

passed to be taken by the report which had been made was not the best; he thought they were wanting opposition, and giving the state of New-York an opportunity of embodying its opposition, so as to make it dangerous to attempt, if it should hereafter be thought necessary, to enforce the payment of the balance in question. He believed the United States had it in their power at present to do themselves justice; but were the United States to lay their hands on the funds of the state of New-York as a security for their debt, there would be nothing left to operate upon the minds of the people of that state, but the justice of the measure, as they would no longer foster any idea of evading the debt. He could see no objection to this proceeding.

If there was danger of a serious conflict with that state, in order to recover this debt, he for one would chuse to relinquish it altogether; but if they were to pay themselves by laying hold of their stock, he believed that state would acquiesce in the measure, and there would no more be heard of it, which might not be the case if they made a demand, and were to wait for objections or a refusal of payment. From the zeal which had been shown by the gentlemen from New-York on this occasion, he affected if it would be extraordinary if that state should put it out of their power to do themselves justice; and whether when the opposition to the demand should be drawn into a focus, it would not be increased in its force? He thought there could be no doubt of it.

There was one objection to a proceeding of this kind that might have some weight. It might be said, for instance, that the state from whence he came, or others, might refuse to pay, after they had distrained upon the funds of New-York for their debt. It might be so. He believed that one of the debtor states could never pay. This was no reason why they should not receive the debt from New-York. They might nevertheless allow so much from the amount as should be equal to the deficiency in the payments of the other states. He thought to adopt this plan would be to avoid any disagreeable conflict which might otherwise take place, and be a means of preserving harmony between that state and the United States. He therefore proposed a resolution to the following effect—which he wished to be committed to the same committee of the whole to which was referred the report of the committee of ways and means on this subject.

Resolved, That the balances due from certain states in the settlement of accounts between individual states and the United States, shall be discharged out of the funds which such states may hold in the public debt of the United States, and that the Secretary of the treasury have directions accordingly.

[To be Continued.]

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Intelligence.

We have already published the German and English accounts of the actions of the 19th and 24th October: the following are the French details of the same action—

From the London Courier, Nov. 8.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE.

Extract of a letter from the General in Chief, Moreau to the Executive Directory.

"Upon the 27th of this month the right wing was attacked in the passes of Enser, St. Pierre, and St. Mergen. The advanced guard was obliged to fall back, but the main body preserved its position. The pass was guarded, and the enemy were unable to block it up.

"I gave orders again to attack the enemy next day. The centre of the army was to support this attack by a detachment which followed the route of the pass of Simonswald.

"Upon the 28th, Prince Charles, who had concentrated his whole army in the neighbourhood of Ellach and Essingen, attacked the advanced guard of the centre and that of the left. The latter were to fall back upon the army, but that of the centre was under the necessity of making head in its position, in order to protect the return of its detachment in the Simonswald.

"That of the left was to fall back behind the Elff upon the first attack of Reutzengen, which it occupied by the bridges of Anwassen and Theningen; but the brave general Beaupeuis, who had the command of this movement, was killed at the beginning of this action, so that the detachment continued to fight in the bad position which it occupied till new orders could be given, and all their bravery was requisite to prevent them from being driven in by a superiority of force, and numerous artillery.

"After this engagement, in which, fortunately, we did not lose a single piece of artillery, the army preserved its position behind the Elff; the right at the entrance of the defile of Waldkirch, the left at Rigel; but as the Moselle at Theningen was commanded by the heights of Mundingen, I took position five hundred toises behind, defending the mouth of the passage in front by Hagenzengen, the right by the mountains. The loss of the enemy is about five hundred killed and one hundred and fifty made prisoners. The attack of the right wing succeeded, and its advanced guard resumed its position at St. Pierre.

"Upon the 29th the enemy attacked Nimburg. They displayed in artillery, infantry, and cavalry, considerable forces. The heads of their columns were ready to seize the passes at all the other points, had they succeeded in forcing this one; but their efforts were useless, and their attacks, which they continued to repeat with fresh troops from ten o'clock in the morning till late at night, were repelled with the greatest courage. The light artillery especially performed prodigies of valor. The enemy likewise attempted an attack upon the left of the centre of the army, but vigorously repelled by the 16th demi-brigade, they confined themselves to this trial.

"I am retiring towards Huningen. Yesterday the enemy followed us with their artillery; but the rear-guard commanded by Generals Abbatucci and Labossiere, completely kept them in check.

"Upon the 24th, 25th and 26th, the advanced guards were engaged; we have made about 700 prisoners.

"Health and respect.
(Signed) "MOREAU."

Extract of a letter addressed to the Executive Directory, by the Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, dated October 30.

"Citizens Directors,
"On the 1st of this month the army took the following position:—the left on the Rhine, the right at Kaudern, the centre at Schillingen. I remained there on the second, and it was my intention, if the enemy had not pursued me with their whole army, to have maintained myself there.—Their efforts seemed particularly directed against Kaudern and Hiel: and their object was, in opening Ludlingen, to arrive before me at Amindingen, and cut off my retreat to Huningen. I made a vigorous attack the same day on the post at Rhinfelede, but their having time to cut down the bridge prevented any good effect resulting from this attack.

"The troops of gen. Ferrino, who were ordered to defend Kaudern and Hiel performed prodigies of valor, and resisted the repeated attacks of the enemy from day break till night. I gave orders for their being supported by a post of the general's division, against whom the attack was less vigorous. Gen. Joubert supported the attack from Schillingen to the Rhine.

"Notwithstanding the fatigue of the troops, occasioned by the very bad weather, they repelled the enemy in every attack, without at all regarding their numbers; and if the situation of the army had permitted to remain upon the right bank of the Rhine we flatter ourselves we should have gained a very brilliant victory. We have taken about 100 prisoners from the enemy, five of whom are officers.

"On the 6th the army took a position at Atslugen. On the 5th it passed the Rhine at Huningen; and although the army of the enemy was encamped only a league distant from us, they dared not molest or interrupt us in our passage, which was effected in the greatest order, and covered by generals Abbatucci and Labossiere.

"Health and respect.
(Signed) "MOREAU."

STRASBURG, October 24.

Extract of a letter to the minister for foreign affairs, concerning the English envoy.

"You are going to confer with a man whom I well knew at Petersburg, and who is, and always has been, one of the most warm and dangerous enemies of France. It is necessary that you should know him well. I inform you that no person has more knowledge of men and things; that no one knows better how to conceal a secret, and to guess or draw out the secrets of others."

The remainder of the letter contains reflections on his Lordships character, which we decline inserting.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1797.

A stated meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held at their hall at 6 o'clock this evening.—New members to be elected.

The Senate yesterday elected Samuel Mickle Fox, Kearney Wharton, and Wm. Miller, jun. Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, by an unanimous vote.

HENRY LATIMER, Esq. is re-elected Senator of the United States, by the legislature of the state of Delaware, for six years, commencing the third of March next.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

Total amount of the votes of ten counties, in the state of New-Jersey, for members of the House of Representatives, to serve in the fifth Congress of the United States—viz.—

Messieurs Dayton	5793
Schureman	3937
Sinnickson	3608
Thompson	3654
Imlay	3545
Kitchell	3484
E. Elmer	1953
Linn	1970
Bloomfield	1750

N. B. This return includes the votes of all the counties in New-Jersey, except the counties of Sussex and Bergen, and one township of the county of Burlington, which have not yet come to hand; but from the best accounts it appears that the votes of these counties will only increase the majorities of the five highest candidates.

A printed copy of the following authentic Document (in the French language,) was yesterday sent to us by a correspondent. [Am. D. Adv.]

"Extract from the register of the deliberations of the commission delegated by the French government to the West-Indies.

"The commission resolve that the captains of French ships of war and privateers, are authorized to seize and to conduct into the ports of the colony, American vessels destined for or sailing from English ports.

"The vessels already taken, or those which may in future be taken, shall remain in the ports of the colony, until it shall be otherwise ordained.

"The 7th of Primaire, (27th of November,) in the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"Signed in the register of the Procès Verbeaux.
"Le Blanc, President.
"Sonthoux, } Commissioners.
"Raimond, }
"Pascall, Secretary."

"A true copy, according to the secretary general of the commission.
(Signed) "PASCALL."

Extract of a letter from an American residing at the Havannah, dated the 24th of December, 1796.

"The Revenue French privateer has sent in here two American vessels, one of them a brig laden with rice from Charleston for Jamaica.

"Don Juan Procopio de Balfour Conte Santa Clara, is arrived in quality of governor of this island:—he was formerly governor of Barcelona; his policy is founded on the best principles, and it is expected here that he will act friendly to the Americans."

The following letter was yesterday received via New-York.

Havannah, Dec. 24, 1796.
Messrs Sperry & Campbell,

Sirs,
I am sorry to inform you of our being captured by a French privateer of 10 guns, off Hencaga on the 14th inst. I cannot at present inform you what will be our fate, as I am detained on board as a prisoner, and not suffered to go on shore. Captain Earl was taken on board the privateer, and I suppose sent to the Cape—I pray God you had insurance made, as I wrote by three different opportunities from Jamaica.

The reason given for taking us is, that we were bound from a British port, and showed us their commission, wherein they had orders to take all Americans bound to or from British ports.

The same privateer has sent into this port a brig loaded with rice, bound to Jamaica, which was yesterday condemned, vessel and cargo—I am really afraid it will be our fate. The same privateer captured the next day after taking us, the brig Peggy, belonging to George Peter, and the schooner Betsey, belonging to Dutilh and Wachsmuth—where they have sent them I do not know. I have had a great deal of trouble, owing to the false information, to the captain of the privateer, by one of captain Earls' boys, that there was fifteen thousand dollars in cash on board, which occasioned a complete search for money. I had borrowed of the mate 100 dollars, which they took from me, and left me without a six pence. They also took from the mate 70 dollars. Captain Earl's boy is gone home; his name is —, a son of the man you bought the slaves of. The cargo consists of 36 tierces and 300 bags of coffee, about 90,000 weight, 200 bags of ginger, and some old iron & copper for your account, 70 bags of ginger on account of Jacob Sperry and Co. I would have sent you copies of the invoices, but they have taken all my papers from me; however I hope to get copies of them in a few days (when I get released.) They have plundered me of every thing that is eatable.

JOHN M. IRWIN.

ORIGINAL.

A Gentleman who had lately read a pamphlet entitled "Thomas Paine to George Washington," was reproaching the writer, in presence of a young Lady, for the reflexions cast on the illustrious character.—She replied, "When the Age of Reason appeared, Sir, you were not offended with the freedom with which Paine treated JESUS CHRIST; but you are so good a man you cannot bear the least reflexion on George Washington." [Virg. Paper.]

By this day's Mail.

NORFOLK, January 9.

This day arrived the brig Eliza, Captain Lot Luce, 85 days from Liverpool. On the 29th Dec. in lat. 36, long. 68, spoke the brig Lucy, Frost, 5 days out from Norfolk, bound to Cadiz, all well.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Polly, Capt. N. Kirby, in 11 days from the Havanna. Through the politeness of the captain and passengers we are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars:

That War was proclaimed at the Havanna on the 15th of November; an embargo took place on the 18th, which was not taken off till the 24th of December. A proclamation was issued by the Governor of the Havanna on the 19th of December, ordering all British subjects, not naturalized, to quit the island of Cuba in 8 days; and those who were naturalized, by virtue of the act of toleration, were to be furnished with passports to retire to the cities of Biagal or Santiago, there to remain till an opportunity offered to ship them off the island.

The following vessels sailed from the Havanna, in company with the schooner Polly, the 28th of December:

Brig Courtney, Livingston, from Jamaica to Norfolk, (put into the Havanna in distress.)
Schooner Ariel, Weeks, for Philadelphia.
Brig Neptune, Douglas, from Jamaica to Wilmington, (put in there in distress.)
Snow Flora, Corey, for Charleston.
Sloop Nancy, Huntington, for ditto.
Brig Two Brothers, of Wilmington, for ditto.
Brig Sally, Newell, of Murrefreesboro', for ditto.
Schooner Barbara, Simon White, of and for Baltimore.

Schooner —, Seafon, for Boston.

And a Rhode-Island sloop, from Curracoa to Norfolk, sailed from the Havanna in company.

Left at the Havanna,

Sloop Mercury, Pikes, from Kingston, bound to Philadelphia.
Schooner Harriet, J. Foster, of and bound to Charleston, taking in a cargo.

Brig Harriet, Macaulay, from Baltimore, just arrived.

Snow Nelly, De Shields, just arrived from Baltimore; not permitted to land her cargo.

Captured and plundered Americans:

The ship Golden Age, owned by Mr. Moulton, of Philadelphia (who was in her) was captured on her passage from Kingston to Philadelphia, by a French privateer, and sent into the Havanna.

The ship Thomas, Martin, of Charleston, was boarded by a privateer without a commission, plundered of a great number of articles, and carried to St. Iago; she afterwards came to the Havanna.

Captured British vessels at the Havanna:

The Bermuda privateer Hawk, taken by a Spanish frigate.

Brig —, Pinkerton, from St. Kitt's, to Belfast.

Brig —, Woolford, from Montserrat to Liverpool (Nova Scotia.)

Ship Minerva, —, from Jamaica to Liverpool (England.)

BALTIMORE, January 17.

By Mr. Maloy, who went out supercargo of the Ann and Maria, of this port, we learn that the above vessel was taken on her homeward bound passage from Jamaica, in September last, by a French privateer, and carried into St. Iago, in the island of Cuba, where (the capt. of the privateer having bribed two of the hands to swear she was British property) she and her cargo were both condemned, without even the semblance of a trial; that her cargo was instantly landed, ports knocked into her, and that she was immediately sent on a cruise as a French privateer. It has been so long since Mr. Maloy left St. Iago (upwards of 70 days) that he can give no confirmation or contradiction of the intelligence respecting the capture of our vessels by the Spaniards—but he says, that a number of Americans have been sent into St. Iago by French privateers, all of whom had met the same fate as himself, and that a French nod is Spanish law, in that part of the island.

ALBANY, January 9.

By a letter lately received from Mr. Talbot, agent for the United States, for the purpose of effecting the release of American seamen in the West-Indies, to his friend in this state; we learn, that he had visited Barbadoes and Martinico, and had a conference with four British admirals, viz. Hyde Parker, Henry Harvey, H. Carberry Christian, and Charles Morice Pole, Esquires, and correspondence with the two former; the result of which terminated more favorably than was at first expected. Admiral Harvey, commanding all the ships of war stationed among the windward islands, had given the most positive assurances, that he would cause an enquiry to be made, on board all the ships of war, as they returned into port, and that all Americans found on board should be discharged, and that he would give positive orders against all farther impressments of American seamen, and to pay due respect to the protections with which they may be furnished. Mr. Talbot further informs, that these orders were putting in execution, and that more than sixty had been discharged. He likewise mentions the great mortality of the British forces both by sea and land, in divers parts of the West Indies; and that orders had arrived to stop all Spanish property; but not to proceed to condemnation until farther orders. He expresses entire confidence in the future conduct of the British government towards America, and that no farther injuries will be committed on our trade or inhabitants.

NEW-YORK, January 17.

In our paper of yesterday, the reader will observe a note at the foot of the article of estimates and duties, of this kind: "More than half the whole revenue of the United States, arising from import and tonnage, is paid by the states of New-York and Pennsylvania."

We wish our readers to understand that that note did not originate with the editors of the Minerva. It was copied from another paper, and could have proceeded only from inattention in the publishers. We should not now have noticed the assertion, had not similar ideas fallen from a member of Congress in a late debate on the balances; and did not such assertions frequently occur in the commercial states by way of boasting.

The truth is, more than half the revenue is collected in the ports of Philadelphia and New-York; but the duties are paid by all the states in the Union. Philadelphia imports, not only for her near neighbors, but for all the southern states. New-York imports largely for the southern states, and wholly for her adjacent neighbors. More dry goods are carried from New-York up Connecticut river, than up the Hudson. The consumers on that river, including Connecticut, Hampshire county, in Massachusetts, and part of Vermont and New-Hampshire, amount to almost 400,000 souls, a population equal to that of the whole state of New-York, and the richest people and the most liberal consumers of luxuries, that are in America. Not to mention a large portion of New-Jersey, which are dependent on New-York merchants for supplies.

It is very desirable that the citizens of the American republic should lay aside the little narrow views of local advantages, and think themselves members of one great community. Of what consequence is it whether the duties on goods are paid on this side or the other, of an imaginary line? Is an inhabitant of New-York or Albany, happier or better, because he lives in a state where customs are collected, than the citizens of Newark or Burlington, who are separated from the collecting port by a large river? Americans ought to be ashamed of naming such distinctions. [Minerva.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some members of a certain body, have patriotically hinted, that the French directory, ought to make war upon the United States. They have not said indeed, that they will openly join France, should it come to a quarrel; but it is yet to be seen whether they do not mean to prostrate their country before the French directory, by withholding from it the means necessary for an honorable negotiation.

You have seen a cock upon a dung-hill in search of food; with what industry he scratches it, with what earnestness he examines every layer of silt as he turns it over; and how he frisks and crows when he finds a grain of half rotten corn to devour—just so your democrats search the dung-hill of philosophy for disorganizing sentiments, and strut and crow on finding one, through their whole chain of newspapers—as if they had just received precious treasure from Mexico.

Plato, a writer in the cause of holy infurrection, would persuade the people, that their government has acted unjustly towards France—and that justice requires they should take a part with France against their own government:—and in this patriotic attempt he calls in the aid of an extract from Godwin's Political Justice,—"I have a paramount engagement to the cause of justice and the benefit of the human race. If the nation undertake what is unjust, fidelity in that undertaking is a crime." This morsel has been copied into the Aurora, and no doubt will make its way good to the Chronicle, the Argus, and the Baltimore Telegraph.