

testation and contempt by the state at large. Let this be proved from the sentiments and language of the State speaking through its constitutional organ, the legislature. How have the House of Representatives expressed themselves of Logan's embassy—"We deplore" say they in their address to the President, "that there are those, who call themselves by the American name, who have daringly insulted our country by an usurpation of powers not delegated to them, by an obscure interference in our external concerns." The address containing this sentiment passed by a majority of *suo to one*.—The majority would have been greater, but several members not being qualified to take their seats, were deprived of the opportunity of voting but rose and expressed their warm approbation.

In the Senate an address to the President passed, with but *five* dissenting voices, which took this notice of Logan's patriotism:—"We rejoice to find that our constituents are fully aware of the pernicious tendency of foreign influence, and impressed with the deepest detestation of the conduct of those who, by an officious interference in our foreign relations, have TRAITOROUSLY attempted to wrest the administration of our public affairs from the hands in which the constitution of our country and the suffrages of a free and enlightened people, governed in their choice by a knowledge of tried virtue and eminent talents, have justly placed it."

Surely now Dr. Logan has not much to brag of on the score of public approbation; and if he expected his quixotte expedition would extort the love and gratitude of his country, it is high time he hanged himself for disappointment. As he seems resolved to deserve well of his country by extravagant projects, I would recommend this to him as the most probable I know of.

The observations I have made are so familiar to every man residing in or near Philadelphia, that it is not expected they will have much use here. But they may give some information in distant places, where the election of a man in Logan's situation will doubtless seem an extraordinary occurrence.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

Capt. Odlin, of the brig Sea Nymph, from Gibraltar, in sixty six days, brings intelligence, that the day before he sailed, his Britannic Majesty's ship Colossus had arrived there from Naples with the information of a very severe engagement having taken place at Alexandria, in Egypt, between the Turks and the French, in which the former were victorious, though with the loss of *seventeen thousand men*; and that Buonaparte and his army were entirely destroyed.

On the 11th of October, four fail of the line, and fourteen transports, with 8,000 men, sailed from Gibraltar, on a secret expedition, it was supposed with an intention of taking Malta.

Since writing the above, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser made considerable exertions to find out Captain Odlin, that he might learn from him, if possible, the particulars of an event so important in the politics of Europe, and so materially interesting to all civilized society. In Capt. Odlin, the Editor recognized an old and esteemed friend, who favoured him with the following statement, for publication, with an assurance that it might be depended on as AUTHENTIC.

"On Sunday, the 11th of November, Capt. Odlin dined at the house of Messrs. Robert Anderson and Co. of Gibraltar, in company with Judge Morrison, of the Court of V. Admiralty of Gibraltar, who informed the company that Earl St. Vincent had informed him that the British ship of war the Colossus, which arrived the day preceding from Naples, brought dispatches from Admiral Nelson, at Naples, to Earl St. Vincents, which contained information of the Turks having attacked the army of Buonaparte with a formidable force, consisting of 200,000 men.

"At the commencement of the action, the French demanded quarters. This being refused them by the Turks, the French had no alternative, and they fought like madmen. The carnage was dreadful on both sides. The Turks lost 17,000 men;—and of the French, only 400 escaped by flight.

"What was the fate of 'The Hero of Italy' himself; whether he was amongst the fallen or the fugitives, had not transpired."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated November 12, '98.

"The last mails have brought me a letter from Pitcairn, another from Amsterdam. Both mention disturbances in Brabant, owing to the requisitions.—The young men revolt at the idea of being sent to the field. Should these discontents once gain head, the probability is that it will spread. The papers talk of a new war with the Emperor—I doubt it—unless Prussia joins him, in which case France will certainly be done over, as their finances are exhausted, and the people universally tired of the war—if entered upon, I expect to see another revolution soon."

Our last French papers speak of nothing but war. In the interior, they are every where raising recruits, while the Rhine is all in motion. Italy it seems is to be the theatre of the first dreadful explosion.

The idle show of Negotiation is probably by this time broken up; and the gauntlet of defiance thrown once more and finally.

LONDON, November 17.

Grand Scheme of Commercial Finance.

Those who affect to penetrate into the Secrets of the Cabinet, furnish materials for political speculation, of a weight and substance, which, at the first glance, are astonishing!

The character and extent of the league which is forming against France, certainly develope themselves more. England is known to be the soul of it. We are assured, that the lures which our ministers have thrown out for new commercial treaties are likely to open channels of trade, hitherto unattempted even by the enterprize of individual adventurers; and the advantage to be derived from which, it is highly probable, we shall obtain at the price of the continuance of war.

A commercial treaty with the Emperor of Russia—a commercial treaty with the Emperor of Germany—a commercial treaty with the King of Prussia—a commercial treaty with the Ottoman Porte—a commercial treaty with the King of Spain! are all at this moment on the anvil; besides several inferior treaties, such as one with the King of Naples, which we are told are actually concluded. By these treaties we expect to have the navigation of every sea opened to our trade; and what the French are endeavouring to accomplish by revolutionary torrent, we are aiming to obtain by compromise.

On Friday last a committee of Merchants were consulted on various points of these projected conventions, and it is expected that the wide extended plan will be made known soon after the meeting of Parliament. By the treaty with the Turks the expectation is formed for securing all the advantages of that short communication with India, which Buonaparte's expeditions was intended to open to France by force of arms. The Levant trade will be revived, and by the free navigation of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, we expect to penetrate by the Danube into the heart of Germany.

The treaty with Spain is no means chimerical. We have good reason for believing that the ground is opened. Offers have been made too tempting to be resisted, and the only difficulty is, how to protect Spain from the Vengeance of the French on the Pyrenean frontiers. It is not impossible that a Russian army may be destined to this service, while the collected wealth of several years, which has been obtained in South America, for fear of its falling into the hands of the English on its passage, and of the French on its landing, will be brought home under convey of the British Marine.

We forbear to enter further into the details. As these projects, however, give us the certainty of continued war, we are making preparations accordingly. The Navy Board we are assured, contracted, on Monday last, for the unprecedented quantity of 130,000 pair of shoes, and immense contracts are to be made for other articles. Why is this? Because the Subsidy (the intended price of some of the treaties,) is to be paid in British manufactures—not in money.

The remittances to this country from the continent have of late been so great, that there is at present more cash in the Bank, than there has been at any period since the commencement of the war.

Letters from Hamburgh say, that Dumourier, with several officers who have served under him, have been induced, by advantageous offers, to enter into the service of the Ottoman Porte. It is added, that Dumourier and suite are upon the eve of their departure for Constantinople.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

The House of Assembly of New-Jersey, this day dismissed the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, on the subject of the sedition and alien bills, passed by Congress last summer. They would not permit them to lie on the table; but on a motion for a second reading, it was refused. Some gentlemen wished to have them read a second time—at the same time declaring they would vote against them; but they were desirous to give an answer, which might satisfy those states that the legislature considered both the mode and principles of their conduct as hostile to the union. However, the greatest part of the members conceived that the best way was, to dismiss such factious resolutions without debate, lest it might be supposed that representatives of New-Jersey were willing to hold a correspondence so insulting to the federal government. It is to be hoped that the legislatures of other states will follow the example of New-Jersey, and not permit such treasonable correspondence to pollute their files.

BALTIMORE, January 17.

The brig Betsy, Van Beuren, came up yesterday from Anapolis. As she passed the Fort she gave a salute of 15 guns.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Betsy says, he was informed the day before he sailed, by a gentleman of information, that the court of Spain had sent a special envoy to Great Britain, to negotiate a treaty offensive and defensive between the two powers, and to obtain a convoy for their Vera Cruz fleet, with money from S. America, which was stipulated should be appropriated to the payment of the combined Austrian and Russian armies, acting against France.

ALEXANDRIA, January 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Richmond, to his friend in this town, dated Jan. 20.

"Every day gives more convincing proofs of the success of MARSHALL's Election; and it is said that Mr. HENRY will come into the Legislature, but I much doubt it.

"The Legislature are about passing an appeal to the People, in the shape of an address, fraught with the most direful sentiments to the government of the United States. Times are alarming—civil dissensions, if not actual civil war, may be expected. Nobody can mistake the meaning of Taylor of Caroline. He is the prime mover, and is surrounded by those who move pretty much as he directs.—One week more and all their projects will be out. A bill is ordered to be brought into the house, arraying the State's Judges against those of the United States, in cases that may occur under the sedition act, the avowed object of which is to set at liberty any person who shall be prosecuted under that act.

Taylor's resolutions, which you have seen—Nicholas substituted in place of those proposed by G. K. Taylor—the appeal, or address to the people—and the bill ordered to be brought in, will fill up the measure of hostility, on the part of this state against the United States. The government of the United States must protect itself or yield to the force of Virginia. Such open hostility cannot and must not be passed over in silence. Another project is before the house, for arming *en masse* all the militia of the Commonwealth—this is also the scheme of Taylor and his party—and who can doubt the object? It is not to prepare to defend the nation against a foreign foe, for this party boldly assert, that there is no such danger to be apprehended. What then is the object? The resolutions mentioned, acts contemplated, and the manifesto to the people, are the best elucidations."

The following address was transmitted by his Excellency the Governor to the President of the United States, agreeably to the resolution of the General Assembly of the 24th of December last.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, the address of the Legislature of North-Carolina.

AT this interesting period of the affairs of the Union, we feel it a duty which we owe to ourselves and to our country to make to you as the Chief Magistrate, a free and explicit declaration of our sentiments upon the measures which lately have been taken by our general government, more especially as they regard our foreign relations.

At the commencement and during the progress of the present war in Europe, a war unparalleled almost in the annals of nations, it was to be expected that many difficulties would occur from our connection with the belligerent nations, in establishing and observing that neutrality which both justice and policy pointed out as proper to pursue. We have the satisfaction to declare, that we believe a correct outline of our duties and rights in a neutral station was formed by the Federal Executive at an early period, in the proclamation of neutrality; and that since that period no measures have been taken as to foreign powers not consistent with those duties, and conformable to the indispensable rights of sovereignty. We lament however that difference, and of a serious nature too, the causes of which it is unnecessary to retrace, have arisen between the United States and the Republic of France.

To adjust these by fair and amicable negotiation, the measures taken since your administration, with pleasure we express it, have in our opinion been wisely calculated.

The instructions to our Envoys to France appear eminently to be founded in impartiality, sincerity and candour. In them it is declared if wrong has been done to France and her citizens, it was as well the object of the government to do justice to them as to obtain it for the injuries which had been sustained by the people of these states.

It was not without the utmost astonishment therefore, after the extensive depredations on our commerce committed by the citizens of France, and after the repeated overtures for conciliation made by our government, that we heard, not only that redress was denied to our wrongs, but by a procedure as undeserved as unwarranted by the practice of civilized nations, even a hearing to our Messengers of peace was also refused, except on terms totally incompatible with national dignity and honour.

Be assured, that conduct like this in the French government, has strongly excited in us those feelings which naturally arise in the minds of men conscious of the rectitude of their own intentions, and sensibly alive to injuries committed by those with whom we had indulged the hope of maintaining a long and sincere friendship.

Notwithstanding the strong desire of peace we have hitherto entertained, and still do entertain, we are at the same time profoundly impressed with the fullest conviction, that national honour and national safety are essentially, if not inseparably connected; that the former cannot be in any degree impaired without imminent danger to the latter. If, after the moderation almost unexampled which our counsels have displayed, after the defensive measures which have been pursued, shall not be done to us, but further aggressions shall be attempted, we hope under God, that again it will be