time were particularly obsequious to the will of the monarch.

It may therefore be concluded, that the doctrines of the English common law, are founded upon a principle, which does not exist in this case, that is, an existing allegiance; that the erection of a *different* government and the dissolution of the ancient tie of allegiance, had never been weighed, or even considered by the English judges, deciding in Calvin's case; and that even according to their received doctrine of allegiance, no capacity of inheritance was ever infused into the present plaintiffs, because they had never contracted any allegiance to the present commonwealth; and all the inheritable quality which may be fictitiously supposed to have been in them from their formerly obeying a common sovereignty with us, was actually destroyed by the destruction of that sovereignty over us, and the erection of a new government.

2. This view of the case has already anticipated the remarks that were made on the second branch of the enquiry;—How far the English doctrines are controuled by the principles of our revolution, and the theory of our government. If the actual principles even of the English law will support the title of the present defendant, she will occupy a much stronger ground in this country and in our courts which must reject such of those principles, as are inimical to our republican institutions. All the English doctrines are founded upon three main pillars, neither of which constitutes a part of our political edifice:

1st. That allegiance is *perpetual*: 2nd. That this perpetual allegiance was supposed always to be due to the *same* unchanging sovereignty—3rd. That it was due to the *person* and not to the *political* character of the *sovereign*. The first position is inapplicable to this country, because we have no monarch to whose sacred person, our allegiance is to be rendered. The second position has been equally subverted by the American people, who have erected a *different* as well as a *new* government. The first position immemorially supported by the English courts, has been exploded by the most intelligent writers on natural right or common law, and by the principles and practice of our own government. These have recognised the right of every individual, to snap the chains which the English monarch wishes to impose upon his subjects, and to bind them for ever to their native soil. The very act of separating themselves from the British government, the sublime principles consecrated by the declaration of independence and our bill of rights, the express declaration of the Virginia legislature, have each of them ratified the doctrine of *expatriation*. To such a political system, therefore, the English common law doctrine of a perpetual allegiance, is perfectly heterogeneous and hostile. Where the system is so different, a particular rule must be completely irrelevant; for it is one of the maxims of the common law, that where the reason of a rule ceases, the rule itself must likewise cease.

Hence this principle of the English common law does not apply, because the reason of that principle no longer exists among us. Had it indeed been one of those doctrines, which are recognised by our laws and observed by our courts, that every native of this country was bound in a perpetual allegiance, then indeed might we have admitted, that all the duties and all the correlative rights which he inherited, would be inseparable from his being, and that among those was an inheritable capacity, of which no change of sovereignty or distance of residence could deprive him. Then indeed might we have admitted the claims of the present plaintiffs to be considered, not as aliens, but as co-subjects or co-citizens of our state, entitled as well as ourselves to the privilege of acquiring real property, because there was a period when they owed allegiance to the same undivided sovereignty with ourselves. But such a doctrine is foreign to the institutions of this country, and those inferences which it may be supposed to warrant, must consequently be deserted.

(To be continued.)

Philadelphia, April 3.

Yesterday arrived the ships London Packet, M'Dougal, from London, and the South Carolina, Cubs, from Liverpool, by which we have received our regular files of papers, which are not so late as by the Fanny some days since arrived at New York. We have however selected the following which seem to have escaped our New York brethren.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.

Marshal Brune, the French ambassador, received last week the Courier he expected from Paris, who brought him positive orders to leave Constantinople, if within the space of four days after the receipt of the dispatches, the Ottoman Porte should not formally acknowledge the hereditary emperor of France. He was at the same time directed to leave at Constantinople, as Charge des Affaires, not M. Ruffin, but M. Pirandeau, the secretary of the French legation. The Ambassador immediately communicated to the Turkish ministry, the final decision; and as no satisfactory answer was transmitted to him within the time prescribed, he left Constantinople on the twelfth of this month, leaving there his lady and part of his suite. He had announced his departure to the foreign ministers the evening before, as also the nomination of M. Pirandieu.

Marshal Brune lay the first night at a village about a league distant from Constantinople. The Porte sent an interpreter after him, with a request that he would wait four more days before he continued his journey. The ambassador consented to give this new proof of condescension, in persuasion that the Porte, consulting better its truer interests, would at length send a categorical declaration, and such as he had required. But this declaration not arriving after this new delay of four days, the Marshal sent for his lady and all the persons he had left behind him, and continued his journey. The Porte has given orders to the officers of the escort to neglect nothing which may contribute to the security of general Brune and his suite, and to procure them all possible accommodations and conveniencies in their journey through the Ottoman empire.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.

The elector of Salsburg has suppressed in his states the tax imposed on Jews. We have received from Trieste the distressing intelligence, that four Austrian vessels, laden with rich cargoes, have been lost in the Black sea, in consequence of a violent storm; none of the crews could be saved.

MADRID Jan. 8.

We learn, that the garrison of Gibraltar is still very weak, and that it has not yet received any considerable reinforcement. On the other hand the camp of St. Roch becomes every day larger, and the troops which compose it are continually exercised.

It is incredible with what activity our principal ports have been put into a state of defence; Ferrol is capable of resisting a numerous land army, as well as the attack of a fleet; the forts of Barcelona and the whole surrounding coast are in a formidable state of defence; the garrisons have been augmented by troops from the interior, and furnaces are disposed in proper places, in order to fire red-hot bullets at the enemy.

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The Moniteur, which has for a long while contained nothing of importance for foreigners, is full of importance this day. It contains a contradiction, first, of all the reports from Germany, concerning disagreements between France and Austria, relative to the Cordon assembled by the latter power, on the frontiers of Italy, against the contagion; secondly, of all the false reports of war, founded upon the march of some French troops and guards to Italy, whither the emperor of the French intended to travel, to regulate the affairs and concerns of Milan; and, third, of the reports concerning the re-introduction of paper money in France, and the immense exaggeration of the coronation expences to fifty or sixty millions, when they actually did not exceed 4,650,000 francs; and the like reports propagated by English journalists, to serve the war faction in London.

February 3.

The emperor's departure to the departments of the Upper Alps, seems to be fixed for the 19th or 20th inst. his retinue will be numerous and brilliant; several of the new high officers will accompany him.

There were several reports this day about the sailing of the Brest fleet; they do not, however, appear to rest upon official foundation. It is certain, that the Toulon fleet had sailed; but there are also accounts of its having returned into port. They speak also of the sailing of small squadrons from our western ports, to reinforce the Spanish fleet at Ferrol, whilst other reports send that division to India. It is, however, certain that a general movement and activity is remarked in the French port, and that the commissioned officers of the navy, late at Paris have set off for their respective posts. It also appears from the Moniteur of yesterday, that five regiments, which were quartered in Piedmont, have marched for Toulon to embark on board the fleet.

Feb. 18.

Letters from Holland state, that the difference which subsisted between the Batavian executive government and the French generals and Talleyrand's civil agents, is far from being settled, notwithstanding the strong measures adopted by the latter on the occasion. The only members who resigned their places in the directory had, in approbation of their conduct, been invited by their colleagues to attend its sittings. This, however, they have declined, and have laid aside the badges of office. Their popularity has increased with the oppression they have experienced.

The British subjects in Spain had not (with two or three particular exceptions,) at the date of the last accounts, experienced the least molestation, but enjoyed an unrestricted intercourse with the country. It had, however, been intimated to some families, that an early order for their leaving the Spanish dominions might be expected.

Private letters from Petersburgh state, in confident terms, that the emperor has recently announced his adherence to his former declaration, that the evacuation of Hanover, Holland, and Lower Italy, by the French troops, must form the basis of any fresh negociation with France.

General Murat and Eugene Beauharnois have been created imperial princes. Thus it seems that all the half and collateral blood of Bonaparte and his wife, is to be royalised as well as the lineal dynasty.

It is mentioned in the Dutch papers, that in consequence of an order from general Marmont to the council of Marine, the fleet in the Texel is to be prepared for sea with all possible dispatch.

Feb. 20.

Yesterday we received French papers to the 9th inst. inclusive.

A Special Committee of the Conservative Senate was appointed on the 7th inst. to consider of the communication of the government; and in consequence of the report of Francois de Neufchateau, the Senate passed an arrette, of which the following is an extract:—

"After triumphing in so many instances over internal factions and foreign enemies, the Emperor has now obtained a more illustrious and perhaps more difficult triumph, by raising himself above those sentiments which so many crimes and hatreds must necessarily inspire in his heart, and by proposing peace in favor of humanity, by his letter of the 12th Nivose to his Britannic Majesty, has decreed that a copy of this letter shall be entered in the registers, as a glorious monument for the Prince who wrote it, and for the nation which he governs

"Considering also, that this proposition, made at the moment when France is in the most formidable situation, has received from the enemy only an answer which appears intended to evade every object of conciliation; the Senate declares that the Emperor may rely in this war, on its utmost zeal; as he may rely on the fidelity of the people and the army."

It will not escape the observation of the public how closely our Parliamentary Address is copied upon this occasion; nor can it be necessary to repeat the remarks we have alone ventured to offer upon the strong evidence which exists, of Bonaparte's being now at last intent upon bringing his designs to the proof.

We have received private intelligence from Holland of much greater importance than any to be found in the Dutch or French papers. Under date of the 17th inst. from Rotterdam, we are informed of the arrival at head quarters, of Gen. Marmont, from Paris, on the 14th. On that day there was a strong muster of the French officers on parade, for the purpose of meeting their general, to receive a communication which he had to make to them. The general began by saying, he had the satisfaction of conveying to them the approbation of his Imperial Majesty: That his excellency M. Shimmelpenninck, had been for some time engaged at Paris on very important deliberations, which involved the interests and happiness of the people of Holland. His excellency had fixed to leave Paris on the 15th for Holland, and was charged with the confidence of the Emperor. He had no doubt but they would pay that respect to the object of his mission, that he (Gen. Marmont) would do. These observations made very little impression on the officers, as the matter was not new to them. The object of M. Schimmelpenninck's journey to Paris, had long been no secret; the only doubt that remained was, whether a branch of the Corsican's family, or the Batavian ambassador, was to be placed at the head of the new government. It is now ascertained that the latter is to be the person. Every thing is arranged, and we have no doubt of being enabled to furnish the details in the course of a very few days.

It is stated in these letters, that the emperor had labored hard to place one of his own family at the head of the Dutch government, but could not succeed, after every species of intrigue, in obtaining the sanction of the king of Prussia, the only crowned head he consulted. As for the Dutch themselves, they were never considered; their wishes are entirely in favor of the hereditary prince of Orange, but he was the least of all desirable to his imperial French majesty, who might have found him more difficult to remove at a convenient period.

The Dutch hear all that is passing without remonstrating; indeed they know it is in vain. General Marmont is on the spot, surrounded by his legions, to quell disturbance, and silence disaffection. This unfortunate people feel their degraded situation, but console themselves with the idea that any change must be for the better. They are however, given to understand, that in the formation of the new constitution, many measures repugnant to the feelings of every true lover of his country, will be adopted; but they have no means of avoiding or postponing their fate.

Feb. 21.

Private information has been received, which is partly confirmed by the Gottenburg mails, that the Toulon fleet has put to sea with ten thousand troops on board. An article from Genoa assigns this expedition for the relief of Minorca and Majorca. We confess our opinion is that Sicily is the object.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

The COMMITTEE, appointed by the Council to receive subscriptions for the PERMANENT INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, inform the citizens that they have been employed for several weeks in calling generally upon them. Having in numerous instances failed in seeing them, owing to their absence, and in others received intimation that they would make known in a short time the sums which they would subscribe, the Committee inform them that they will on Monday, the 6th of May, make a report to the Council, as preliminary to the organisation of the Institution. They, therefore, trust, that all individuals, sensible of the importance of the plan, will, previously to that day, subscribe either by letter, or personal application, to the subscribers.

NICHOLAS KING,
GEORGE BLAGDEN,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

T. M. Randolph is re-elected a representative in Congress from the state of Virginia.

Joseph Lewis is likewise re-elected by a majority of 153.

The Petersburg Intelligencer says Burwell Basset, a republican, will be elected by a considerable majority, in the room of Thomas Griffin, federal.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

The frigate John Adams has dropped down to Staten Island, and will sail the first fair wind for the Mediterranean.—As also two of the gun boats which are now at anchor in the river.

Besides the gun boats lately constructed in our ports, we understand four bomb brigs are building, each to carry two 15 inch mortars, to be ready by the 1st of June, to proceed to the Mediterranean. For a complete charge of one of these mortars 30 pounds of powder is necessary; and it is understood they can throw shells into the enemy's fortifications from such a distance as renders them safe from his fire.

The gun boats which are about to sail will row 30 sweeps, and beside carrying two 32 pounders, are also to carry each four 6 inch howitzers, and 30 blunderbusses. No. 6 and 7, built in this port, have received sailing orders, and No. 3, built in Philadelphia, has orders to join them, and sail in company.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Colonel Burr left town this morning, on a tour through the western countries.

REPORT of the operations of the Mint, during the last year.

TO THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES:

AT the commencement of the year, it is the duty of the director of the mint, to communicate to government, the state of the mint, with its issues for the past year.

The issues of silver coins, notwithstanding the mercantile embarrassments attending the importation of Bullion, have greatly exceeded that of the year 1803; and the advantage of a public mint, has been sensibly experienced, by the greatest part of the deposits being issued in small coin, which has been found very beneficial to the citizens at large, under the late scarcity of Spanish dollars, occasioned by the great exportation of them, for mercantile purposes.

The quantity of gold bullion, has been equal to that of the last report, so that in the past year, the coinage of the precious metals has amounted to three hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars. The particulars will appear by the schedule No. 1. herewith, to which the director begs leave to refer.

It is worthy of the President's attention, that about eleven thousand dollars of the gold coin, is the produce of virgin gold, found in the county of Cabarrus, in the state of North Carolina, where it is said, a very considerable quantity has been found, since the last deposits, and will in all probability, be forwarded to the mint. It is to be regretted, that this gold is melted into small ingots, before it is sent to the mint, for the convenience of carriage; but by which, there is reason to believe, a considerable proportion of it is wasted: It is also said, that the finest particles are neglected, and only the large grains and lumps sought after.

The increased price of copper in Europe, and the quantity on hand have been thought sufficient reasons, to confine the coinage of cents to one press; and from the last accounts from Europe, copper is likely to be considerably increased in price, which will render the coinage of cents less profitable. The past year, there have been issued, seven hundred and fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight cents, and one million and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twelve half cents, equal to twelve thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, as appears by the same schedule, No. 1. The amount of the cost of copper and profit on the whole coinage of cents this year, will be seen schedule No. 2.

The coinage of the year amounts in the whole, to the sum of three hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and ninety-four cents, and the number of pieces to two millions forty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

The expences of the mint for the past year will appear, by schedule, No. 3, to be reduced to a trifle more than sixteen thousand dollars.

The director thinks it his duty to mention to the President, that very considerable difficulty, as well as danger may arise to the public, from the officers and workmen of the mint being exposed to be called out to attend militia meetings or on detachments. When large deposits of the precious metals are passing through the mint, and particularly when in fusion, it may be of the most dangerous consequence to have the officers and men called away, or be liable to fines for non-attendance. It is too important a trust to be thus exposed. The President in his wisdom will provide against this evil.

(Signed)
ELIAS BOUDINOT, Director.

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, 1st Jan. 1805

An abstract of the expenditures of the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1804.

1804	SALARIES.	WAGES.	INCIDENTAL.	TOTALS.
Quarter ending in March,	2 650	1,102 26	183 36	3,935 62
Do. June,	2 650	1,074 31	242 04	3 966 35
Do. September,	2 650	1,125 17	341 48	4,116 65
Do. December,	2 650	1,073 49	489 69	4,206 18
Amount Dollars,	10 600	4,375 23	1,249 57	16 224 80

(Signed)
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Treasurer's Office, Philadelphia, 31st December, 1804.
BENJAMIN RUSH.

FAIRS.

The board of directors for fairs to be held in the city of Washington, having met agreeably to appointment, and among other arrangements,

HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC.

That they have prepared a number of stalls to accommodate those who may be disposed to attend at the Fair to be held on Wednesday next the first day of May, to vend their Goods and Merchandise. They will also distribute premiums for the best Lamb, Calf, Sheep, Steer, Mylch Cow, yoke of Oxen, and Horse actually sold at the Fair.

JAMES HOBAN,
JOSEPH HODGSON,
HENRY INGLE.

April 26—3t.

STRANGER IN FRANCE.

Just opened, and for sale by
Rapine, Conrad, & Co.
THE STRANGER IN FRANCE; OR A TOUR FROM DEVONSHIRE TO
PARIS;
BY JOHN CARR, ESQ.
Price 150 *Cents.*

29—tw2w.