

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT,

WHEREAS William Hill, Attorney for the United States in and for the District aforesaid, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and in the eighteenth year of American Independence, exhibited his four several Libels, before the Honourable John Stigreeves, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the District aforesaid, three of which Libels are against five bags and one cask of coffee, containing eight hundred and fourteen pounds gross weight, for having been found imported in the District of Wilmington, on or about the 8th day of February last past, in a certain schooner called the Four Brothers, Lewis Thomas master, last from Turks Island and for not having been first entered at the proper office, and the duties thereon paid, contrary to the act of the Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, which coffee with the bags and cask containing the same, being so imported were then and there, by James Read, Esquire, Collector of the port of Wilmington aforesaid, seized and secured; the other of the said Libel is against the schooner Fox, her tackle, apparel and furniture, for having been found in the port of Newbern, to have proceeded before that time, on a foreign voyage, without first giving up to the Collector of the District his enrollment and license as a coasting vessel, and without being duly registered by such Collector, contrary to an act of Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, by reason whereof the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, became liable to be seized and forfeited and the said schooner Fox, her tackle, apparel and furniture, being so forfeited as aforesaid, on the fifteenth day of March last past, at the port of Newbern was then and there by John Daves, Esquire, Collector of the port of Newbern aforesaid, seized and secured; and the said attorney praying in his said libels, that the Judge aforesaid should appoint a time and place, when and where he should condemn the same, and decree therein according to law; these are, therefore, to notify all persons whom the same may concern, that the said libels will be considered and decreed upon, on the second day of the next term, which will be held at Edenton on the first Monday in July next, and all persons interested are hereby cited and admonished, to be and appear on the said second day of the next term, as aforesaid and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayers of the Libellant should not be granted, and the articles condemned; WITNESS: Abner Neale, Clerk of said Court, at Newbern this 22d day of April 1794. Attest,  
ABNER NEALE, Clerk.

April 26.

IN pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, will be sold, at public auction, for ready money in gold or silver at Bausfort, in the County of Carteret, on the 25th day of May next, the Schooner Delight, with her tackle, rigging, sails, apparels, &c.

EDWARD PAS EUR, D. M. N. C. D.

April 26.

State of North Carolina, } Court of Equity,  
Newbern District. } September term 1794.

James Fleetwood complainant versus Joshua Hodge and William Gilbert defendant.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant Joshua Hodge, is a resident of the State of Georgia so that no process of this court can be levied upon him: ORDERED; That unless the said Joshua Hodge appears and puts in his answer to the complainant's bill on or before the third day of the next term, the complainant's bill shall be taken pro confesso as to him, and the matter thereon decreed accordingly.

JAMES ELLIS, C. M. E.

April 12.

P A R I S, January 1.

The fete decreed by the national convention to celebrate the victories of the republic, and particularly that of Toulon, took

place on the 30th ult. It was conducted with great solemnity and regularity, the following is some account of it:

At seven o'clock in the morning, there was a general discharge from a park of artillery, placed at the easternmost end of Paris, which served as a signal for beginning the spectacle. Soon after, several armed deputations from the 48 sections met in the garden of the Palais national; four thousand men were under arms.

Some wounded soldiers from each section, were then placed in 14 different covered cars, which served to represent the 14 different armies of the republic. The procession then set out towards the Champ de Mars in the following order:

A detachment of cavalry, preceded by trumpets, and followed by a number of pioneers.

Forty-eight cannon, with a detachment of cannoneers from each section.

A group of drummers.  
Groups of citizens, selected from the popular societies, the revolutionary committees, the tribunals of the commons and the department of Paris, and the provisional executive council, with their respective banners.

D. U. N. S.

The conquerors of the Bastille.

Fourteen cars, consecrated to the fourteen armies of the republic.

Between each marched armed detachments from the forty eight sections, with colors flying and singing hymns of victory.

Young girls dressed in white, ornamented with tri colored girlandes, marched along each car, carrying bunches of laurels.

The members of the national convention in a mass, each surrounded by a tri colored ribbon, which was held at each corner by veterans and children.

Numerous troops of musicians, belonging to the garde nationale.

Car of victory, this car carried the national talces, with a statue of victory.

A warrior was seated in each car, holding in one hand garland of laurels, tied round with tri colored ribbons: and in the other the colors taken from the enemy.

Detachments of cavalry with trumpets.

The procession was two hours and an half reaching the Champ de Mars. Being arrived there, a hymn was sung in the temple of immortality. Around the temple were ranged the fourteen cars, filled with the wounded soldiers, who were presented by the young women with branches of laurel.

After this ceremony, the council general of the commons, attended by martial music reconducted these wounded soldiers to an entertainment prepared for the occasion, and the evening concluded by a public dance in the different notes of Paris.

L O N D O N, January 9.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Dec. 19.

"The auxiliary corps of Portuguese troops landed the 10th inst at Roias, to the number of 5500 men, and have cantoned themselves in the environs of that place; we do not yet know, however, whether they will all join the Spanish army, or part of them go to Toulon. A reinforcement of Spanish troops is also expected here from Malaga, from whence they were to set off the 28th of October. General Ricardos, having failed in his attempt on Perpignan, has been unable to maintain himself in Roussillon, and has with his army fallen back towards our frontiers, and has abandoned all the places which he was master of, except the fortrefs of Beliegrade. Both armies are now entrenching themselves. This campaign has cost the Spaniards, it is supposed, 1000 men, besides 10,000 who are ill in the hospitals. The French have also suffered greatly, especially by desertion."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 10.

A Sketch of Mr. S. Smith's Observations, made, on the 27th Instant, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Mr. Dayton's Resolution to sequester British debts, as a Security for the Depredations committed on American Property, by the Subjects of Great-Britain, contrary to the Laws of Nations.

It must be in the Recollection of every

Gentleman within these Walls, that I had uniformly, during this Session, advocated these Measures which would probably have a Tendency to avert the Horrors of War. From this System I did not depart when I submitted the Plan of a general Embargo: I did it under the fullest Persuasion that its estimate Effect would be the Preservation of Peace, and of the Residue of our maritime Property. I am an Advocate for the Resolution in Question, because it is the Dictate of Policy, and because it is sanctioned by the Laws of Nations. From the singular and mournful Condition of our Citizens, occasioned by the wanton Depredations of Great-Britain, we are constrained to resort to this Expedient, as a Mean to induce her to return to us what justice and the Usage of Nations require: It is our only Alternative. The Sense of Fear, and the Sense of Interst, have a powerful Operation upon Nations, as well as upon Individuals. Great-Britain may, perhaps, conceive that she has not much to apprehend from our military Force; but she can easily perceive that we have it in our Power to affect her Interest, deeply and extensively; And the Dread of the Exercise of this Power, to the fullest Extent, will, I am satisfied, induce Great-Britain to make the Restoration contemplated by this Resolution. Under the swindling Orders of the King of Great-Britain, our Citizens have been robbed of about three Million of Dollars: Under this Resolution, about Twenty Million of Dollars, the Property of British Subjects, will be arrested in this Country: And be assured that the Consideration of so large a Balance, against them, will wonderfully contribute to a Reformation of their Manners.

What is the Object of this Resolution? Not to confer any Favour or Advantage on the British Debtors, because to them it is utterly immaterial whether they make their Payments to A or to B: To them it is rather injurious, as it will, in a high Degree, affect the Credit of the American Merchants. Its only Intention is to obtain an ultimate Security to your own Citizens for the valuable Property that has been wantonly taken from them by Great-Britain, contrary to the Principles and Usage of all other Nations, and this is to be effected seizing, by way of Reprisal, the Property of this predatory Nation, and in retaining the same as a Pledge until the requisite Restoration be made.

To evince the political Propriety of this Resolution, and to shew that it is founded in Justice, and in the Laws of Nations, Mr. Smith referred to the celebrated Vattel, and among other Sections read the following: We have observed, that the wealth of the Citizens from a part of the total wealth of a nation; that between State and State, whatever is the property of the Members, is considered as belonging to the Body, and is answerable for the debts of the Body; Whence it follows, that in reprisals, they seize the Goods of the Subject, in the same manner as those of the State, or the sovereign. Every thing that belongs to the nation is subject to reprisals, as soon as it can be seized, provided it be not a deposit trusted to the public faith. This depositum is found in our hands, only in consequence of that confidence which the proprietor has put in our good faith; and it ought to be respected, even in case of open war. Thus, it is usual to behave in France, England, or elsewhere, with respect to the money which foreigners have placed in the public funds.

"He who makes use of Reprisals against a nation, on the Goods of its members indiscriminately, cannot be taxed with seizing the wealth of an innocent person for the debt of another: For in this case the sovereign is to recompense those of his subjects on whom the reprisals fall: This is a debt of the state or nation of which each Citizen ought only to support his Quota." Vattel, B. 2. C. 18. S. 334. 345.

These principles of the laws of nations ought to form the only rule of our conduct; It will then obtain the approbation of all mankind. The enlightened part of the people of England, themselves, cannot but reprobate this unexampled depredation upon our property; and, of course, cannot condemn the expedient we have resorted to in or-