

he had no great objection to its being granted, tho' no sufficient reason had been given for it. Mr. Potter concluded with saying, he doubted not, tho' the honor of New-York would force them to pay the money.

Mr. Gilbert rose, when the Speaker informed the House, the gentleman had already spoken twice, and that, according to the rule, without leave, he could not be permitted to speak a third time. Leave was granted; when Mr. Gilbert again objected to the justice of the claim against New-York, and urged the propriety of a postponement.

Mr. Thatcher said, if he had the most distant suspicion that the application in question, had any tendency to produce disunion amongst the states, he should be as strongly opposed to it as any man, because he considered the union of the states as the rock of their salvation.

The gentleman from New-York, who were the principal advocates for the postponement, did not agree sufficiently amongst themselves, to warrant the measure. One or more of them, said they, were not authorized to act in the business, others said they were. If authorized, they could not want a postponement for instructions; and if not authorized, the resolution ought to pass, that their state might authorize somebody. Another gentleman had said a postponement was wanted, because the settlement was not just. He believed it was just, for three reasons, viz. first, because though the settlement had been made three years, no objection had been made to it; because the settlement had been partly executed, so far as to pay the interest to the creditor states; and because the law making provision for the settlement and final adoption of it, made no provision for an appeal from that settlement.

For these three reasons, which Mr. T. said he had merely mentioned, but which would not suffer for being dilated upon, he should be opposed to every idea of breaking up the settlement which had been made.

[To be Continued.]

CONTINUATION OF

Late Foreign Intelligence.

FRONTIERS OF TYROL, October 22.

A Neapolitan courier, it is said, has been sent to Archduke Charles, to apprise him that 30,000 Neapolitan troops have entered the Papal territory.

In a fortie which Wurtemberg made on the 7th inst. the loss of the French is stated to have been very considerable. Several ammunition wagons, magazines, and military chests, were taken from them.

General Alvinzy, with the army under his command, has entered the Venetian territory.

BANKS of the MEIN, October 29.

The corps de reserve under General St. Sztarray, which has marched to the reinforcement of the army of the Archduke, consists of 10,000 men. The whole of the Austrian force in Suabia will now amount to from 85 to 90,000 men.

It is now said, that the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg is gone to Vienna, to enter into a conference relative to the treaty of peace between Wirtemberg and France. A report is likewise circulated, that 8000 of the troops of Wirtemberg, which are to be paid by the Empress of Russia, will again join the Imperial army, with the contingent of Wirtemberg, which will be commanded by the Hereditary Prince; in which case, the peace concluded by the Duke with France will be annulled.

LONDON, November 8.

The inhabitants of Modena and Reggio, at the instance of the French (whom he had offended by supplying Mantua with provisions) have shaken off the dominion of the Duke their Sovereign.

In consequence of the disturbances in Belfast, the play house has been shut up, and a large force under Lord Carhampton, is under orders for that neighbourhood.

According to private letters from the Cape, the share of prize money to each captain of the fleet, under Sir Keith Elphinstone, will amount to 3000, sterling.

A letter from Van Halten, the Dutch minister at Vienna, has been published at the Hague. It stated that the French messenger who had arrived in that city from Italy, having received his Imperial Majesty's answer, was on the eve of his return. His mission has been solely to notify to the Emperor the secession of the king of Naples from the confederation; to demand an exchange of prisoners, and for this purpose a partial, or a general truce; and to announce the determination of the Directory to revolutionize the conquered provinces of Italy, particularly Lombardy, and convert them into an independent republic, under the protection of France, should the Emperor long persist in the war.

At Amsterdam the people spoke with much confidence, as to the issue of admiral Lucas's expedition against the cape.

In the Texel there were several vessels of war, but few only of them were ready for sea.

Several vessels freighted with British goods had been allowed to land their cargoes, and it was believed that the recent prohibition against their import, which was virtually absolute, would shortly be annulled.

St. James's, November 3, 1796.

This day Mahomet Cagga, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Tunis had a private audience of leave of her majesty; to which he was introduced by William Price, Esq. her majesty's vice-chamberlain.

November 16.

An Evening paper of last night stated, on the authority of some person, said to have arrived in a vessel from Calais, that a few hours before the vessel sailed, intelligence had been communicated by the Telegraph to Lille, of a desperate engagement having taken place near Trieste on the 20th ult. between the Austrian army commanded by Gen. Alvinzy, destined to relieve the garrison of Mantua, and the French division under General Massena, in which the former was completely defeated, and 2000 prisoners, and all the Austrian artillery, and baggage, fell into the hands of the enemy.

It was also reported, that General Wurmer, during the above action, made a sortie from the gar-

rison of Mantua, and succeeded in destroying the greater part of the enemy's works, and killing a great number of men; but that, after a desperate conflict, the Austrians were driven back into the fortress by a numerous reinforcement which arrived to the aid of the French from Piedmont and Tyrol.

As not only the letters from Vienna of the 29th ult. and from Italy of the 26th, brought by the last Hamburg Mail, but even a letter from Trieste written on the day subsequent to that on which the action is pretended to have taken place, take not the smallest notice of any such event, we incline to believe that those reports have not the smallest foundation in truth.

We are not surprised that one of the daily papers, remarked for its inveterate hostility to his Majesty's ministers, should pronounce so decisively on the infirmity of the French Directory to make peace with Mr. Pitt. We have every reason to believe that it has long been in confidential relation with the French government; and we know to a certainty that on an application being made to it, during the mission of M. Chauvelin, to support the measures of the National Assembly, it demanded, as the price of its support, the enormous sum of seven thousand livres per month (about 280l. sterling.) The person from whom we were told this interesting fact, had it from one of the French Diplomats, who mentioned it as a proof of the exorbitant demand of the paper in question. That sum was refused in the first instance, but whether it was accepted afterwards, or that the Editor fell in his price, all we know is—that he dined with M. Chauvelin, and M. Chauvelin dined with him, and from thence we may account for the knowledge possessed by that paper, of the present disposition of the French Government. But though this paper may be in the confidence of the enemy, we surely run no risk in questioning very much its veracity, when it pretends to so accurate a knowledge of British councils. We beg our readers to reflect on this conduct in a paper anxious to bring his Majesty's Government into discredit, and on its motives; and then say, whether any respect is due to its pretended revelations of the British Cabinet, and its slanders against its councils.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1797.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The contrast between the conduct of France and America towards each other, must strike all Europe and speak loudly in favor of the magnanimous forbearance of the United States. France, Spain and Holland are impotent at sea against England alone. Should America be driven to unite with the latter, the French would in a little time cease to have islands in the West-Indies. France must be sensible of this truth, and no doubt would conduct herself less arrogantly towards the United States, was she not stimulated to proceed, by men, whose councils may lead her into the same mistake, which similar councils led Great-Britain into.

Your democrat is in politics, what your deity is in religion. The former writes, or propagates, whatever has a tendency to excite the people against their own government, and promote "holy insurrection;" the latter, whatever is calculated to destroy the peoples' belief in the authority of the scriptures, and promote "holy infidelity."

It is very certain, that the leading democrats in France and the United States, are almost to a man deists or atheists. It is also true, that we have political democrats among us, who shew a disposition to be religious democrats. To accommodate both sorts of patriots, citizen Bache has advertised Paine's political works, to be sold separate, from his dissipated age of reason, for the use of families.

It is worthy of remark and remembrance, that certain democratic publications, hold up the threat of domestic insurrection; or if that should be thought too hazardous an experiment, of withdrawing from the United States, in the event of a French war, to a country which they say is to become a French province.

That monsieur Barney should be defended by French writers, and by those, only, even in the Aurora, is a circumstance truly honorable to the American character. However Americans may differ about systems of politics—taxes—laws and government, in the parties of the union, still it will be found that no party can one moment give countenance to any American citizen who shall, after having taken an oath to support the constitution, leave the United States and return to it under a foreign commission, and armed with orders hostile to the ships and trade of the union. The paragraph transplanted into the Gazette of the United States, from the Aurora, vindicating monsieur Barney, is certainly a French composition. The idiom betrays the counterfeit—"he determined upon depending on his own individual exertions," &c.—"Puffianism of the executive"—"crooked policy," &c.—all this is French. This ingenious French civilian is so fraternal as to say "our" government—There is a fifth that would prove extremely destructive to the small fry, did he not raise so much mud in his motions as to give warning.—There is also a foolish fish, that to conceal itself runs its head into the mud, and leaves the other parts exposed to detection.

As the American readers of the Aurora daily diminish from the just alarm which the Aurora doctrines excite, and as in a little time the readers of that paper will be reduced to those who can swallow and digest French principles, it is humbly recommended to the writers of that pleasant paper, to spare themselves the labour of translation, and to give their remarks in French.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Mr. LOCCENIUS has thrown the gauntlet on the question, "whether a citizen has a right to divest himself of his allegiance without the consent of the society, of which he is a member?"

This question is not so well qualified as it ought to have been; but in the reasoning he has rested the issue on the point, "whether" the right of expatriation is a natural right.

In the complete and judicious investigation of this subject, it will be necessary to take man up in his first estate, and in the prosecution of it, I hope, I shall demonstrably prove, that the arguments advanced by our volunteer are truly chimerical, and totally repugnant to the natural rights of man.

It is allowed by all modern writers on ethics, on government, and on the laws of nations, that man is born free, and possesses all the natural rights, which are known to exist in any compact whatever. The materiality of the mind is granted by the philosophers of the present day, and the free agency of man is confessed to by all parties, which free agency is wholly dependent on unobstructed volition; this volition resolves itself into self interest and self love, these are the two positive and fundamental principles that govern the actions of men in every situation in life, these principles of the human mind are like the immutable principles of truth, they operate on society, and to the happiness of man, like the great gravitating principle on inanimate matter. If man in his primitive and unassisted state, possess those rights, it rests with him whether to resign or give up all of them or not, if he does, they must be positively expressed and agreed upon, for they are positive rights, therefore no negative testament can annihilate a positive one: In as much as this right, is not expressed in the compact, it is reserved to the constituent. To allow for argument that the individual may give up this present contested right, (which common sense revolts at) there can even then be situations in which a citizen may be placed, that would justify him in expatriating himself, and that all the rights he had delegated to the government, would revert to him, and he have again the sovereign power in himself, as respects himself, viz. The *Lex Necessitatis*, this law resolves itself into the law of self preservation, which is justifiable under certain circumstances, not only in an individual, but it is morally and politically right for a part of a state to dismember itself from the body politic; also according to *Wolffius*, and other reporters on the laws of nations, the *Lex Necessitatis* operates between nation and nation, as between men and men in their natural state. In those compacts where the citizen does not delegate this right in terms specific, it is retained.—For instance, first, no one pretends to deny but what man is born free, and of course this right is inherent.—Second, that he may voluntarily give up this right to society or not.—And thirdly, it is neither expressed nor implied in any part of the constitution of the United States, therefore it is reserved.

This is so self-evident it will scarcely admit of proof; therefore a citizen may alienate himself at all times of tranquillity; and when he has voluntarily cut the ligature, he is then exonerated from the original covenant, and has the right of either forming a new compact, or ingrafting himself into some other flock.

If truth is to be regarded in government as the unity of principles in other sciences, then let the veil of usurpation and ignorance be drawn to the general happiness of man, and let the goddess of liberty once more erect her standard and constitute one great and happy family among the different nations of the earth.

The Indian tribes to which Mr. Loccenius has referred us, as evidence to the propriety of his position, instead of referring us to the "worm eaten writings of Grotius and Puffendorf," do not, I conceive, destroy the right of the individual to expatriate himself, but this (said, if such) proves the ignorance of the state of their society, which our hero ought not to resort to for the evidence of truth or right.

This doctrine of non expatriation, is a brat conceived by necessity, brought forth by usurpation, and fostered by despotism, but when this law of necessity ceases, the shackles of power ought to have ceased also, and then man would have been disenthralled from this load of oppression, and he become once more an independent being. In the next note, I shall take up *Vattel*, and endeavor to prove wherein he flies his first principles, and trims to the British government.

Self interest is not to be understood in a limited pecuniary sense here, but goes to show also the mental satisfaction experienced in every art in life.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 17.

An apology is made in the Aurora for Captain Barney's reverting the American colors on board the *Medusa*. It is there said to be a mistake and soon rectified. We are authorized to declare, that the flag was reversed and placed at the top-mast head from 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, during a breeze, which made it conspicuous.

[New-York Minutes.]

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated Dec. 17, 1796, to a gentleman in this City.

"I arrived here safe in a passage of 18 days, but was astonished and distressed to find, that the prospects which flattered before my departure were completely defeated. The administration are determined to take all American cargoes, and nothing can equal the distress of our countrymen here. The commissary declared to me this morning, that he would have every American cargo that came. We suffer every species of abuse and ill treatment; communicate his to our friends and countrymen, and warn them against being concerned in the contract lately made by ——— with the administration, this is a cheat to get American property as was the other ———"

Result of the canvass for the district of Duches County.

Brooks	1220
Bailey	1018

Majority for Brooks 202

The brig *Prudence*, Capt. Grattan, from St. Thomas's, lost three hands by the putrid fever, 14 days after sailing. Captain G. took every precaution to prevent the rest of his men from taking the contagion, by destroying their cloaths, smocking the vessel, &c. and his endeavours were we happy to add, were crowned with success.

The brig *Dean* was seen off the Hook on Sunday afternoon, standing towards several inward bound vessels.

From Pool's (N. L.) Marine List, Jan. 10.
Arrived schooner *Amphitrite*, R. L. Still, from Turk's Island, 40 days; 50 days ago left at St. Thomas's, schooner *Isabella*, W. Higgins, spoke in lat. 25, long. 69; schooner *Nelly*, Wm. Brown, from Nor-

folk, bound to Hispaniola,—in lat. 32, long. 71, spoke ship *Rachel*, J. Hackett, from Leghorn, bound to New-York, out 36 days.

Arrived at this Port. Days.

Brig *Amiable Matilda*, Williams, Rotterdam, 88
Schuykill, Irvins, Porto Rico, 42
Sloop *Rachael*, Norton, Cape Francois, 24
Captain Willson, of the schooner *Succes*, on the 3d instant, in lat. 34, 59, spoke the brig *Delight*, of Boston, from Martinique, bound to Edenton, John Perkins, master, who informed him, that the day before he fell in with the schooner *Friendship*, of Washington, captain Joshua Pritts, in distress, who, after taking the men and some few things on board, immediately foundered. Lat. 45, 25, spoke brig *Polly*, of Salem, from Boston, out 45 days, bound to Baltimore—She instant, spoke the schooner *Little Tom*, from St. Bartholomews, of and bound to Philadelphia, by stress of weather bore away for Norfolk.

According to a modern admeasurement, the extent of continued buildings in London is thirty-five miles, two furlongs and 39 rods. There are 305 places of devotion, and a computed million of inhabitants.

A London paper says, Stocks, notwithstanding the intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, experienced a considerable depression 5th November. Consols were for the most part done at 55 7/8ths.

Barras has been proclaimed president of the Executive Directory. We hope it will be in his turn to have the honor of signing the general peace.

All the emigranes are ordered to quit the Prussian dominions. Madame Genlis is among the number.

Celone Green is appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of St. Vincents.

General Pichegru is gone from Strasburg to Geyerheim. The Directory have enabled him to buy the Abbey of Arbois, in the French Comte.

[Con. Gaz.]

From a London paper of the 10th November.

We are sorry to announce the death of captain Strangeways, of the marines, who was wounded in the gallant action of the Glatton with a French squadron, last summer off the Dutch coast.—The ball entered the upper part of his hip, and, being deeply seated, could not possibly be extracted without imminent danger. From the time of his receiving the wound till his death on Friday, he experienced the most excruciating torture. He has been buried at Chatham with military honors.

The marriage of the Prince of Wirtemberg to the Princess Royal will be privately solemnized in the great Stool at the Queen's house; by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London.

The Spaniards have at length gravely fat down before Gibraltar forgetting no doubt, the fatal 13th of September, or that such things still exist as British hearts of oak, and red hot balls.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 7.

Letters were received here this day, dated Nov. 4, from his majesty's ship *Glory* of 98 guns, one of admiral Thompson's fleet, Uphant bearing E. N. 20 leagues, which state, that the squadron had captured a very fine corvette of 209 pounds, belonging to Richery's squadron, with her prize, a brig laden with salt. From information of the crew, there is every reason to suppose that Richery's squadron cannot be far off.

Arrived here the 2d inst. the American schooner *Reliance*, of Boston, John Sefford, master, from Brest, with English men as passengers, who had been carried into France. When she left Brest, there were 25 sail of men of war in that harbor, chiefly of the line, five of them 3 deckers, but with yards and topmasts struck, and in no condition for sea, occasioned by a great want of seamen. Men are so scarce, their fleet have not their complement of any quality.

These passengers did not hear any thing of the intended invasion, until their arrival here, nor does it appear that any preparations indicating such an intention, are going on at Brest; the people in general there seem very desirous of peace.

The *Reliance* on the coast of France fell in with two English squadrons, under the command of Sir John Warren and Sir Richard Strachan; the former pressed a sailor out of her.

Richery's destination was never known at Brest until the English papers conveyed the intelligence there of the devastations he had committed; they supposed him to be gone to St. Domingo.

November 15.

In the French army on the Lower Rhine, the greatest discontent is said to prevail. General Bournoville is said to have declared his intention of resigning his command of the army of Sambre and Meuse; and Kleber is also said to have refused the appointment.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8.

Half past six, P. M. Just arrived, the brig *Martha* of Teignmouth, laden with salt, lately commanded by Capt. Seward. She was taken by one of Richery's squadron in the bay, and re-taken by the squadron under the command of admiral Sir R. Curtis. All her crew were taken out of her and put on board one of the French ships. She was navigated to this port by some of the crew of the *Atlas*, of 98 guns, Capt. Dod.

The prize master reports that he left the fleet, all well, cruising yesterday off Uphant. A privateer has been taken since Thursday—and ideas of falling in with Richery's squadron were so strongly entertained by admiral Curtis, that orders were issued in the fleet not to carry any lights during the night. It should be observed, the corvette formerly taken, left Richery steering for Brest last Tuesday.

TRENTON, January 17.

We have received a statement of the votes for Representatives in Congress from the counties of Essex and Hunterdon, and of Burlington, excepting the township of Hanover—they are as follow.

Jonathan Dayton	2397	Ebenezer Elmer	990
Mark Thompson	1666	James Linn	956
Aaron Kitchel	1569	Jos. Bloomfield	947
James H. Imlay	1526	William Crane	826
James Schurman	1454	Joseph Cooper	753
Thos. Stancklon	1372	Thos. Lowrey	300
John Condit	1244	William Helms	95