dente," an ait of usurpation over the .. xecutive authority? The gentleman from South Carolina had faid, that this was as much an usuration of Executive authority, as it would be an usurpation of the Judicial autherity, for a fet of unauthorized perions to take upon themselves the power of trying cautes. Mr. G. did not think the two cafes samo ous ; but he would ftate a cafe with respect to individual proceedings, in his opinion, perfectly fimilar. Suppose, said he, I had a law fuit with an individual, and a third person, unauthorized by me, should write a letter to my adversary, with a view of procuring a reconciliation betwixtus; this would be an exactly fimilar cafe. He could not conceive how a man who has no power of attorney, can usurp the Executive authority. He may be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors; he may do very improper acts; but he could not usurp the Executive autho-

Again, the resolution says, that any perfon who shall usurp the Executive authority, by carrying on any correspondence with a foreign government. The propolition here covers far too much ground. He would suppose a merchant, or owner of a vessel, whose property had been plundered by the vessels of a foreign government, were to enter into a correspondence with that government for the restoration of his property. Would gentle-men wish a person of this description to be punished? Certainly not; and yet he would certainly come within the meaning of this resolution. He would go further, and suppofe an American citizen, who fliall neither be a merchant or the owner of a veffel, should apply to any branch of a foreign government, to defire an embargo might be taken off, or fome old debt paid, and ask whether fuch a

person ought to be punished?

If it were intended to cover all cases of this kind, the resolution does not go far enough. It only embraces cases of "controverfy and dispute." It ought to extend to all objects of negociation with foreign powers, as an interference in any would be equally an usurpation of executive authority; and a citizen of the United States who shall enter into any negociation with the government of Great Britain on the subject of renewing that part of our treaty with them which will at a certain period expire, would furely be as guilty, as one who should correspond with the republic of France on the subject of peace. Both cases, if either, are

equally usurpations of executive authority.

Mr. G. thought, therefore that this resolution, in fome respects, covered too much ground; in others, too little. He believed, however, that the criminality of any of these acts did not lie in their being usurpations of the executive authority, but in the nature of the crime committed.

There is, faid he, another difficulty in this refolution. In the general manner in which it is brought before the house, it is quite a novel subject of legislation. All nations punish citizens who carry on correspondences of a criminal nature with foreign governments. Of this nature would be an invitation of a foreign power to invade a country. Thus, to add one instance more to those adduced by the gentleman from S. Carolina, he would mention the cafe of Switzerland, where the armies of France were called in by certain individuals to overrun the countrygeneral, and confined to cases of a crimina nature. He did not know that any nation ever passed a law to punish persons for holding a correspondence with foreign govern-ments. He believed in certain fituations fuch a correspondence would be highly improper. In our fituation, for instance, faid be, it would be extremely improper for a member of this house to enter into any correspondence with the French republic, because this country is at present in a peculiar situation; for though we are not at was with France, an offence of this kind would not be high treason, yet it would be as criminal an act, as if we were at war; but, as he had already stated, the nature of the corondence must constitute the crime, and not the act of correspondence. Thus, our Constitution has faid, to adhere to the enemies of the United States, and to afford them aid and comfort, is treason: but as we are not at war with France, an act of this kind could not be treason. It might thereforce be declared, that though a crime of this kind cannot be confidered as treason, it should nevertheless be considered as a high crime. Not that he was convinced, it was proper to legislate upon the subject at all but if at all it ought to be upon the nature

of the crune.

But with respect to the conduct of an individual, he agreed with the gentleman from Virginia, that if a man of his own accordance of pure love for his country, out of a ficere defire for peace, or out of his hatred for the country of the history of the country war, were to go over to France to use his endeavors to prevail upon the government not to undertake the subjugation of our country, and to exert his endeavors, however weak they might be, to prevail upon that government to put an end to their de predations upon our commerce, or to prevail upon persons in power there to offer such as he is perfuaded would be accepted, he faw acting either criminal or improper in fuch a canduct, but the contrary. Whether fuch a man had existed, he could not at prefens fay, as he wanted information upon the fubeft; but if there had, he would fay, he ought there was nothing in his conduct ling, however, to suspend his judgement on he case alluded to, until he had the expected information before him. With respect to we refolution, it was properly modified, he all not know that he should have much obaction to it; but he could by no means ato it in its prefent form.

fr. Dana could not subscribe to the oin of the gentleman from Pennfylvania, at the resolution before the house is either ascentiately or improperly expressed. That conteman did not seem fully to understand the import of the words used. He objects

men could-call a carrying on any correspon- to the word usurpation, though no other; ment to have brought forward a fentiment word could have been usel with fo much propriety. It was not intended, by this refolution, to provide against all correspondence with foreign governments, but against fuch only as ought to be carried on by the executive; and when an individual under takes to correspond in fuch a manner, it is then, and then only, that he usurps the ex-ecutive authority. The word is, therefore, a necessary part of the general definition of ther efolution. In the details of the law, it might be faid more particularly in what this usurpation should confist; and the gentleman from Pennfylvania himfelf cannot deny, that all usurpations of the executive authority ought to be punished, and this is all that is proposed by the resolution. The gentleman fays, a correspondence ought to be judged of by its nature, which alone rendered it criminal, or otherwife. This opinion every one must subscribe to. And what are he correspondences most likely to be criminal? The gentleman object to the cafe which has been alluded to being criminal; yet he allows it might be proper, in our present sit-uation to punish persons who should correspond with the French government.

Mr. Gallatin faid, he had made use of the words " afford aid and comfort." Mr. D. thought the gentleman had fpe ken as he had stated. At any rate, faid he this polition is true; and this unauthorised correspondence must have led to an opinion in the French government that they had numerous friends in this country, and have en-

couraged them in their measures against us. Mr. D. thought the ir stance which the gentleman from Penfylvania had alluded to of an individual writing a le ter, was not in point. He would give him one, i h s opin-ion, much more fo. Where we hoftile armies are in the field, the general officer who fuffers his troops to neg ciate with the ene my would not, he believed, be confidered as either very careful or fkilful. But the gentleman from Pen sylvania has supposed that very worthy individual might carry on a correspondence with a foreign government to as to deserve praise, instead of censure. It is possible, indeed, great and eminent charecters, whose individual opinions might be known to have great weight in this country —that of General Washington, for instance—might be much respected in Europe; but any great and respectable character, who regarded the honour of his country, who filled a great space in the view of mankind, would never go a road in an obscure, mean, and fly manner, without the knowledge of his own government, to fettle differences with a foreign nation. Could there be found, indeed, an individual without any public chaecter, or reputation for public fervices, who would be willing to go on such an errand, very man of sense must laugh at the ridicuous vanity of fuch a man. No individual of America; no individual, undistinguished by eminent fervices, if he had the ordinary bilities of the American character, would ever undertake fuch an Embaffy; if he did, he would certainly be despised for the weaknefs of his intellects and his inflated vanity : besides being considered as having some other bj. A in view, and as making this a mere cover for other deligns. Mr. D. would not difgrace the American character by fupposuch an one would merit being confined in a mad house, and be supposed to go forward as agent of a French Fadion in this country. (If the gentleman from Pennsylvania does not like this term, he must give him another; it expressed his own idea.) And in every infla ce of this kind, the person thus employed, mult be confidered as acting in direct hollility with the authority of our go vernment, and against the general character of our country. It is proclaiming to the enemy, the division of your country. It is a crime of ferious magnitude, as the person thus acting, most be considered as the agent of a faction, waiting only for an opportuniy of joining the enemies of their country. He did not believe tuch a faction has really existence. He knew there had been reports to this effect, which had placed a man high in rank in this government at its head; but he could not believe in his place that men in fo exalted a fituation could be guilty of fuch conduct; he was not authorifed to litten to any fuch fuggestions and therefore

The gentlemen from Penfylvania fuppo fed the house ought not to legislate on this subject, until they receive information from but as this was intended as a general provition, unconnected with any particular case, t was whol y unnecessary, in his opinion, to wait for t is communication. Mr. Pinckney faid, he should not have roubled the house on occasion, had it not een for the doctrine which had fallen from

would not.

the gentlem n from Virginia (Mr, Nicho-las) which he confidered as extremely danrous in a republican government, and which had a tendency to subvert all order and good government under wh tever from they may exist. If he understood the genieman rightly, he faid, " he should not be ashamed of having been concerned in any segociation which has lately taken place provided he had, by that means, obtained eace from this country; and that he believed the people of this country would be tati-fied with fuch an embaffy, provided peace was the refult." He thought this loctrine subversive of every principle of republican government, the great and leading doctrine of which is, that the fense of the majority shall govern; that when this fense is proclaimed by the proper organs, it shall be absolute; that no one can pretend to interfere fo as to counteract the proceedings of the people of this country as expressed by its legal organs. This d ctrine faid Mr. P. cannot be controverted. He believed the gentleman's good intentions for the peace of the country, had misled his better judg ment. Peace is desirable, is most welcome to every country, and highly effectial to its welfare. This with of the gentleman for reace may have induced his better judg-

more prejudicial than the hitterest war.

Upon what principle is it, fail Mr. P., that an individual should interfere in the general management of the affairs of this country, even to procure peace to it? It must be upon the ground that his private sentiments ought to prevail over the legal government of his country; and it would not be confined to the idea of giving peace to the country; because of the opinion of this individual, or of any party, that the country ought the armed brig Pickering, last from Halifax to go to war, the same reasoning would hold I which have under convoy a brig, on board good; fince it will be thought more beneficial, at fome times, to enter into war than to remain at peace. Times may comethey have come in all countries—when it will be more effential to engage in a war, under all its disadvantages that to remain at

Mr. P. knew of no case, no situation, in which it could be lawful or right for an in-dividual to interfere with a foreign government at the time when any negociation is going forward by legal authority. Such an interference can have but a bad effect; it may have very bad effects. It shews at least, that there is a party in the country divided from the government, who take up-on themselves a separate negociation, and set up a distinct power, which they wish to be paramount to the legal authority.

He did not think the gentleman from Virginia had formed a correct idea of the fintim ats of he American people, when he faid, he believed, on his return from an unanthorifed emoaffy, of the kind alluded to he should have received their thanks for having given peace to their country. Under the present circumstance, he thought the gentleman calculated illy; as his calculation was founded on an idea of the pulllanimity of the people; that they are afraid of war, and glad to have peace on any terms, or by whatever means. He did not think that this is the fentiments of the American people. They love peace, and would go as far as any people to preserve it; but he believed when they have exhausted every means of conciliation in vain; when thefe conciliatory measures have produced noth ing but new aggression, and no prospect of an honourable adjustment of difference remains, in fuch circumstances, he believed they would chuse war rather than peace, as more for the interest of the country, and

its future lasting peace.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had himfelf agreed that it would be wrong for any party to hold correspondence with France under our present circumstances; but that gentleman draws a distinction between a party and an individual, which he did not understand, as he could not conceive why an individual was not equally justified with a party in holding such a correspondence.—If it was usurpation, it matters not whether it be by an individual or a party—both are alike criminal. A party might be more dangerous, but an individual is equally criminal.

The gentleman from Pennfylvania has made several objections to the motion, on the ground of its interfering with individual negociations about their awa private concerns. These had been fully answered by the gentleman from Connecticut, by faying that this resolution has no reference to any war between a foreign nation and the United States. He might add, that it is merely an instruction for a committee to report a bill; and if any fear existed with respect to an interference with private business, when the bill came in, this could be easily guarded against. He hoped, therefore, the measure would be agreed to.
(To be continued.)

NOTICE. A LL perions indebted to James Emlen, late of Middle.own, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subferibers, whom they shall find it most convenient to call on: and all persons raving demands, will be pleased in like manner, to surnish them, that they may be paid.

All rents, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the 10th month last are payable to the subscribers and those which accrued after that day who be payable to the guardians of his children, who will daly notify the tennants where to pay the same.

MIERS FISHER, of Philadelphia, Exec-ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, uters.

Notice is hereby Given, THAT application will be made at the Treafury of the United States for the rengwal of the following certificates of Six per Cents, funded debt—flanding in the name of Robert Wilfox of Calcutta in Bengal, Surgeon in the fervice of the honorable United Company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, which were lost from on board the Swallow-Packet, capt Kidd, from Falmouth to New York.

No 10,444, Reg. office 14th Dec.
1793, one certificate for
1793, one certificate for
1793, one certificate for
1959 50
Elliston & John Perot.

eod6w Patent Ploughs,

To be fold for each by Joseph Salter at Atkon Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton, Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expeuce and are fold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may befixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure taken off at pleafure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North

Who has for Sale; Or to Leafe for a term of Years,
A number of valuable tracks of Land, well
fituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon flate of Pennsylvania. Those who may
incline to view them will please to apply to
John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newhold

Charles Newbold.

By this Day's Mail.

CHARLESTON, December 10.

The weather having been very thick and hazy for a number of days past, many yessels which arrived at the bar were prevented from coming in. The pilots who come up yesterday inform, that they had boarded the United States floop of war Herald, and of which are twenty pieces of caunon, ship-ped at Halifax, intended for the defence of our harbour; they are some of the guns, which were taken when this town furrendered to the British, in 1781, and former-ly were part of the Foudroyant, which king George the fecond prefented to Carolina when a province.

Saturday was committed, from Jacksonborough, by Doctor Matthew O'Drifcoll, a man calling himself Archibald Stone, for passing two Twenty Dollar Bills, supposed to be forged, of the bank of the United States, payable at the office of Discount and Deposit in Charleston. Two more of the same denomination were found on him and one of ten dollars, drawn by faid bank on faid office.

As the faid notes are in the hands of the Prefident and Directors of the Branch Bank they will probably describe the seatures by which they may be diferiminated from gen-

NORFOLK, December 18. We understand that the house of delegates of this state have entered into resolutions condemning the Alien and Sedition Bills.

On Friday last, a negro fellow was executed at Kempfville, Princefs Ann county, purfuant to his featence for committing a rape on a white girl.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29. When the British squadron was standing nto the Bay on the afternoon of the 1st, all the French captuins were drinking coffee with their admiral on board the L'Orient, and they confidered it as fo unlikely that their leet should be attacked in its strong position, that they did not think of acturning to their respective ships till the English van ship had got well into the bay.

Montego Bay, Nov. 11.
The September packet arrived last Monday at Port-Royal, from Great-Britain. The express came here yesterday forenoon with the letters for this district. Our advices are the letters for this district. Our advices are New-York—brings no accounts later than to the 13th, of which we have given a has- the 8th October.

ty selection in the foregoing columns.

Captain Edwards, of the sloop Happy return, which arrived at Black River on Saturday last, from Honduras, with dispatches for Lord Balcarres, came to this town on Thurfday, and brought with him letters containing ccounts of an unfuccefsful attack made by the Spaniards on our possessions there, which our readers will find amply detailed below. Captain Edwards arrived at Honduras from

the defeat of the enemy, who were still however upon the coast, but upon their perceiving an augmentation of the British force, consisting of the Happy Return, a ship, and two other vessels, together with the north seasons having set in, which rendered it less practicable for them to gain their own ports, in case of deseat, should they risk another attack, they made off, and were dogged by some of our craft to their posts on the coast. They afterwards visited Ker Chappel, where the Spaniards had rendezvoused and found it covered with graves, but whether they contained the bodies of those who fell in the attack, or of those who had fallen victims to the flux (which, fome prisoners that were taken faid, was raging amongst them) could not be ascertained. Although fears are expressed by the inhabitants of another attack, we are affured by Captain Edwards, that at this time of the year nothing is to be feared from them. From the time of collecting the Spanish troops, and the putting in execution their intentions, defertions had been general, and the people had openly exrefled their aversion to the expulsion of the British from Honduras.

Captain Edwards also mentions the gallant conduct of Capt. Olmar an American, who had lost his vessel on a reef-When the attack was threatened, he folicited, and obtained the command of a flat, and in a creek he fuftained at one time an action against five of the Spanish gun-boats, and another time against seven, in both of which he succeeded in beating them off,

WOODEN WALLS. There are now in the West Indies, three United States armed veffels, one of 22, one of 18, and one 14 guns. Two others are ordered there, one from this state, of 21, and one from Rhode-Island of 32 gurs. The United States, 44. and the Constitution of 44, are said to be destined on the same ser-

The United States have a 22 gun ship at the Havanna. Four or five others, of 14 guns and upwards, are deftined there to act as convoys.

The whole of the pavy force of the Uni-

ted States, is ordered for active service, after having been completely repaired and amply stored. The West-Indies to be the theatre of operation.

The Secretary of the Navy, will not fuf-

fer the bottoms of our navy to rot in American ports for want of ule;—he feels the importance of the protection it is adequate to render our commerce; and he knows when and where to direct it — Centinel.

SUFFIELD December 25. INDEPENDENCE.

At an entertainment in Ninety fix Dif. tricts, S. C. at which were prefent four hundred farmers, ahe Sedition and Alien Acts were toafted. These were Americans and friends to their Government.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31.

PRICES OF STOCKS. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 22. hree Per Cent. eferred 6 Per Cent. BANK United States,

Pennfylvania, North Americ 25 ditto nfurance comp N. A. shares COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, at 30 days at 90 days Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder, 30 cents

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 28th December.

The capt. of an armed veffel belonging to this place arrived this day from Guadaloupe via Martinico says, he was exchanged and relieved from prison by the captain of a British man of war; that the same privateer that captured him, also captured the schooner Retaliation belonging to the United States, and carried her into Guadaloupe.

Another letter to the same gentleman, dated Honduras, 1st October, mentians an attack made on that settlement by the Spaniards on the first September, in which they were beat off by the inhabitants and flaves only, without the military, though very fuperior in numbers, &c.

The Retaliation, on the 2d of this month, was off the Capes of Virginia, in company with the Montezuma. It is therefore more than improbable, the could have proceeded to the latitude of the West-Indies, and after being taken, the Baltimore vessel be also taken, exchanged and released, proceed to Martinico, and thence to Baltimore in the fhort period of 26 days.

The " Germantown Federalist," " Stei ner," " Penmylvanientis," J. N. &c. &c. are received.

The Medical Pieces still remaining on hand, will be brought forward early; after which the controverfy will be excluded from this paper, unless succeding pieces are paid

* * The British Packet has arrived at

Gazette Marine Lift.

Salem December 21. Yesterday's Chronicle tells a story about the pusillanimity of the ship Liberty, of 20 guos, belonging to Salem, commanded by a, Capt. Freeman, and erusting off St Jargo de Cuba, in suffering an 18 gun British ship to prets some of her hands; and even calls on the President of the U.S. to have this Capt. Freeman cashiered. The object of this fallbood seems to be, to tell the world this fallhood leems to be, to tell the world that the armed veffels of the U. S. are voluntarily furnished recruits to British thips, which would be making fome compensation for the fighting our battles. But the public may rest affured they are imposed upon by a mere fabrication, as there is no fuch ship, or captain, belonging to this port.

TO LET,

And may be entered on in about two weeks
from the date,
TWO Ranges of flores and Compting
Houses lately erecked by the subscriber, just
below Market-sceet wharf;—The stand for
business equal to any in the city. For terms PAUL BECK, jr.

Who has in store several boxes, che's and packages merchandize received from New-York per the schooner Weymouth, Henry Allen mafter, -the owners are requested to call dec. 31.

THOMAS MURGATROYD Has entered into partnership with his two Sons, UNDER THE FIRM OF Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons,

At No. 35, Dock-Street, 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes and

Butts Irish Market Latour, and WINES, in Cases. Two Trunks Umbrellas.

NOTICE.

A LL Persons indebted to the cliate of Janz Davidson, widow, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate to render their accounts duly attested, to WM. DAVIDSON, or JAMES DAVIDSON, Executors

NOTICE

Joseph Thomas's Creditors Joseph Thomas's Creditors are hereby carneally requested to surnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient; thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his assure; —and all those indebted to faid Thomas, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers, SAMUEL W. FISHER, Assignees WILLIAM BUCKLEY, of JOHN HALL.

WANTED.

IN a small family, an elderly Woman, whose principal occupation will be the care of children—apply at no. 113, Spruce street.

N. B.—Good recommendations will be an isdispensible requiste. dec. 29