however, that it is deprived of this resource it shifts about in a circle of ideas less fixed and plans more incoherent than those set to work by the administration which preceded it. But Mr. Fox might have been sensible that England can at this day no longer support herself with the same system; and when he promised to save her, it was little to be expected that after six months uncertainty and meditation, he would produce no other resource than the true doctrine of continental alliances, become so fatal to England, to her allies, and to the ministers who had made use of it.

PARIS June 25.

We have received London papers to the 19th June.

The debate in the House of Commons on the abolition of the Slave Trade, which the press of matter had forced us to postpone, presents a question of the highest importance. After upwards of eighteen years that this question has been in agitation, the opinion of the House appears at length to be fixed but nothing positive is yet seen. When this idea was thrown out in France and produced such fatal consequences to the prosperity of her colonies it was remarked that it seemed to be stifled in the British Parliament. It struck many accurate observers, that these philanthropic speeches were only a snare. Hence we are to conclude that the interest of England was totally different from that of other commercial nations. At present the English Ministry seem to invite foreign Governments to follow the impulse they give. But in this respect other nations are independent. They are at liberty to judge whether at this day, as ten years ago, their interests be not contrary to those of England. Besides, if Ministers really think this would be performing so just, moral and religious an act, it will be the more glorious for them to give the example of it.

MADRID, June 19.

A Memoir has been published by his majesty's authority, containing a detail of the successful experiments which have been made in that country, with a machine for purifying the air, constructed by Mr. Cayton de Morveau. These have proved, beyond a doubt that mineral fumigations are an excellent preservative against the yellow fever. A physician, whose skill is equal to his intrepidity, Don Megual de Cabannellas, lately shut himself up, with his two sons, and forty eight persons besides, in an hospital at Carthagena, where a number of victims had perished, and where the traces of the yellow fever still remained, and with no other precaution than mineral fumigation, they remained there forty days, without experiencing the least inconvenience.

NAPLES, June 7.

The present eruption of Vesuvius exceeds any thing of the kind within the memory of man. The summit of the mountain is torn to pieces, and the rim of the crater is quite altered, in consequence of the number of fissures, to such a degree, that it is thought that, in the course of a few days, a whole side of the mountain will fall in. About one hundred dwelling houses and estates have been ruined with large tracts of Vineyard ground, corn fields, &c. The volcano still seems to contain a large portion of matter, as the subterraneous noises are dreadful. Flashes of lightning are emitted, from time to time, from clouds of smoke. People are extremely apprehensive, that the Torre del Greco may share the fate of the Herculaneum, in the year 79. A part of the streets of Torre del Greco have already been inundated by the lava, which the inhabitants have removed with incredible labor and fatigue. Still the stream continues to run very near the place and the inhabitants are deterred from leaving their houses for fear of being injured by the glowing cinders discharged by the mountain. A great quantity of ashes has also fallen in Naples.

LONDON, July 23.

RUMOURS OF DISCONTENT AT PARIS.

It was yesterday asserted, in very well informed circles, that accounts had been received at the office of one of the principal secretaries of state, that symptoms of very serious discontents among the highest authorities had just broken out at Paris.—No less, it is said, than thirty-six or thirty seven generals and senators have sent in their resignations, among whom are four marshals of the empire. The only name we have heard particularly is that of marshal Lannes, who is under arrest. We cannot, without some degree of hesitation, give any credit to these reports. The recent elevation of some favorites to the rank of Princes, &c. may reasonably be supposed to have given rise to some jealousy; but the power of Bonaparte, and the vigilance of his police must easily have prevented its assuming any formidable attitude.

Morning Post.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THOUGHTS on the subject of NAVAL POWER in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA; and on certain means of encouraging and protecting their Commerce & Manufactures.

No. III.

The inconveniences, which the commerce of the U. S. sustains are considered here as very numerous, and the injuries are deemed neither few nor small. We are excluded, for example, from the largest part of the dominions of a foreign power, whom we do not shut out of any of our ports. We are subject, in their colonies, to an alien tax, in effect,* for selling our own produce, though of prime necessity to the foreign country; while merchants of the same country can freely dispose of all its natural productions and manufactured commodities and all other goods, not only in our old states, but even in our purchased territories and colonial settlements; though, at the same time, we are excluded from the equal carriage of our own produce, and from the regular participation in the transportation of their produce and manufactures from their acquired territories and colonial settlements. If short occasional relaxations are produced by extreme necessity, they are subject to great inconveniences by their unexpected occurrence and transitory existence, while our foreign competitors are liberally allowed a constant enjoyment of all the branches of our foreign trade. Far more favor is extended by us to the produce of their fisheries, than is shown by them to the produce of ours. They exclude all of our manufactures and much of our produce, yet we allow the importation of every thing they grow or make. They prevent our employment of foreign seamen, beyond a certain extent, in our voyages to all their ports, apparently to check our ship-building and navigation, while we impose no such unwarrantable restraint upon their vessels or crews. They obtain a footing on the decks of our vessels by "the right of search" for enemies' property and military enemies, and pervert it to impress the seamen necessary for the voyage, though they are lawfully engaged under written contracts, expressly prescribed by our national legislature. A similar conduct in our officers would render them liable to exemplary punishment and heavy damages. They subject our detained vessels, produce, and supplies to unjust and exorbitant charges and ruinous delays, in their ports and in their courts of admiralty, which we cannot nor will reciprocate. They have set up, for many years, principles of blockade totally unknown to the law of nations, destructive of our commerce, deeply injurious to the sales of our crops and exports, and inconsistent with our neutral rights and national independence, the reciprocation of which would subject our officers to damages and punishment. They attempt to prescribe laws for us upon the free ocean, *the highway of nations*, at the express pleasure of their own executive authority, destroying *at will* our whole commerce with enemies' colonies, enemies' home dominions, and neutral ports, rivers, and states, though they violate those laws in their own conduct, proclamations, & treaties touching the same or like places, in the time of war. For these evils, and for several others of a like nature, war—demoralizing, impious, frantic, and expensive war—is said to be the regular cure. But it is far worse than the disease, and the U. S. are happily aware, that, besides war, there is another and a better remedy—the cultivation of the arts of peace, under the direction of the national legislature. Sincerely disclaiming all enmity to the belligerent powers of Europe, we are firmly bent on fair neutrality and honorable peace. It is our earnest desire that our situation and views should be thoroughly understood & well considered at this most awful & unprecedented crisis. Those who apprehend from the U. S. intentional *injustice to themselves* will, we trust, be agreeably disappointed; and those who expect from us an acquiescence in real *injustice from any foreign country to ourselves*, will certainly be mistaken. Our policy, though uncommon in Europe, is clear & sound, as we believe. If our situation should compel the reluctant expenditure of twelve precious extra millions, for example, let them not be unwisely lavished in the prosecution of a naval war, by which we may not gain, but let that immense sum be levied, by the calm operation of statute law, on the *produce and manufactures of our spoliators*, and applied, under the direction of our government, *to the indemnification of our mercantile and marine sufferers*, and to *the cordial support of our manufacturing industry*. Even in our unwilling but necessary resort to such measures, we shall not be at all influenced by the desire of doing to the foreign nation any harm, but by a fair and right disposition to do good to ourselves. We refrain from hostilities; and, as already mentioned, we restrict, prohibit, and duty their navigation and trade much less than they restrict and duty ours. We of course observe the most amicable conduct. Immediately before Divine Providence ordained the separation between Great Britain and America, the laws and system of the empire were the common property of both countries. The U. States did not incline, at the beginning, to maintain "*the navigation act*" and the commercial and manufacturing regulations with that strict adherence to their monopolizing spirit, which seemed most advisable to the British kingdoms. Yet we did not consider even their peculiar and unaltered rigor as a war by them upon us, nor can reasonable and just men now perceive the semblance of war against G. Britain in our later and calm recurrence to the commercial regimen of our ancient and common empire. We adopt the system as the precedented means of prosperity, and as a peaceful measure of subsistence and defence. It is possible, that we may not even now approve of all the regulations to encourage our navigation, manufactures, and commerce which existed in our joint Anglo American system before 1776, but if we adopt the whole, and thus return to them even all the regulations and prohibitions they have long meted to us, we should not thereby act with any hostility to them, nor even more partially to our interests than they have constantly acted favorably to their own. Let them remove their restrictions, and obey reason under the law of nations, and we will remove our restrictions with cordial satisfaction. We earnestly desire peace and good will with all nations, and with none more sincerely than with them; but they ought to remember, and we shall doubtless consider, that we are not commanded to love even our worthiest neighbors better than ourselves.

Though it was intended, in this publication, merely to treat of the dangers, obstacles, and expenses of great naval power, and to show that there are safer and cheaper means of protecting commerce, yet it may be proper and useful briefly to notice some connected subjects. It is a matter of just and great astonishment, that an ardent English pamphleteer against our commercial rights† has ventured to justify all the measures against neutral trade, which England has taken, and almost all she may yet adopt, by the sweeping and unwarranted assertion, that the neutral states having *first* submissively allowed *the enemies of Britain* to encroach on their commercial rights, Britain has, by natural reason, and the law of nations, a claim to exercise similar encroachments! We are sorry to remark, that English aggression upon neutral rights has been so long and variously continued, that her friends have forgotten the commencement, and the most important incidents. We shall therefore endeavor to assist their recollections.

It will be found, by recurrence to the British state papers and annual registers, that in the year 1792, while England was at peace with all the world, she began this injurious work by detaining neutrals, as well at sea as in her own ports, laden for France with provisions, with her own bale goods, and with neutral produce and manufactures; and that as this *monstrous* act was against the law of nations, numerous treaties, and her own municipal laws, the British ministry of that day were obliged to shelter themselves under an act of indemnity. They continued this lawless and injurious conduct till the French declaration of war in Feb. 1793, setting, in time of peace, an evil and unprecedented example to all nations, and to future times. After the war with France had taken place, the British government formed separate and successive conventions with Russia, Spain, Prussia, and Austria, "to stop and compel‡ *all neutral* ships bound to or freighted for France, either to sail back or enter some neutral port." It will be observed, therefore, that before the present allies of France violated, in 1805 and 6, the neutral rights in conjunction with her in the rage of war, England had led them into such deliberate violations in the calm of peace in 1792, and in war in 1793, in conjunction with herself. If Prussia is in these bad practices now, England, it seems, taught them to her many years ago, and took pains to draw Denmark and Holland into the same illegitimate conduct. Neutral vessels were unlawfully detained and taken, in numerous instances, by Great Britain and her friends, avowedly to injure the general trade, and disturb the interior peace of France by the awful miseries of famine. We might observe, incidentally, that the dismemberment of France, and *even dictating a form of government to her* were explicit objects of the treaties of Pilnitz§ and Pavia, and of the British manifesto of October, 1793. These are the very outrages of which England now complains against France. We leave to themselves the settlement of those mutual complaints, which they however ought to adjust before we embark in a war on the side of either. It is not remembered, that the English government thought it proper to wage war with Russia, Austria, or Prussia for their partition of Poland, or for their late repartition of the German empire, under the name of "*indemnities*," in which operation all those powers partook. Nor did the elector of Hanover ever depart from a "submissive" neutrality. Why, then, should America plunge into the abyss of an awful and unprecedented war, which she abhors, for reasons which have not heretofore moved the elector and king to war, in Hanover or England?

But to return to neutral rights. In January, 1793, the Prussians, then acting with England, drove from the hanse towns all the French agents, who were buying provisions for France, as they now drive away *the dealers in English goods*. In this England supported Prussia, by stopping ships bound from the Hanse towns to France. In the month of June, 1793, England issued her famous *executive* order for destroying all the *neutral* trade with France, without even pretending to act on the principle of blockade, or to be forced by necessity. The language of the treaty with Russia, &c. on which lord Grenville avowed to Mr. T. Pinckney, that those June orders were founded, was this: "To unite all the efforts of *England* and Russia to prevent all other powers not implicated in this war (neutrals) from giving, directly or *indirectly* any protection whatever, in consequence of their *neutrality*, to the commerce of France, upon the seas or in their ports."

In the same year, 1793, it was declared, by Prussia and Austria, then allies of England, that the ordinary benefits of *neutral* intercourse with France was not to be allowed; and the British minister at Genoa proclaimed, that to be *neuter* (to preserve *the peace of our own nation*) was to be an accomplice with France. In the case of Tuscany, things were carried so far by Great Britain, that her minister, lord Hervey, made known by letter to the Tuscan prime minister, that the continuance of his royal master's *neutrality* (his country's peace) would depend upon the opinions of the powers combined with England against France; including Prussia, of whom the English writers now bitterly complain for violating the neutrality of the Hanseatic towns. Lord Hervey addressed a public letter to the minister of Russia in Tuscany, declaring that the neutrality of Tuscany was incompatible with the designs and interest of Europe, *and would be guided by them* in a manner more suitable to their war plans.

On the 6th of November, 1793, the English government made a *secret* order of the king and council, and sent it (*without notice* to any neutral minister) to all their ships of war, ordering the seizure of all neutral vessels having on board the produce of the French colonies, or provisions, dry goods, or other supplies for those colonies. A cargo of American fish, Indian corn, lumber, French produce and manufactures, and other articles could always be carried from our ports to the French colonies, and molasses, rum, &c. could always in peace be brought back. Here our own neutral produce, our own neutral property, in our own neutral ships, in an established *peace* trade under the well known arret of Aug. 1784, procured by President Jefferson, was cut up without the least ceremony or notice, by *a palpable usurpation of the legislation of the ocean*, at the pleasure of the British crown. Yet England, after this unfortunate precedent, thinks we should make war on France and Prussia, for shutting her goods out of Hamburg.

Though Mr. Jay was sent to Great Britain, in 1794, to effectuate a treaty which should maintain harmony, the British order of council of June, 1793, was renewed in 1795, as soon as it was supposed, in England, that the treaty was ratified: so little decorum, so little justice, was observed towards this great neutral customer of England!

In April, 1797, to punish Spain merely for being at war with England, or rather to aggravate her misfortune in not being able, with England, and Germany, and Russia, and Italy, and Portugal on her side, to defend herself against France, a proclamation, *in palpable violation of the law of nations*, was published by admiral Nelson, in which all *neutral* commerce with Spain was forbidden. The plea of necessity was not set up. It was thought sufficient to announce that England had "*found it right that Spain should no longer have any trade.*" Our neutral *manufactures* and our neutral *crops* were thus unlawfully shut out of Spain by the *friendly* navy of England. Yet we are to fight the whole continent of Europe for refusing British goods.

With these and many other evidences of *early*, and unremitted, and excessive English violations of neutral rights and commerce and *even of English laws* before our eyes, it is impossible for the government or people of the U. S. to assent to the pretension, that our alledged sufferance of later and lesser wrongs from the enemies of England, entitle her to claim of our neutrality an indulgence in the numerous and excessive injuries of the current season‖. With a calm and reasonable firmness, therefore, we recur to the recommendation of a continuance of the peaceable & legitimate protections & indemnifications for our property, commerce, and sufferings, which the legislative power in Nicholson's law, has begun to administer, and of such of those which are respectfully suggested for consideration in this publication. There is yet another and a far better course which the present British government hold at their own command—*the infusion of American moderation into the old Anglo-American system of commercial monopoly, and frank justice under the law of nations.* It cannot be doubted by any reflecting man, that the recited injuries to our neutral rights give us large claims upon the magnanimity of England, and justify temporary distinctions against her. They have touched American sensibility to the quick, and deeply affected our interests. The perversions of the principles of search and of blockade, the violation of mariners' and passengers' contracts, and the legalized extortions in the admiralty business, with *the palpable assumption of the right to bind us on the ocean, in all cases whatsoever, by executive orders*, have laid a foreign axe to the root of the tree of our prosperity. Nor navigation, nor trade, nor vents for our crops, nor sales for our surplus imports, nor safety to our mariners will abide our submission to these doctrines; to these practices, to this new system of annoying her enemy and monopolizing commerce, adopted by G. Britain and the changing circle of her friends. If she persists with her executive orders, and other injuries, the road which our respected government has already entered lies open before our eyes. It is the path of virtuous peace, for we are not wont to seek even Justice by the sword. Protection to *the industrious*; & indemnification to *the suffering*, at the expence of *the injuring*, is our wise, our moral and our religious plan.

* *Our merchants, supercargoes and trading captains are forbid to sell at all, but they do the business in the name of a British colonial merchant, paying a commission,* WHICH IS THE TAX.

† The writer of War in Disguise, 2d part, of May, 1806; called observations on Mr. Randolph's Speech, p. 14.

‡ See convention of March 25, 1793, with Russia, and the Russian explanation to Sweden, July, 1793, Debrett's State Papers, &c.

§ This treaty is referred to as real by lord Holland's pamphlet, or that of his son.

‖ The following article of intelligence proves that Great Britain still continues her monstrous attempts *to force* independent *neutral* states into *fatal wars* and treaties by her naval power:

"*Constantinople, May* 8, 1806.

"Mr. Arbuthnot, the English ambassador, has had *a fresh* conference with the Reis Effendi (or Turkish secretary of state,) at which he *emphatically* declared, that if the Porte (or Turkish government) did not, *within a few days*, come to a determination to renew its treaties with England, an English squadron would certainly make its appearance in the Levant, as any further refusal must be considered as a rupture between the two powers." The Turkish government simply replied, that it was resolved to maintain the neutrality which it had hitherto observed. These excessive measures of a naval power are calculated to work an abrogation of those precious rules in the law of nations, which have hitherto secured industrious, peaceful, and honest communities from the expences, miseries, and crimes of war.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WORKS

OF

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

PHILOSOPHICAL, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY.

Hominum rerumque repertor.

THE publication of the writings of Dr. Franklin in a complete edition, was long contemplated by the late BENJ FRANKLIN BACHE, his grandson, who transcribed the copy which was devised to Mr. W. Temple Franklin, for the purpose. It was originally designed that the corrected edition should appear in three languages, and in England, Germany France and America, at the same time. This design was frustrated by the devisee (W. Temple Franklin) who, it is now believed, sacrificed the work and the honorable trust reposed in him, for money, to the mortal hatred of the English ministry against the deceased sage.

As soon as this fact was known, the present editor of the Aurora turned his attention to the collection of every paper and circumstance which could tend to preserve and do honor to the memory of a man to whom America is so much indebted; and who, as he was the first that from his genius and talents reflected back lustre on his native country, must continue to be ranked to the latest posterity, among its greatest benefactors and ornaments.

This edition will be published from the copies revised and corrected by Dr. Franklin, the corrections of which are in the hand writing of the author, and may be seen by any gentleman in the possession of the editor of the Aurora.

Early admiration of Dr. Franklin; educated in veneration and reverence of his character—combined with other incidental circumstances not necessary to be pointed out, have concurred to favor the collection by the present editor, of the best materials that could be obtained after the sacrifice of the work by the devisee.

With some industry, and with some expence he has possessed himself, not only of the copy with the corrections and additions in Dr. Franklin's hand writing; but also of several articles which have never appeared in any former collection, and of several which have never appeared in print.

Proposals would have appeared long since in this city, had not an advertisement of an intended edition, being published in the English prints; the present editor thought it might be yet possible that the edition advertised, was that which Mr. Temple Franklin was entrusted with; but it now appears that the English edition is only a republication of the former compilation with some small additions; but still very deficient, on a comparison with the corrected papers in the hands of the editor.

The whole will now be carefully collated, and the work executed in a style worthy of the great patriarch of American liberty and apostle of the American press.

The additional papers will form at least a volume, perhaps more—the authentic papers already printed, form three—and it is intended to begin with the second volume, which will be put to press immediately; and to publish the Biography last, so that such additional particulars as may throw any useful light on the life of this great man, may be engrafted on his memoirs; to obtain which, and other important materials, the editor will spare neither pains nor expence

Gentlemen who may be possessed of authentic or original papers, or correspondence of Dr. F. or who can give information where any are to be found, will render public service by communicating them to the editor.

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August 8—

GCC,