

to see those who differ from them in sentiment, in the peaceable enjoyment of that asylum which you would ravish from them with so much inhumanity. Consult, Sir, your own memory, and you will not doubt but that the sentiments of the French nobility who idolized their king, more attached than ever to their religious principles, and whose greatest misfortune is to have survived all that was dear to them. Consult your own interest, and perhaps you will think it imprudent any longer to urge a measure of which you yourself may by some unforeseen event be the victim.

But I pass on to another object which is no less important, as it concerns the law of nations. Permit me, Sir, to ask you, who is that writer that has furnished you with that maxim so unknown until our days. "A neutral nation cannot grant an asylum to the enemies of a belligerent state, without essentially affecting the duties of neutrality." It was without doubt dictated by that unrelenting hatred which projected your instructions; for I can never believe that a person so deeply versed in diplomatic knowledge could have thus confounded the duties of alliance and of neutrality, things in themselves so materially different. The one (at least with particular and stipulated exceptions) obliges us to regard as enemies all the subjects of the State armed against the allied parties, and forbids granting them an asylum under the penalty of essentially affecting the duties of alliance. The other subjects us only to the prohibition of favoring the one of the belligerent powers. Neutrality, such as we exercise and such as has been defined by Puffendorf, Grotius, &c. is the political situation of a government, which, not furnishing either directly or indirectly, either troops, arms or succors, offensive or defensive, to the belligerent powers, maintains with them its treaties and union, and commerce, without being affected by the rights of war, in its interior or exterior operations.

It is upon this basis that we have scrupulously regulated our conduct to this day, and if, by an impolitic condescension, we should suffer ourselves at this moment, to deviate from those principles, sanctioned by the laws of nations, what security have we that you will not immediately demand of us that we break our commercial connexions with the Empire, with Austria and England, and even that we should dismiss the ministers of those states? All those demands would be a consequence of the first, and we should have lost the right of refusing a compliance. What right, what law should we then have to oppose to the aggressions of your enemies. Would it be that of our neutrality? Deprived of all its characteristics, it would not be acknowledged, and our only recourse would be in a coalition, and this the political interests and the pacific views of our Cantons equally reject. But, Sir, who will warrant to you that the powers leagued against France will not claim on your account the pretended right which you this day set up? Let not your modesty deceive you, for if in our readiness to satisfy you, they shall imagine they discover proofs of our weakness, they will make your judgment on this occasion the standard of their conduct, which will then probably accord with their interest.

I allow, if you please, that such is the lot of the emigrants and the unfortunate French priests, that however rigorous the measures might be which we should take against them, that still no claim would be made which would at all disturb our political tranquility; but doth the certainty of impunity change the nature of a criminal action? Shall we commit an act of barbarity because we have no cause to fear that it will be avenged? And what then will be this new morality of nations if such principles are to be established in place of the rights of nature, of those of humanity, and of the sacred precepts of religion? No, Sir, I dare assure you that we shall do honor to ourselves in respecting the unfortunate, and the only courage we shall want, will be the courage to expose ourselves to the stings of remorse.

I know that they cannot this moment object to us the example of a sovereign, who connected to the house of Bourbon by the dearest ties of blood has yet consented to the expulsion of the emigrants from all his states; but it will not be the mediators of the pacification of Prussia or of Spain, who will cite to me a treaty dictated by force and subscribed by weakness; a treaty which was the abuse and not the right of victory; a treaty in fine, which highly censured by your own citizens, provokes an universal indignation against the conquerors, and weakens a sentiment of the tenderest interest in favor of the vanquished.

And whither would you, that these unfortunate strangers should go, if banished from their country where they could find only a scaffold, and driven from the land where the terror of your arms gives the law for their proscription, they are still repelled from neutral states where their supplications demand less the right of existence than the tranquillity of the tomb? Shall we behold those thousands of old men, of women, and of children, who, with the little of their misfortunes, have cast themselves upon our hospitable territory, shall we, without horror, behold them hopeless of an asylum but in the Dens of Savages, and without any subsistence but that which they must dispute for with the beasts of the forest? Ah, do not doubt Sir, you have known them in the hour of prosperity: we do not doubt, we who for seven years have observed them under the trials of adversity, we do not doubt but that their last sigh would be a prayer for their persecutors—But, even their prayers would not disarm the hand of the Eternal—their bones scattered over our soil would call for the vengeance of Heaven upon us, and upon our posterity, and the tending cry of our consciences would be but the commencement of our punishment.

I am, &c.
We have copied this answer from the "Universal Mercury," of Frankfurt; but as this piece is without signature, we may, without any impropriety, doubt its authenticity. We give it for what it is worth.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 23.

DOWNING-STREET, July 23.

The letters, of which the following are copies, have been received from the honourable William Frederick Wyndham, his majesty's envoy extra-

ordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the grand duke of Tuscany, and from Mr. Udny, his majesty's consul at Leghorn, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs.

Florence, June 22.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that on the 18th instant the French entered Bologna, to the number of about 15,000 men, having previously sent before them a commissary and a troop of cavalry, to demand entrance into the city, with a promise of treating it in a friendly manner. In consequence, being masters of the town and fortrefs, they made the garrison prisoners of war, and sent them under escort into the Milanese. The Pope's legate, they immediately ordered to quit the Bologna.

On receiving this information, I immediately waited on the prime minister, Scritti, and the marquis Manfredi, to know whether his royal highness had any intelligence of an intent of the French to march into Tuscany, or to garrison Leghorn; and I had the most positive assurances from both, that the French had no idea at present of entering into Leghorn.

I own, my Lord, that I do not place much confidence in their promises of not coming to Leghorn; I have therefore thought proper to write to the admiral my sentiments to that effect, requesting him to leave some vessels at Leghorn, to carry off the merchants and British subjects, with their effects, in case of a sudden invasion. I have likewise desired the consul to convene the British factory, and to tell them not to rely too much on French faith.

I have the honour, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

Florence, June 25.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the situation of affairs in this country is materially changed: the neutrality of the grand duke, which, from every promise on the part of the Directory at Paris, and their minister here, we had reason to expect would be religiously respected, has been openly violated, by the march of a considerable body of French troops to Pistoia, the destination of which, I have reason to believe, from a variety of concurring circumstances, to be for Leghorn: and the republic of Lucca has given intimation to this government, that such is, undoubtedly, the project of the French. The violation of the neutrality is so palpable, and the measures taken by the enemy so apparently hostile, as to make it probable that the country will not escape contributions. I have omitted no means for forwarding information almost daily to the Consul and Admiral.

I have the honour, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

Florence, June 25.

My Lord,

I was this day informed by the Secretary of State that a column of French was on its march from Bologna, by the way of Piguano and Perugia, of which he did not know the number; that another column consisting of between 8 and 9,000, were to arrive this day at Pistoia: that the Marquis Manfredini, who was dispatched by the Grand Duke to Bologna on the instant with the strongest remonstrances, and ordered to use his utmost endeavors with Buonaparte and Salicetti to dissuade the French from entering Tuscany, had received for answer, that no orders had been given by the Directory at Paris to that effect, and consequently it was not in their power to do otherwise; and all that they would do, was to pass through Tuscany as speedily, friendly, and quietly as possible, and by whatever road his royal highness should be pleased to direct; but that the commissaries and two generals of the column, marching to Pistoia, being arrived there, have declared to the general Strafoldo (who was sent by the grand duke to meet them, and to give the necessary orders to insure tranquility) that they have no orders to receive from the grand duke, and do not know the route they shall take—a circumstance utterly impossible, as they precede the army to obtain provisions.

I have the honour, &c.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

On board his Majesty's ship the Inconstant, Leghorn Road, June 27.

My Lord,

In consequence of the intelligence which I received on the 24th instant, from the Hon. Wm. Frederick Wyndham, his Majesty's Minister at Florence, and from my different Embassies on the Roads, that there was a considerable probability, that the French would enter Leghorn; I immediately called a meeting of the Gentlemen of the Factory, and communicated to them the above mentioned information, and if equal attention had been paid to it by all as was done by the principal Members, the loss would have been far less considerable, I am happy, however, to be able to inform your Lordship, that by the extraordinary exertions which have been made, and in particular by captain Freemantle, commanding his Majesty's ships in the Mole, twenty three in number, together with great part of the valuable effects in the ware-houses, and about two hundred and forty oxen for the use of his Majesty's fleet, have in the course of two days and nights, been saved.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN UDNEY.

Victory, off Toulon, July 1.

My Lord,

Having seen the factory and English subjects, and the convoy, with their valuable effects carried into Corsica, I proceeded in his Majesty's ship Inconstant, capt. Freemantle, to receive the Commodore in Chief's instructions for my future government in the service of his Majesty's fleet, and having received Sir John Jervis's orders, I am returning immediately to Corsica, in his Majesty's ship Inconstant, to rejoin the factory and execute his commands.

I am, &c.

JOHN UDNEY.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1796

MARRIED, on Sunday evening, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, EDWARD STILES, Esq. to Mrs. MARY MEREDITH, both of this city.

—, on Monday evening, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, MR. EDWARD THOMSON, merchant, to Miss ANN RENSCHAW, both of this city.

—, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Collins, DOCTOR WILLIAM PENNELL, to Miss DOROTHEA S. GRAMM, both of Chester, Delaware county.

DIED, at the George Inn, in this city a few days ago, Mr. Farren, a young Englishman, lately arrived at New-York, and whom curiosity had led to visit this metropolis. His illness was short, and his death unexpected.

—, in Kentucky, Craig Miller, Esq. late professor in the law at Edinburgh. His lady, daughter of the late celebrated Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh, had the grief to be apprized of his sudden death at Lancaster, having reached so far on her way to the place he was settling.

—, at his house in this city, last evening, Christian Febiger, Esq. Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Such a dreadful tendency has the excessive use of White Paint, that a Young Lady of this city died in consequence of its effects on Monday last. An European by birth, and unaccustomed to the heat of the climate, she has been obliged, to preserve a constant appearance, to renew the fatal application several times during the day.—She was seized with violent tremors, which were succeeded by convulsions, and the doctor was of opinion that painting was the immediate cause of her death. We are sorry to say she has left an indigent, helpless mother, to lament the premature loss of the prop of her existence, as this unfortunate victim to pride and vanity, supported herself and mother by working as a tailoress. [Ind. Gaz.]

COMMERCIAL.

The following has been published by direction of the Secretary of State.

DONA MARIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of Portugal, &c.

BE it known to all, that having taken into my royal consideration the many and important advantages that must necessarily result to the commerce of the subjects of these kingdoms and dominions, in the establishment of a free port; and considering that the port of Lisbon, from its situation, security and facility to the navigation of the ocean, exceeds those of other nations who have adopted such establishments; conforming myself with the advice of my royal board of commerce, agriculture, manufactures and navigation, of these kingdoms and its dominions, and of other persons of my council very learned and zealous of my service and of the public good; it is my royal will and pleasure to establish at Jaquaira, near the city of Lisbon, a free port, which is to have its entire and full effect from the 1st of January 1797: having defined for its administration, and other purposes thereunto belonging, the houses and ware-houses of the fort of St. John, with the territory adjacent, for the building of further necessary accommodations, in which may be received and deposited all merchandizes and goods of every nature and quality forever, as well from foreign countries (excepting, for the present, sugar and tobacco) as from national ports, that are situated beyond the Cape-of-Good-Hope, at the will of the proprietors, either for consumption of these realms, having made due entry according to law and paid the lawful duties at the respective Custom houses; or if exported to foreign or national ports beyond the said Cape-of-Good-Hope, paying only, for the benefit of my royal revenue, and under the title of protection and deposit, one per cent, on the value of such merchandize, &c. according to the invoice, which the captains of vessels or those who may have the consignment shall present and manifest, and by them signed and qualified under their oath: Substituting however the liberty of Franquia to all vessels that shall demand it, according to the regulations and orders observed at the Custom house of this city: suppressing all other duties, and annulling every regulation and order whatever, contrary or opposed to the said liberty of franchise that forms the advantage of this present establishment.

And in order to animate and promote in this capital the importance of a great plenty of articles of the first necessity, it is my will to declare, that all sorts of grain and provisions that are exempt from paying duties of entry, shall not only enjoy the liberty of exportation, but shall be free from the payment of the above mentioned contribution imposed on the other articles.

In case the crown of Portugal shall be at war with any power whatever, whose subjects are interested in the goods, merchandizes, &c. in the free port, in which enumeration are to be comprehended the above mentioned grains and provisions, there shall be made no arrest, embargo, sequestration, or reprisal on such goods or merchandizes, but on the contrary they shall remain exempt, free, and secure, as if they were in the possession of their respective owners, to dispose of them as they shall judge most convenient to their interests.

The administration of the above mentioned free port shall be put under the inspection of an administrator general, with those competent officers whom it will be my pleasure to appoint. And it is my will that this administration be independent of every jurisdiction, excepting only the tribunal of my royal Board of Commerce, through which all the necessary orders shall be expedited, and all representations made to me tending to maintain and preserve the good faith of this establishment, in conformity with the particular regulations which I have ordered to be formed for the government of the above mentioned administration and its officers, and to serve as a rule to the captains of vessels and their agents, in the importation and exportation of all merchandizes which are to enjoy the advantages of this free port.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, September 16.

The Spaniards have a large fleet equipped, but we conceive the equipment rather intended to defend than offend. They have now actually armed.

Ships	Guns	Ships	Guns	Ships	Guns
10	112	1	54	2	22
1	94	8	40	1	20
5	80	4	36	11	18
37	73	31	34	7	16
5	68	2	30	9	14
5	64	3	26	1	10
3	58				

Their disarmed vessels are,

Ships	Guns	Ships	Guns	Ships	Guns
1	136	7	74	2	26
1	112	5	34	2	18
1	94	1	32	4	3
1	80	1	30		

The whole Spanish navy consists of 76 ships of the line, 53 frigates, 9 corvettes, 10 xebecs, 38 brigs, 6 packet boats, and 97 smaller vessels.

From Cadiz, by capt. Hillman in 44 days, we have the latest news. No British fleet was then cruising off the harbor—and the French fleet under Richery, were taking on board their small fleet preparatory to sailing.—They expected to proceed to sea the next day after capt. Hillman failed. There was no positive news at Cadiz of the capture of any American vessels by the Algerines. One had been chased—and it is uncertain what would have been her fate, had the pirate overtaken her. I cannot positively be said she would have been taken.

From St. Thomas—we learn by capt. Young, that it was tolerably healthy, notwithstanding the late story we had of the plague being there. La Pensee French frigate, which lately had an engagement with an English frigate, was lying there, with two other French frigates, just from Cape Francois.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

We are informed, that judge Benson has accepted the appointment of third commissioner for settling the true St. Croix river. He is to proceed immediately for Portland, where he will embark for St. Andrews, to meet the other commissioners.

Translated from French papers. ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters at Roverbella, 17th Messidor, (July 6.)

Citizens Directors,

Since the commencement of the campaign, we have taken from the enemy, 60 pieces of field artillery, 619 pieces of besieging cannon. Total 679. I have ordered the inventories to be taken, and forwarded to you.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from the same to the same.

Head-Quarters at Roverbella, 18th Messidor, (July 7.)

Citizens Directors,

After the battle of Borghetto, the enemy retired in the high mountains, in order to secure the passes of the Tyrol; they had fortified their lines with a great deal of care, between lake Garda and the Adige. Massena ordered general Joubert to attack the enemy by Barchetta di Campion. The chief of battalion, Marchaud, marched and turned the enemy's right, which was the signal of attack. With trailed arms, and without firing a single shot, our soldiers clambered the crags of the rocks, killed 100 men, took 200 prisoners, with 400 tents, and all their baggage.

During this time, the chief of battalion, Recco, an officer of the greatest bravery, turned the enemy's left, instantly took the excellent position Belona, killed 300 men, and made 70 prisoners. The enemy abandoned their intrenchments in 6 minutes. We destroyed the works, so that 2 month's fatigue was lost in an instant. This is the first battle which has taken place between the two armies since the new general has commanded the enemy.

I shall soon attack the Austrians, who hold the lake Garda.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from the same to the same.

Head-Quarters at Roverbella, 18th Messidor, (July 7.)

Citizens Directors,

This instant I am informed, that the garrison of Mantua made a sortie; but they returned faster than they came out. They left 50 dead behind them.

BUONAPARTE.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.

ARRIVED,

Brig	Days
Lady Walterstorff, Cutterson,	St. Croix 12
Ann, Ricard,	St. Thomas 16
Betsy, Ennis,	Augustine 9
Schr. Kitty & Maria, Logan,	Port-au-Prince 21

CLEARED.

Ship	Days
Greyhound, Green,	Fayal
Mary, Earl,	Hamburgh
Schooner Little Tom Butler, Thomas,	Port-Amboy
Azariah, Baum,	Edenton
Winthrop, Gilman,	Boston
Olive, Dunkwater,	do
Lindo, Ingraham,	New-York
Nonpareil, Hamlin,	Norfolk
Sloop Nancy, Hineckley,	Boston

BOSTON, September 14.

Arrived, Schr. Redrefs, Hillman, Cadiz, 44 days. Left there, capt. Stewart of Philadelphia; his brig had been run down by a Spanish man of war, and damaged so as to ruin her cargo; White, Atkins, and Fairchild of Boston; capt. Abrams of Boston had sailed for Gibraltar; capt. Mayne, & Hooper, of Marblehead, had sailed for Gavoone.—Aug. 24, long. 54, lat. 41, 30, spoke ship Jane 35 days from Liverpool for Baltimore. Sept. 6, long. 64, experienced a most violent gale of wind, which lasted 14 hours; directly after saw 2 dismasted vessels. Sept. 14, saw a dismasted ship standing for Cape Ann.

Brig Juno, Atkins, Isle of May, 42 days. Left Ship John Bulkley, Stockley, of Philadelphia. Capt. Homer, from St. Ubes, spoke snow William, Snow, of Boston, going into St. Ubes. August 26, spoke brig Liberty, Davis, near Cape-Spithead, bound up the Streights. August 28, spoke ship Thomas Wilson, Matley, 15 days from South-Carolina, lat. 39, long. 61.