" is promoted by taking American ships, contrary to treaty.

A patriot used to signify a lover of his country: Of what country is Mr. Barney the lover? If of America, his native country, he has chosen a very odd way of evincing it: If of France, these patriotic citizens have a strange way of shewing their patriotism. It would be an impudent thing in real French citizens to care for Barney in America.

A correspondent was very glad to hear Mr. Galatin say in the Federal House of Representatives, in the debate yesterday, that he entertained no apprehensions that this country would be involved in

a war. Information from such a quarter is precious and doubtful may be relied on. The same gentleman was in favor of reducing the military and naval establishments.

If a war was to be apprehended with any European power, the patriotism of this gentleman would doubtless lead him to wish for an augmentation of both.

#### EXPATRIATION.

Much has been said within a few years for and against the right to expatriate.—If to reason from the experience we have had of the Tories during our revolution it would be acknowledged now as it was then, that those that remained, were worse than those that became our open enemies; from hence it would appear that no great evil (or at least the smaller) would result to the United States were liberty given by law to any citizen who may have so little love of country or endearment to his mother society as to expatriate himself from it.—Such men can never be considered as valuable citizens in any sense, and the sooner their country is rid of them the better.—But to this freedom to expatriate, let there be a condition—for in all countries there is or ought to be laws to punish all who injure it either internally or externally.—Then let a law be made granting liberty to any citizen to expatriate himself—but to preserve the public safety, let it be provided as a condition that if he does so without the express permission of the executive, lawfully authorized—he is to be considered as banished and outlawed, and that he shall be forever barred from an asylum or any of the benefits of citizenship in any manner or form, within the United States thereafter.—And let it also be provided when a citizen wishes to reside in foreign countries as a merchant—or for education—or to travel—or to improve himself in naval or land tactics—he shall make application to the executive for permission, specifying the country, his object, and length of time he intends, or wishes to be absent from the United States.—And should he on proof injure his country, or the citizens of the United States in his absence, he shall be subject to the same penalty as though he had had no permission.—If such was the law of the land, it would be easy to ascertain how many real citizens we had in foreign countries and what their objects, and whether they were entitled to citizenship again, from the rule of conduct they had pursued—for it is conjectured by many whether there are not some "exclusive patriots" in France, who call themselves Americans, that have forfeited their citizenship on the principle of the well-being of society—for when a country protects a man as a citizen, it ought to punish him if an enemy.—There are few laws, it is believed, that would make a man reflect more seriously than one that would shut the door of his country forever against him, if violated—and there is none but the most abandoned (if such was the law flaring him in the face) that would turn rovers.—Every wise government fixes the rights of her citizens to a point—for it can never be wise to suffer them to be friends and enemies as alternate as the seasons.

#### NO ROVER.

Had the states of Greece united with Carthage to oppose the despotism of Roman ambition, they might have preserved the balance of power—and the wide range of domination that marked the great republic had been circumscribed by the real independence of other states.—The Romans vanquished first one and then another state—always holding out the lure of advantages—to be obtained from their friendship and alliance—until they obtained a footing in the allied dominion—when too late the weaker allies invariably found that under those specious names of friendship, alliance, and protection, they had admitted masters—not friends. The French have acted, and attempted to act, a similar part.

#### By this day's Mail.

CHARLESTON, December 19.

Saturday arrived the sloop Venus, Brown, Norfolk, 17 days; schooner Industry, Ross, Savannah, 1; ship Winway, Richards, London, 61.

Yesterday arrived the ship Hopewell, Hutchison, London, 64; schooner Nancy, Tuttle, St. Marks, 34; brig George William, Young, Rhode-Island, 24; schooner Cerina, Brown, Rhode-Island, 25; ship Argo, Smith, Boston, 25; brig Juno, Atkins, Boston, 25; brig Friendship, Childs, New-Port, 24; brig Columbia, Cloutman, Marblehead, 30; brig Mentor, Karlon, Kingston, 39; schooner Polly, Barry, North-Carolina, 10; sloop Lydia, Haviland, Rhode-Island, 25; sloop Robert, Campbell, Savannah, 3.

The ship Pallas, Hunter, had arrived at Glasgow, and the brig Pointer, at Gravesend, before the Winway left Cowes.

Extract from the log-book of the sloop Lydia, captain Haviland.

December 1, in lat. 34, long. 78, spoke the sloop Sally, Webb, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Philadelphia, 10 days out, all well. December 9, in lat. 31, 42, long. 76, spoke the ship Rainbow, Ormond, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, out 11 weeks, had met with hard gales of wind, which had torn his sails very much; he was then repairing them, and expected to have them in readiness to bend that day. Capt. Ormond was out of all kinds of meat; supplied him with 25 lbs. pork, 200 lbs. of cod-fish, and 2 barrels of potatoes. He had plenty of bread, butter and water.

On Saturday afternoon the ship Winway, Capt. Richards, arrived in this port from London, last from Cowes, which she left on the 17th of October. As the ship passed Fort Johnson, captain Kaltefen, the commandant, saluted the major with 15 guns; a detachment of the battalion of artillery paid him the same compliment from Fort Mckean; the ships in harbor displayed their colors, and as the ship passed the wharves she was cheered with loud huzzas; at five o'clock in the evening the major landed from the custom-house barge, at Blake's wharf, where he was met by a large concourse of citizens, who with repeated shouts welcomed back to his native land their highly respect-

ed and beloved fellow-citizen.

Passengers in the Winway, from London:—Major Pinckney, master Thomas Pinckney, master Charles C. Pinckney, miss Pinckney, miss Harriot Pinckney, miss Sarah Rutledge, miss Deas, Mrs. Peronneau, Mrs. Keith, doctor Spence.

Passengers in the brig Friendship:—Rev. doctor Gates and lady, major James Hamilton, and Robert Rowand, Esq.

#### NORFOLK, January 7.

Yesterday arrived here a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Jane, Captain Lillibridge, of Philadelphia, (a cartel employed to carry French prisoners from this continent) who has obligingly furnished us with the following information:

On the 9th of December the Commissioners at Cape Francois issued their orders, directing the vessels of war belonging to the French Republic, as well as to individuals, to capture and carry in the French ports, all American vessels whatever, bound to or from British ports, or engaged in any commerce contrary to the orders of the Executive Directory. In consequence of which, about 65 sail of American vessels in the port of St. Domingo were condemned (vessels and cargoes) and all Americans were detained in port, under pretence of an embargo. Every American vessel which arrived bound to French ports, have had their cargoes put in requisition; and if any opposition was made as to giving up their property, the captains have been imprisoned, and their cargoes taken from them and deposited in the government stores. The mode of condemnation is unprecedented,—the captured are not permitted to put in any claim for their property, or adduce any proof in their behalf whatever. They have also refused to furnish copies of their condemnations.

It was supposed that upwards of 100 privateers were fitting out when our informant left there on the 11th of December.

The above gentleman left the brig Jane off the Capes, on her passage to Philadelphia.

Capt. Lillibridge, on the 20th of Dec. in lat. 37, 4, long. 73, spoke the brig Timothy, Timothy Ruffel, master, of Philadelphia, out 90 days from St. Ubes, in great distress, very leaky, and totally destitute of provisions; one of his hands had died at the pump. Capt. Lillibridge endeavoured to assist him, but the gale in which he spoke him was so violent, that every attempt was rendered abortive, and he parted company before it was over.

#### NEW-YORK, January 16.

Capt. Ruffel, of the schooner Commerce, arrived on Saturday from Genoa, saw the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean (and was spoke to by them) consisting of 33 sail of the line. Enquiries were made of him respecting the British fleet. The above force must have been effected by a junction with the French fleet from Toulon; and, unless a similar junction is effected between admirals Jervis and Mann, is considerably superior to the British force in those seas.

#### Arrived at this Port.

Ship	Days.
Ship Good Friends, Smith,	Hamburg, 84
Brig Isabella and Ann, Hampton, Aux-Cays,	50
Columbia, Bottons,	St. Thomas, 28
Sch'r Succes, Wilson,	Port de Peix, 30
Ariel, Wicks,	Havannah, 16
Commerce, Ruffel,	Genoa, 88
Dispatch, West,	St. Kitts, 28
Ship Alexander Hamilton, of Philadelphia,	
Kirkbride,	55 days from Liverpool.

January 7, spoke a schooner from New-York, out 8 days, bound to Cape-de-Verd.

January 8, spoke the brig Prudence, of New-York, bound to New-York, out 60 days, short of provisions; lost three men overboard, lat 36, 31.

Ship Ann and Mary, of Philadelphia, Edmundson, sailed in company with the Alexander Hamilton. December 6, spoke the Hebe, of Baltimore, out 17 days from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam, who two days before took captain Heard and his crew from on board the ship Sovereign, of London, from Quebec, bound to London, the ship having sprung a leak.

Captain Kirkbride took 10 of the hands from the Hebe, and brought them to New-York.

Talleyrand Perigord, cidevant bishop of Autun, who was banished from France by Robespierre, and some time since expelled England under the provisions of the alien bill, is said to be chosen by the Directory to manage on their part, the negotiation with lord Malmesbury.

#### London, Nov. 6.

Yesterday evening, Wiffen, the messenger, was dispatched from the secretary of states's office, charged with instructions to lord Malmesbury, on the subject of the demand made by the Executive Directory, that he should produce the powers under which he opened any negotiation for peace; or the part of the emperor.

We are assured by high authority, that our government, in this instance, influenced alike by honor and policy, will not accede to any proposition for a separate peace. They have furnished lord Malmesbury with certain documents, which manifest the disposition of his imperial majesty, to a lasting and equitable peace, and which authorized the overtures made in his behalf. Should, however, direct credentials from the emperor to lord Malmesbury be deemed requisite, his lordship is directed to require time to obtain the necessary forms.

#### MADRID, October 24.

Certain changes have taken place in our ministry which leave us room to expect more. Don Alánxa, minister at war, has been appointed viceroy of Mexico; and Don Alvarez Mingrella replaces him as war minister.

Don Varella, minister of marine, is to replace Don Gardequi, appointed ambassador to the court of Turin, in the department of finances.

Don Juan de Langara, who commands our fleet at sea, is to be minister of the marine. The above fleet consists of 25 ships of war, and was seen off Barcelona on the 5th inst.

#### PARIS, November 16.

The news of the death of Collot d'Herbois, and his colleague Billaud Varennes is false.

The news of lord Malmesbury's having proposed an armistice to the directory, appears to be premature.

The Dutch convention has empowered citizens Leveston and Pasteur, members of the convention, now on mission here, to assist, in conjunction with citizen Mayer, the Dutch plenipotentiary, at the

conferences for peace, which are about to be opened in this city.

The speedy armament of the Brest Squadron occupies all hands. Several of the twenty-one ships of the line, which make at present our whole naval force in that quarter, have already their whole complement of men. In the above number are comprised five ships lately arrived from Rochefort and l'Orient. It appears, that that fleet is to have provisions for six months, which proves that they are destined for some expedition in a remote quarter, and not for the improbable and ridiculous plan of making a descent upon England. It will be commanded by admiral Villaret Joyeuse. We feel a pleasure in pointing out to the public, the admiral whom the directory honor so deservedly with their confidence.

Villaret Joyeuse commanded last war the Iris frigate, and distinguished himself in a fight with an English frigate, in which he had the advantage. He made all the naval campaigns under admiral Suffrein, who was highly fond of him. He is not only a good seaman, but also a good scholar, who can quote almost every verse of Horace or Virgil. He was elected a deputy of India in the national convention, but he refused that honor.

These encomiums will perhaps be considered as exaggerated, by those who remember the defeats of the 12th and 13th Prairial, 2d year, or the fatal cruise of 1794; but those battles were given against the opinion of Villaret, and at the peremptory instigation of an ignorant and presumptuous Ptoconful. Villaret had sent protest after protest against that fatal expedition to which we owe the ruin of our Marine.

Letters from Brest, of the 29th of Oct. state, that the expedition in that harbor had languished for a long while, till it was accelerated by the arrival of gen. Hoche and a commissioner. Fifteen ships of the line are shortly expected to sail; but they want many articles, the crews are incomplete, and soldiers are to replace the seamen, whose number is but small.

That expedition is seen with inquietude at Brest—all the sailors disapprove of it, especially Villaret Joyeuse, the admiral, who dreads the same disasters which made us sustain the loss of 6 or 7 of our finest ships of the line, during the famous winter cruise of 1794, the season is too far advanced, and the ships in the work state.

If we believe the rumors circulating here, the Brest fleet sailed on the 3d inst.

Lord Malmesbury and 5 Englishmen were yesterday at the Concert of the Opera. They did not seem much entertained with our fingers or our musicians, and setting aside their national pride, they were in the right. There were no David's, no Marchis, whom English guineas bring from Italy upon the London Theatres. The ballet Ryche seemed however to please them.

Lord Malmesbury, and three or four persons of his suite are said to have been present at the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 2d inst. when the resolution respecting the law of the 3d Brumaire was taken.

#### The LYCEUM, for free Debate,

At the Universal Church,

In Lombard, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th January, Will be Debated,

"Is the traffic in, and holding of Slaves, consistent with humanity, morality, liberty, or policy;—or is it disgraceful to that nation that sanctions or tolerates it."

The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock. Admittance for Ladies and Gentlemen, 1-3th of a dollar.

#### LOST,

On the Road between this city and Baltimore, A black leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing sundry papers valuable only to the owners also between three and four hundred dollars. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at the office of the editor No. 119 Chestnut street, with the contents, particularly the papers, shall be handsomely rewarded, and no questions asked. January 17.

#### Wants a place, as Wet Nurse,

A woman with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended, for further particulars enquire of the Printer. Jan. 17.

#### Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

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ALSO, TO BE LET, A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf, over 8. tucifgms

#### BALL.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, and Contrè Dances.

Messrs. Francis and Byrne beg leave to inform their scholars, friends, and the public in general, that their first Ball for this season will be on Tuesday, the 24, at O'Ellers's assembly-room; at which a variety of new Cotillions, Contrè Dances, and the most celebrated Scotch Reels, will be introduced.

Messrs. Francis and Byrne propose to give gratuitous attendance at their school room, for the instruction of those Ladies and Gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Francis and Byrne No. 70, North-Eight streets, or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Messrs. F. & B. or as above, at their residences.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the usual routine of the evening. January 17, 1797. 28W126.