

human authority and reason for this opinion, or whether he is not warranted in it by the law of God? "Say I these things as a man? On faith not the law the same also?"—He then urges that the priests and Levites were maintained by the offerings, tithes, &c. and asks, if it was reasonable that they and others, their ordinary pastors, should be thus entitled, are not the apostles entitled in preference to them? And concludes, that as God had taken care of the support of his ministers and servants, under the old law, by expressly assigning them part of the offerings to himself, "So hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel;" that is, according to the equity of the old law, Christ in like manner hath ordained, that his apostles, who rendered greater benefits to mankind than the priests and Levites, should be rewarded for their service with a maintenance, by their hearers and disciples &c.

"I shall not take upon me to point out the manner of providing for the clergy, but doubt not the wisdom of the legislature will easily prescribe the mode, if agreeable to the sense of their constituents. I shall only remark to you, that no people were ever in a more critical or dangerous situation: your civil and religious liberties depend on the event of war; ought you not then to remember, that the battle is not to the strong? Ought you not to consider, that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, the Arbitrator of Nations, without whose permission not a hair of your heads, or a sparrow, can fall to the ground, will not remain neuter, and an unconcerned spectator of one of the greatest revolutions which history can produce, and that, after exerting all human means in your defence, on him alone you must rely for success? Will you be more likely to obtain his favour and assistance by continuing in your present immoral and irreligious practices, or by cherishing, supporting, and practising his holy religion, and the precepts of his divine law?"

M E A N W E L L."

21 Cor. c. 9 v. 7, 10 v. 14.

GALLICIA, (Germany) August 8.

THE emperor, desirous to encourage the population of this province, has caused the following ordinance to be published here:—1st. All subjects, being arrived at the age of maturity, shall be at liberty to marry; and, far from preventing it by any obstacle, the lords of Paramount shall grant their leave immediately on its being demanded.—2dly. Persons under age, that is, men before 19 and under 15, shall not be at liberty to enter into wedlock without consent of their respective parents or guardians.—3dly. The difference of such religions as are tolerated within the province, shall not be deemed a sufficient obstacle to prevent parties of different persuasions from intermarrying, leave shall never be refused in such cases, and those rectors of parishes who may be guilty of denying the same shall be severely punished.—4thly. Foreigners and aliens who wish to marry in the province, shall apply to the respective judges, who are hereby ordered to grant them permission, without subjecting them to pay any fees for the same.—5thly. The masters and wardens of the handicraft trades, as also all manufacturers, shall employ under them indifferently married and unmarried journeymen, continuing, if possible, to pay the former daily, or so much per piece; and if any bachelor should refuse to work with married men, the former shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the judges.—6thly. In case the aforesaid masters and manufacturers should reject the services of any married journeyman, then the latter shall, by the judges, be empowered to set up for himself in the business in which he may thus be prevented from working journey work.—Lastly. It will be lawful for all soldiers, both natives and foreigners, to marry, provided the bride is able to earn a livelihood for herself, as she shall not be permitted to change the place of her abode, nor deem herself entitled to the advantages granted the wives and children of soldiers, until her turn comes of being reckoned among the married women, whose number is fixed in each company.

L O N D O N, October 16.

The following account of the extraordinary conduct of the bishop of Derry, may be depended on as authentic. It is an extract of a letter from an officer in the 49th regiment, quartered in Belfast, to his friend in London.

"Your countrymen hold us soldiers (particularly Englishmen) in great contempt. The colonel, and two or three other officers of our corps, made an excursion last week to Ois. t's Causeway, and on the road made a stop to see the bishop of Derry's house, as it is customary for most strangers to do.—His lordship, hearing who they were, sent a servant to request their company to dinner, which they declined. However, he would admit of no excuse, and again, in the politest terms, repeated his solicitations, which common civility at length obliged them to comply with. He then accompanied them round his grounds, and took the greatest pains to render himself agreeable, and them happy. As soon as dinner was over, and the ladies retired, he expressed his pleasure at seeing them in coloured coats, viz. out of their regimental uniform, and said, if they pleased, he would give them a toast; on which he proposed the Volunteers of Ireland. This was drank with much good humour. In a few minutes after, he gave the

Coleraine battalion, and continued giving particular corps of volunteers for upwards of half an hour, during which the officers, not a little surprised to be thus treated by a nobleman in his own house, silently bowed, and drank their wine, which, by the bye, was uncommonly good. Upon the colonel's observing what a fine youth the hon. Mr. Hervey was, who dined with them, and was clad in a white jacket, faced with blue, the bishop said, "Yes," and that he made no doubt it would shortly be tried what stuff he was made of. During the course of the conversation, he was asked, whether he was really serious respecting the independence of Ireland? He answered in the affirmative, and said he hoped it would soon be decided in the field, and by the sword; that he himself would meet them there, and that he trusted he should have the happiness of seeing, ere he died, Ireland as independent of England, as of any other nation on earth."

Oct. 25. A letter from Toulon, by the last mail, says, that the Count Dillon loop of war, bound from that port with dispatches from Cadiz, was taken in the Mediterranean, by two large Barbary corsairs, after a smart engagement of one hour, and carried into Tunis; the captain, the surgeon, and several of the crew, were killed in the engagement.

Extract of a letter from Brussels.

"The barges, &c. which are furnished with implements for removing the obstruction in the Scheldt, will go to work in a short time, the several artificers having arrived at the city of Antwerp for commencing those operations, which the States General have given their consent not to obstruct.

"The emperor is shortly expected here on a visit to his brother prince Charles; he will stay only a short time, but we understand he will visit most of the principal towns in Flanders before he returns home to Germany, which will not be till towards Christmas."

Authentic letters from Paris, dated July 26, mention, that the learned missionary, M. Amillet, lately transmitted some very interesting memoirs from Peking, where he has resided five years, concerning the arts and manners of the Chinese. From these we learn, that the present emperor Kien Long, who is in the 75th year of his age, has published an edict in favour of the Europeans, by which the former impolitic and illiberal restraints upon them are taken off, and they are ordered to be treated as friends and brothers.

The same accounts declare, that upon an estimate of the number of inhabitants in each province, made last year by order of the emperor (who appears in all respects to deserve the noble title of father of his people) it was found they amounted to upwards of two hundred millions of souls. Incredible as this calculation may seem, it is delivered upon good authority, and supported by the testimony of Mr. Allerstain, president of the mathematical department at Peking.

T R E N T O N, December 27.

On the 10th inst. the marquis la Fayette arrived here from Philadelphia; and on the 11th the legislature of this state presented him with the following address:

To the honourable the MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

S I R,  
WE, the representatives of the citizens of New-Jersey, convened in council and assembly, cheerfully embrace the opportunity which your present visit to this state affords, of paying you that public mark of respect which is justly due to your distinguished merit.

With pleasure we recollect, that, actuated by a love of liberty, and a sacred regard for the rights of mankind, you left your native country, and all the endearments of domestic life, and voluntarily engaged in the hazardous cause of America, in her late contest with Great-Britain: And we acknowledge, with gratitude, that the signal services which you have rendered this state, and the other states in union, have greatly contributed to the complete establishment of that freedom and independence which they now enjoy.

Your unremitting endeavours to support our national credit and character, and your generous efforts to promote our trade and commerce, afford us the strongest evidences of your attachment to this country, and of your regard for the interests of our federal republic.

Permit us, Sir, to conclude with expressing our fervent wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and with assuring you that the citizens of New-Jersey will ever retain an exalted sense of your disinterested friendship and important services.

Council-chamber,  
Dec. 15, 1784.  
By order of the  
Council  
WIL. LIVINGSTON,  
President.

House of assembly,  
December 11, 1784.  
By order of the  
House  
BENJ. VAN-CLEVE,  
Speaker.

To which the MARQUIS made the following Answer:

S I R,  
IN the friendship and esteem of the state of New-Jersey, so kindly expressed by your excellency, the council, and assembly, I feel myself the more flattered, as I have had numerous occasions to admire the spirit and patriotism of her citizens, to which, in trying emergencies, our cause has been so signally indebted.

It was my fortunate lot, Sir, to have been admitted among you in support of the great contest—I shall ever be my happiness, in zealous endeavours for the good of these states, to indulge the sentiments of my love and gratitude; and while the blessings of this revolution, so nobly purchased, will be eternally secured in the united strength and wisdom of the federal republic, my heart feels deeply interested in the warmest wishes for the particular welfare of the state of New-Jersey.

Highly sensible of my obligations to your Excellency, the honourable Council, and Assembly of New-Jersey, I beg leave to present you and them with most grateful acknowledgments, and the affectionate assurances of my respect.

L. A. FAYETTE.

His Excellency the Governor, the honourable the Council and Assembly of the state of New-Jersey.

Extracts from the journal of Congress.

In Congress, December 9, 1784.

"The committee to whom was referred a letter of the 6th from the marquis de la Fayette, report, That in the opinion of the committee the merit and services of the marquis render it proper that such an opportunity of taking leave of Congress be afforded him, as may strongly manifest their esteem and regard for him—whereupon,

"Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one member from each state, be appointed to receive the marquis, and, in the name of Congress, to take leave of him. That they be instructed to assure him, that Congress continue to entertain the same high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe, which they have frequently expressed and manifested on former occasions, and which the recent marks of his attention to their commercial and other interests have perfectly confirmed: That as his uniform and unceasing attachment to this country has resembled that of a patriotic citizen, the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honour and prosperity; and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him.

"Resolved, That a letter be written to his Most Christian Majesty, to be signed by his excellency the president, expressive of the high sense which the United States in Congress assembled entertain of the zeal, talents, and meritorious services, of the marquis de la Fayette, and recommending him to the favour and patronage of his majesty."

December 13, 1784.

Mr. Jay, Chairman of the committee, consisting of a member from each state, appointed to receive and take leave of the marquis de la Fayette, reported, That on the 11th inst. they received the marquis in the Congress chamber and took leave of him, agreeable to the instructions given them on that subject.—That they communicated to him the purport of the resolutions of the 9th, and that he thereupon made the following Answer:

"S I R,  
WHILE it pleases the United States in Congress so kindly to receive me, I want words to express the feelings of a heart which delights in their present situation, and the bestowed marks of their esteem.

"Since I joined the standard of liberty, to this wished for hour of my personal congratulations, I have seen such glorious deeds performed, and virtues displayed, by the sons of America, that in the instant of my first concern for them, I had anticipated but a part of the love and regard which devote me to this rising empire.

"During our revolution, Sir, I obtained an unlimited, independent confidence, which I am equally proud and happy to acknowledge. It dates with the time when an unexperienced youth, I could only claim my respected friends paternal adoption.—It has been most benevolently continued throughout every circumstance of the cabinet and the field; and in personal friendships I have often found a support against public difficulties. While on this solemn occasion I mention my obligations to Congress the states, the people at large, permit me also to remember the dear military companions, to whose services their country is so much indebted.

"Having felt both for the timely aid of my country, and for the part she, with a beloved king, acted in the cause of mankind, I enjoy an alliance so well riveted by mutual affection; by interest, and even local situation:—Recollection ensures immutability does but enlarge the prospect, and the private intercourse will every day increase, which independent and advantageous trade cherishes in proportion as it is well understood.

"In unbounded wishes to America, Sir, I am happy to observe the prevailing disposition of the people to strengthen the confederation, preserve public faith, regulate trade, and in a proper guard over continental magazines and frontier posts: in a general system of militia, in foreseeing attention to the navy, to ensure every kind of safety. May this immense temple of freedom ever stand a lesson to oppression, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! and may these happy United States attain that complete splendour and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government, and, for ages to come, rejoice the departed souls of its founders.

"However unwilling to trespass on your time, I must yet present you with grateful thanks for the late